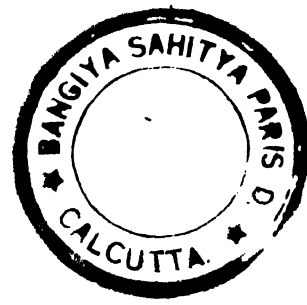

BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD
CALCUTTA

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

AUSTRALASIA.

BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD
CALCUTTA

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ASIATIC JOUR

MAY—AUGUST.

1831.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—THE CHINA TRADE.

To the Editor.

Sir: The following communication was prepared soon after the appearance of the *Edinburgh Review* in January; but before it was transmitted to you, the able pamphlet of Alethes, to which you last month directed the attention of your readers, most effectually anticipated my object in exposing the fallacies of the Reviewer. The article, however, having been since republished in the form of a pamphlet, you may, probably, think that the additional proofs of deception I may be able to point out should not be withheld from the publick.

Of the many wearying tasks which the present times force upon the advocates of conservative principles, indubitably the most irksome is the repeated exposure of fallacy. The most unflinching labour seems to avail us nothing. Let the refutation be never so masterly, the fact never so clear, the triumph never so complete, we have no assurance that the strife is at an end. The discomfited falsehood rises like a hydra from the dust, erects its painted crest, and hisses forth its wretched venom as though it had never writhed and grovelled under our heel.

Thankless as the office is, it cannot, however, be neglected; and it is this duty which I propose to myself in the present communication.

Since the attention of the publick was more immediately drawn to the subject of the China trade, the press has been inundated with pamphlets, chiefly of a tendency directly opposed to the continuance of the present system. From the various and contradictory theories by which different authors have all arrived at the same end,—the despoiling the East-India Company of its charter, more than one may be selected, which utterly distance the theorists of other classes, both in ingenuity of folly and research in absurdity. Mr. Rickards maintains that the trade should be taken away from the Company because it is a losing one; Mr. Aken and Mr. Bates, on the other hand, insist on the same measure because the profits of the trade are so great. Mr. Crawfurd wants us to import our teas by means of Chinese junks; while Mr. Davidson contends (and quotes the law of nations for his authority!) that if the Emperor of China

does not immediately agree to a satisfactory treaty of commerce, we ought to march 20,000 troops from Canton to Pekin, and pull the celestial autocrat from his throne! These gentlemen, however, have, each in their way, attempted a kind of consistency. It remained for the Edinburgh Review to gather the most contradictory opinions into one grand galaxy, in order, it might be supposed, that, Nero-like, an antagonist might demolish them at a blow.

The Reviewer sets out by telling us that this is "really a question of fact and experiment;" and then propounds four questions for consideration:

"How have the East-India Company conducted the trade to China and the other countries to the east of Malacca? Have the tea and other commodities they import been sold at the same prices they would be sold for were the trade open? Is there any thing in the character or institutions of the Chinese to render it impracticable to carry on the same free trade with them that is maintained with every other people? Have the Company prosecuted the trade to the same extent and to the same advantage that it would be prosecuted by individuals?"

The *first* of the proposed inquiries is thrown overboard without a word: no doubt for very discreet and sufficient reasons. To the *second* is tacked another "firstly and secondly," somewhat after the manner of a Presbyterian sermon, complaining that the Company charge, in the cost of their teas, the expenses of their factory in Canton (i. e. *the expense of purchasing them*), and that, being directed by law to sell the said teas at an advance of 1d. per lb. on the upset price, they are corrupt enough to take more if it is offered. Then, reverting to the *third* question, under the title of II., the writer combats the fear of any danger arising from the abolition of the Company's privileges, and then he tells us "we come to the *third* head of this enquiry, or to the investigation whether the Company have carried on the trade to the same extent that it would have been carried had it been open to private individuals to engage in?" Under this head, we are informed, respecting this "question of fact and experiment," that the very idea of referring to the experience of the East-India Company (in a case where *no other experience is to be had*) upon such a subject *involves an absurdity!* and the whole winds up with an attempted corollary that, *malgrè* the glorious advantages to be gained from a free trade "conducted on fair and liberal principles,"

"It is not enough that the trade to China be thrown open, and every vestige of the existing monopoly abolished; *it is further necessary that the Company should be absolutely interdicted from having anything whatever to do with commercial affairs.*"

Now I possess neither so great an admiration for the Reviewer's organ of *order*, nor so little bowels of compassion towards your readers, nor, finally, such individual power of enduring tædium, as to induce me to pursue a contradictory argument through this rambling and unskilful diatribe. But it would be a want of courtesy to suppose that *something* was not intended to be proved. I will therefore select from the Reviewer's materials three grand charges against the Company, which I presume he desired to advance; and when these are demolished, I shall be at liberty to pick up and annihilate such straggling fallacies as may have escaped the general slaughter. This arrangement I pledge myself shall be equally comprehensive, and (in all humility, I venture to submit) quite as *luminous*, as that of the article before me.

I gather, then, that the writer intended to assert,

1st. That the Company sell their teas at an excess of £1,832,536 per annum above what they ought to do;

2d. That they effect this by including in the "prime cost" of their teas items

which ought not to be included; and by understocking the market so as to produce a great advance of biddings on the upset price;

3d. That they have not carried the export trade to China to the extent to which it might have been carried.

I. The first charge is contended for both on principle and on fact. On principle because—

"*All* individuals and associations naturally exert themselves to obtain the highest possible price for whatever they have to sell. And it is found that those who are protected from the competition of others, *invariably* raise the price of their commodities to a very high pitch."

And on fact because it appears from an

"Authentic comparison of the accounts rendered by the East-India Company with those furnished by the Board of Control, that the Company sold their teas in 1828-9 for the immense sum of £1,832,356 more than they would have fetched had the trade been free."

In a question admitted to be really one of fact and experiment, the *Edinburgh* will excuse me if I give but a secondary place to "principle." Let us examine his "authentick comparison."

The late President of the Board of Control, in the hope of obtaining some comparative statement of the prices of tea at home and abroad, directed the consuls at several places to procure samples, which were transmitted to London, and here examined by nine tea-brokers, who affixed such prices as they judged similar teas would have fetched at the Company's sales. The actual prices paid were then converted into English money by Dr. Kelly, and the result appears in a table delivered in by him to the Lords' Committee.*

From this table the Reviewer pretends to select the Hamburgh samples for comparison with the Company's. *Not one figure of this statement corresponds with the table from which it professes to be taken!* The whole is the invention, or rather the dishonest fabrication, of the Reviewer. I undertake, Sir, to make this clear to every one of your readers. The cost prices at Hamburgh are made up in the *Review* from an average of the prices of two or three different qualities of the same denomination of teas, without the slightest knowledge as to which quality is chiefly consumed in that market; while the Company's prices are stated, *not as they appear in the same table*, but from a *separate account*, intended to show the *average* sale price of the several denominations of Company's teas. Take an example: the price of bohea at Hamburgh is stated by the Reviewer at 8½d. per lb.; now, in Dr. Kelly's tables there are two samples of this species of tea, one of which cost 7¼d. and the other 9¼d. (omitting decimals). These the Reviewer combines, and thereby extracts a general price for *bohea* of 8½d., though there is not one tittle of evidence to shew whether the tea which would bear that name in England may not be solely the higher-priced samples. I have taken bohea for the example because it stands first in the statement; but the difference of price is still greater in some other denominations; in souchong it is nearly 1s. per lb., and in pekoe, 2s. 11d. But even this is not sufficient. In the table referred to, the London prices (as fixed by the brokers) are set against each sample, *viz.* in the case I have selected, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4½d.; from which it would be inferred that, acting on the same principle, the Reviewer would have stated them at 1s. 4¼d., but no! *in another account*† the Company state the selling price of "*bohea* (i.e. *the*

* See Lords' Report printed by Commons, p. 340.

† Parl. Paper, No. 22 (Sess. Papers, 1830), vol. xxviii), p. 132.

average of all the qualities of bohea imported) to have been, in 1828-9, 1s. 6d. per lb.; and 1s. 6d. accordingly is the price which this "fair and liberal inquirer" adopts for an "authentick comparison" with the teas of Hamburgh; though in the very next column of the account from which he gets the cost of the latter, their value in London is stated at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4½d.! I challenge a refutation of what I have stated. I have referred your readers to the Parliamentary Accounts, with the pages where they may find them; and I confidently ask if I am not justified in stigmatizing this audacious fabrication, as the pure—or rather impure invention—of the writer in the *Edinburgh Review*? Admitting the Hamburgh price to be fairly stated at 8½d. (which, however, is by no means the case), this misrepresentation will make a difference in the calculation by which it is followed up of one-fifth, or of the sum of £31,483 *on this species of tea alone!* In like manner the Company's prices of campoi are overstated 8½d. per lb., making on the total quantity imported a further misstatement of £9,718, to which might have been added £42,623 *more* on account of souchong (where the misstatement is no less than 1s. 5d. per lb.), if the calculator had not himself, by a gross blunder in his figures (making 601,739 lbs., at 1s. 8d. per lb. to amount to £37,607, instead of £50,144), ignorantly reduced his overstatement on this article to *only* £30,086. The same untruths are applied to the other denominations of tea, and no notice whatever is taken of the very significant remark set against a sample of souchong which cost at Hamburgh within a trifling fraction of 9d. per lb., "*no price—unfit for use!*" One remark only I will make before I proceed to other fallacies equally glaring. There appears to be a difference in price between the two qualities of Hamburgh bohea of 2¼d. per lb., while the corresponding difference in the London price is only ½d. Now, as bohea appears, from the other account already quoted, to have at no time fetched in London less than 1s. 4d., and as the worst quality of that denomination in the market at the time the value was affixed was selling at 1s. 5d., we may fairly infer that the price of 1s. 4d. was fixed by the brokers as the value of the worst sort of bohea they were acquainted with, rather than as the real value of the sample before them, which was probably inferior to any imported into this country. This opinion is confirmed by the evidence which I shall presently have occasion to quote.

The "authentick comparison" of the Reviewer carefully avoids the other foreign markets, which would have made a considerable difference in the general result. At St. Petersburgh, for example, the prices are *more than double* the Company's. But I abstain from any argument founded on this omission, because the truth is, that little or no authority can be attached to the Parliamentary Statement itself. It is perfectly at variance with the statements furnished by the consuls in 1828 and 1829.* It is at variance with itself, showing an enormous difference of price in the same teas at places but little removed from each other; souchong tea of the quality which in London sells for 2s. 0½d., costs at Hamburgh 1s., and at Rotterdam 1s. 7d.; that of the value of 2s. 3d. here, was bought at Hamburgh for 1s. 8d., at Frankfort for 2s. 6½d., and at Rotterdam for 2s. 7½d.; while hyson-skin valued in London at 2s. 1d., sells in Hamburgh for 7¼d., in Frankfort for 1s. 3¼d., and in Rotterdam for 1s. 3¾d. It is, moreover, at variance with possibility (unless, indeed, we infer with Mr. Bates and Mr. Coffin, that the foreign trade is a losing one), the *actual prime cost in China*, according to the Canton price-currents, being in many cases *higher* than these samples are stated to have cost. It is clear then, that one

* Papers relating to the Trade with India and China, printed by order of the House of Commons 4th June 1830.

of these inferences must follow; either that the samples have been selected without proper discrimination,—or that the brokers have erred in affixing their respective values, from the teas not being of the sort to which they are accustomed,*—or, lastly, that the teas have been selling abroad below a remunerating price. Let us see what the evidence says to these points. I begin with Mr. James Layton, one of the brokers employed in this examination: his evidence is given on the 20th May 1830.

5387. I look upon it that we have no such tea comes to the Company's sales.

5391. Was there much difference of opinion between you (the brokers)?—*There was,* in the finer sorts especially.

5395. With respect to the teas of more general consumption, more particularly the congou and bohea, was the price that you estimated them at with reference to the last sale price of the Company, or with reference to the actual market-price at the time?—We were obliged to reckon them at the price we *supposed* they would sell at; *there were several of those qualities of tea that the East-India Company do not import on their own account,* but which are generally brought over by their officers who have a private-trade, &c., *but we cannot answer for their qualities to compare them with the Company's teas,*" &c. &c.

5442. What is the *lowest* price at which bohea sells?—1s. 5d.

5471. The price of tea in Holland is lower than the price here, is it not; the short price?—I understand it is; that they *can find no sale* for a great deal they have there. *There was a great deal of money lost by their first importation.*

On this subject hear also Mr. Bates in his examination of 15th March 1830.

3228. Do not the Americans carry on nearly the whole of the China Trade with the different new governments of South America?—I should think they probably did carry on nearly the whole.

3229. To what cause do you ascribe the falling-off of the trade in the year 1826-27?—*It had been overdone very much!*

3234. Has that trade revived since?—*I do not think it has become to the same extent as it was.*

3235. Is it more profitable than it was?—I understand that last year *the chief business,* which is in manufactured silks, *was not profitable.*

I cannot forbear, even at the risk of being charged with supererogation, from here adding the decisive statements of Mr. Charles Marjoribanks, many years a member, and now the president, of the Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton. His evidence was taken on the 18th February 1830.

197. Have you any means of knowing whether the American trade in China has increased or decreased of late years?—Within the last two or three years *the trade has very materially decreased.* I have an abstract of the American imports and exports; *it is taken from American sources of information;* and from this I find, in 1825-6, the Americans had forty-two ships in China, and that the amount of their imports was 7,700,000 dollars, and their exports 8,900,000 dollars; in 1826-7 the number of the ships was reduced to twenty-six, the amount of their imports was 3,800,000 dollars, and their exports 4,300,000 dollars; in 1827-28 the number of American ships in China was only twenty, *being less by half than what it had been in* 1825-26; in that year the amount of their imports was 6,200,000 dollars, and the amount of their exports 6,000,000; and when I left China in December 1828-29, *there had only arrived in China twelve vessels.* I may mention, as confirmatory, that Mr. Edward Thompson, of Philadelphia, who is the largest ship-owner I have known in the American trade connected with China, who had five or six vessels in China, in his deposition which was

* Besides other evidence in favour of this supposition, I may observe, that some of the brokers' valuations are under the price at which any teas were sold by the Company according to the sale lists, and this *could* only, therefore, have been guessed at.

laid before Congress explanatory of the deficiency in his payment of duties, stated that he had engaged in the Chinese trade with five or six vessels, with a capital of 800,000 dollars, as applicable to that trade; and that he had himself, as an individual trader, *paid a larger sum to the American government in the shape of duties than he believed any other individual:* I think he stated 14,000,000 *of dollars—and at that moment he said he was a bankrupt!*

One more extract and I pass on. It is a note by the consul at Boston, at the foot of his account of the samples purchased by him, in which the cost *per pecul in China* is stated.*

"The preceding statement may be implicitly relied on, as my information was obtained in a manner and from sources which precluded the possibility of deception. The cost in China was copied from the *original invoices.* It will be seen, *when freight, interest and insurance are taken into consideration, that teas are at present imported into the United States without any profit to the importers.*"

(Signed) GEORGE MANNERS,
His Majesty's Consul in Massachusetts.

British Consulate, Boston, November 25, 1829.

I return to the Reviewer. Most truly doth he exclaim, "the Company's advocates are not *easily* driven from any position." The *quality* of the foreign teas, he contends, is equal or superior to the Company's, and in proof of this novel assertion, he sets forth another little account, from which we gather that of the different samples of tea purchased by the consuls, some are valued at a price inferior, some about equal, and some superior, to the *average* price of each denomination of tea at the Company's sales in 1828-9. But it is manifest, that without some knowledge of the proportion which the said samples bear to the *average quality* of the Company's teas, it is impossible to institute any comparison between them. This account, therefore, for the end to which it is produced, is utterly worthless. But as it would be a pity that the framer should have taken his trouble in vain, I will endeavour to make some use of it; and that shall be to show the *spirit* in which these calculations are made.

The samples of bohea bought in Hamburgh were valued in London at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4½d. per lb. (*the Reviewer now chuses the higher of the two*), and the price of all the bohea sold by the Company was on the average 1s. 6½d., by which it appears that the Hamburgh bohea was inferior in quality to the general average of the London bohea by (on the most favourable statement) 2d. per lb. Again: the Hamburgh hyson is valued, according to this statement, at 4s. 3d., while the London average is only 4s. 1¾d., by which it is as clear that these particular samples exceed the general average of the London market by 1¼d. Now mark the result: the veracious writer infers, from this "decisive statement," that the common teas, such as *bohea* and congou, sold at Hamburgh, are *about as good* (2d. per lb. *inferior*) as those sold at the Company's sales; and that most of the finer teas, as pekoe, twankay, *hyson*, &c. (1½d. per lb. *superior*) are *decidedly better!*

But the quality of foreign teas as compared with our own is so important a feature in the question, that I cannot permit your readers to be left in ignorance of it. I therefore extract Mr. Layton's opinion on that point; and I cannot too often repeat, that this is one of the gentlemen by whose judgment the Reviewer pretends to abide; for he says,

Nothing, it is clear, could be fairer than this proceeding; they could not have any bias one way or another; so that their decision was that of the most unprejudiced and at the same time the most intelligent judges.

* P. 51, Appendix to Commons' First Report.

"I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word!"

5456. Are you at all acquainted with the foreign trade in tea?—I have been much on the continent, and have looked at their foreign tea-trade, and *was very much surprised at seeing how little they understand of the matter*, &c.

5459. What is the comparative quality of the tea sold by the Company, and the samples you have examined?—I think that some of those samples of tea were *picked* qualities of tea, superior.

5460. The question refers to the congos and boheas?—*Those are not so good as others.*

5461. Are you acquainted with the description of teas called souchong, imported into America?—I know the quality of that tea, but I do not know what are imported into America; we *used* to ship to America in general *rather an inferior sort of tea.*

5462. Did you ever drink tea made abroad?—Yes.

5463. What is your opinion of it as to quality comparatively with that drank in this country?—*That it is* much *inferior in quality!*

5464. At what places did you drink it?—*It was in Holland*, at Antwerp, and round about, the teas were then *inferior decidedly to ours:* we went over and took tea with us, and tried their tea; I did it from curiosity; *I found it very inferior and very much neglected.*

5472. Do you conceive the difference of price is commensurate with the deterioration of quality?—*In some instances it is!*

So much for the Reviewer's *facts:* with regard to his principle, I will not now dispute that the effects he has anticipated might result from an *unrestricted monopoly.* But such is not the East-India Company. A monopoly properly defined signifies a preferring the interest of *one* to that of *the many.* But it is begging the whole question,—and moreover contrary to fact (as I shall show before I conclude),—to assert that the interests of the publick have been injured; while we have the authority of the Edinburgh Reviewer that "it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Company *gain any thing by it or not.*" So that, on his own showing, the Reviewer has failed to make out either one or the other of the essentials of a monopoly. I might here dismiss the subject of the "principle;" but I will not confine the writer to the dilemma in which he has placed himself. It is obvious that a Company, *limited by law* to certain prices, cannot be deemed an unrestricted monopoly. This was so evident, that even the Reviewer saw it, and accordingly contends, that the provisions of the law have not been complied with. This is the second of his articles of impeachment. But I have one remark to make before I proceed to its refutation. If the East-India Company be a monopoly of the kind described, it follows that "they exert themselves to obtain the highest possible price for whatever they have to sell;" and further, that they invariably "raise the price of their commodities to a very high pitch;" that "their object has not been to make a moderate profit upon a large adventure, but to make an enormous profit on a small adventure; and that they have resorted to every device, even to the burning of a portion of their goods, to accomplish this their darling object."—*Edinburgh Review*, p. 282. Now the history of the Company's sales is, unhappily for this inference, directly the reverse. It appears from the account, No. 22, p. 132, before quoted, that in the year ended 1st May 1815, the quantity of bohea sold was

		s.	d.
397,909 lbs., and the price, omitting fractions of a penny		2	10
Year ended 1st May 1820 ... 1,497,592 lbs.		1	9
—— 1st May 1829 ... 3,778,012 lbs.		1	6

Showing, in the course of the present charter, not a limitation of supply, nor

an increase in price, which we have just learned are the characteristicks of a monopoly, but an increase in the supply of nearly 900 per cent., and a diminution in price of about 50 per cent. In the other denominations of tea, whether the demand and supply have been greater or less, the same feature of a progressive diminution in price is observable; and this I consider so material a fact, that I beg to exhibit an account, (which follows that I have been quoting,) entire :*

A Statement, showing the Average Sale Price per Pound of all Teas sold by the East-India Company in each Year during the present Charter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1814-15	3	4·53	1822-23	2	9·94
1815-16	3	1·23	1823-24	2	10·31
1816-17	2	11·63	1824-25	2	9·94
1817-18	3	0·78	1825-26	2	8·51
1818-19	3	0·23	1826-27	2	6·40
1819-20	2	9·16	1827-28	2	4·56
1820-21	2	9·43	1828-29	2	3·97
1821-22	2	10·19			

East-India House, 6th Jan. 1830.

(Errors excepted.)
Thos. G. Lloyd, Accountant-General.

I submit that, both on principle and fact, I have satisfactorily rebutted the first accusation.

II. But, says the Reviewer, the Company charge in the cost of their teas extraneous articles, and they understock the market in order to advance the biddings. Let us see

By the 18 Geo. 2d. cap. 26 (I quote from the *Edinburgh Review* itself) it was enacted that "in the event of the quantity of tea imported by the Company not being sufficient to keep its price on an equality with the price thereof in the neighbouring continental markets, it should be lawful for the Lords of the Treasury to grant licenses to private merchants to import tea from any port in Europe;" and this the writer is pleased to call a "judicious statute." For some reason or other, probably from the difficulty of ascertaining the prices abroad so as to satisfy all parties,† this clause was replaced, on the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges in 1784, by the following enactment: "And it shall not be at any time hereafter lawful for the said United Company to put up their tea for sale at any price which shall, upon the whole of the tea put up at any one sale, *exceed the prime cost thereof, with the freight and charges of importation, together with the lawful interest from the time of the arrival of such tea in Great Britain, and the common premium of insurance as a compensation for the sea-risk incurred thereon.*"‡

"The object," adds the Reviewer, "which led Mr. Pitt to insert the clauses in question, is obvious. *It was to compel the Company to sell their teas for a reasonable profit, and to prevent their monopoly becoming very injurious to the public.*"

The Company are charged with defeating this object, first, by having "charged the cost of the factory at Canton to the price of their tea." I confess that my amazement would be great if they had not. I can hardly conceive how in a publication unquestionably of considerable repute, so glaring an absurdity should be permitted to find a place, as that the expenses attending the purchase

* Account, No. 42, in Parl. Paper 22 (Sessional Papers, 1830, vol. xxviii.).

† The object of the first act was to counteract the system of smuggling from the continent.—Ed.

‡ Act. 24 Geo. III., ch. 39, s. 5.

of an article *ought not to be considered as any part of the cost of it!* I will not waste the time or insult the understanding of your readers by one word in refutation of so monstrous "a principle." With regard to the *amount* of this expense I give a peremptory and unqualified denial to the statements of the Reviewer. It is notorious that the whole emolument divided among the members of the factory, including the salaries of the tea-inspectors, chaplain, surgeon, European servants, &c. is two per cent. only on the net proceeds of the sales in England, the payment of which moreover is not completed till four years after the work is done: while it is in evidence by a free-trade witness, that the commission paid by Americans to their supracargoes averages *about three per cent.** Glorying in misrepresentation, the writer adds, that the duties of the factory, (*the purchasing of more than one-half the whole quantity of tea shipped from China,*) are "next to nothing. At *least the American captains do all that our supracargoes do, and do it infinitely better.*" Mr. Bates says, the American ships "sometimes take out *two* supracargoes, *a principal and an assistant supracargo!*"† *Utrum horum mavis accipe!* Nor is this all: notwithstanding those obvious facts, and the notoriety of the payments being a percentage, the Reviewer is not afraid to hazard the bold assertion, "that though the value of the Company's imports and exports at Canton has not been increased, the money payments that now fall to be divided among this lucky *coterie* are larger!" Truly I marvel not that he should be willing to spare "the Parliament of England the *trouble* of entering upon a lengthened inquiry, to ascertain whether the Company sell their teas as cheap as they could be sold by private merchants under a free system!"

The next charge is briefly stated, and I will be brief in my reply to it: "that the Company were long in the habit of paying £26. 10s. per ton for freight, when private merchants were paying £8 or £10 per ton;" and that "though they have latterly reduced their freights, they are still about 100 per cent. higher than the current rates," are falsehoods as gross as any I have noticed. I quote my authority and have done with it.

I will first give the utmost excess even *imputed* to the Company. The evidence is that of a Mr. Pope before the Commons' Committee, 18th March 1830:

3941. What would be the tonnage at which you could engage your new ship if the terms were exactly the same as the East-India Company's?—I could fit a ship of 600 tons the same as the Company's are fitted, and sail that ship *direct to Canton* and back *for* £13 *a ton:* and *for* £2 *a ton more* I could pay the port-dues.

3942. What were the Company paying?—The Company were paying from £18 *to* £24 *a ton.*‡

3946. Did you not state that, in the season in which you performed your voyage, there were *other ships freighted by the Company out and home for* £13 *a ton?*—THERE WERE!

This is the "head and front of the offending:" now hear the reply. It is contained in the words of the Commons' Committee in their Report: "The charge for freight of tea imported in the Company's ships has amounted to about 4½d. [per pound] for black, and 5½d. for green tea; and it has been stated that it could *now* be imported in private trade for 3d. per lb., or even lower; an account, however, has been laid before your committee, for the purpose of showing, that *through the gradual reduction of the Company's freight,* their charge *will not eventually exceed 2d. 57dec.* for black tea, and *3d. 21dec.* for green tea.

* Mr. Bates's evidence before the Commons Committee, qu. 961. † *Ib.*, qu. 962.

‡ This is about 40 per cent., and the voyage is to *India and China.*

I really fear I weary your readers—I am weary enough myself; but I must entreat them to take heart, and wade with me yet further through this slough of dishonest misrepresentation.

The next complaint is borrowed from an authority somewhat higher. It will be found fully stated and I think fully answered in Mr. Lloyd's evidence before the Commons' Committee on the 1st April 1830. A number of questions were put to this gentleman (the Company's accountant-general) with the view of showing that the "cost price" of the tea in Canton is overstated in the Company's accounts. It appears to have been the querist's notion that the value of the tael, the Chinese coin, or rather weight, by which all purchases of tea are adjusted, should be stated according to the worth assigned to it in bills upon England drawn in Canton: while Mr. Lloyd contends, with justice, that the words "prime cost" mean the *actual* price in which the tea stands the Company, and not the price for which it *might* have been procured under some other possible contingencies. I will explain this further: the funds with which the teas are provided are supplied, partly by consignments from England, partly by investments of cotton, sandal-wood, &c. from India, and the remainder by cash received in the Canton treasury for bills on the Court in England; for certain certificates, much in the nature of bills, granted to the commanders of the Company's ships; and for what are called "cotton bonds," being in payment of cotton supplied to the commanders on their bond in India for their private trade. Now the way in which the prime cost of the teas is calculated is this: on one side is placed the number of pounds sterling disbursed on these accounts in England and in India, (calculating the rupee not at the high rates ordered by the Board of Control to be observed in all accounts between territory and commerce, but at its intrinsic value,) and against these sums the number of taels which they respectively produce in China. Then, by the total number of taels thus placed in Canton they divide the number of pounds sterling which it cost to place them there, and the quotient is the value of the tael in sterling money. I profess myself unable to perceive any other way by which, in reason or justice, the thing could be done. But it frequently happens that the exports from India to China are attended with a loss. Mr. Tucker, one of the Directors, tells us (I quote again from the *Edinburgh Review*) that this trade "was resorted to, and persevered in, upon a variety of mixed considerations, but chiefly to benefit the manufacturing and other interests of this country." The adventures, too, of cotton from India, are at times less successful; and every loss so incurred must make an addition to the price of the tael. But it is manifest that nothing can be fairly inferred from the difference of the tael so valued and the price at which it is quoted in bills; because if these adventures had not been made, the bills might never have been drawn, and it is unquestionable that an increased demand for bills to an amount of above three and a half millions of money, which would be requisite to pay for the annual investment of teas, could not fail to make a material difference in the course of exchange. To the cost of the tea so adjusted are added* insurance at three per cent., freight and demorage (actual expenses), charges of merchandize (ditto), supracargoes' commission (two per cent. on the sale proceeds), and interest at five per cent. on the actual capital employed in the various stages of the adventure from the placing of the funds in China to the realization of the sales in England: I appeal to the impartial reader whether any thing could be in stricter observance of the statute; and that being admitted, I claim, on the joint authority of Mr. Pitt and the Reviewer, the irresistible inference that the

* Account, No. 2, delivered in by Mr. Lloyd, 5th April 1830, qu. 4232.

Company *do* "sell their teas for a reasonable profit," and that their "monopoly" is NOT "*very injurious to the public.*"

But if the Company content themselves with charging the upset price fairly, do they not understock the market so as to produce a great advance in the biddings? The Reviewer says they do: I may be wrong in entertaining the contrary belief; but if I am, I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that I err in good company. I refer again to the evidence of Mr. Layton:

5419. Is there a sufficiency of the low-priced teas put up at the sales?—I think that 1,200,000 pounds of the common boheas is sold at every sale, or as nearly as possible.

5420. Is there as much as the consumption will take?—*Quite so; in fact we* REFUSE *tea at almost every sale.* An observation has been made, from SCOTLAND *principally!* that the East-India Company did not put up enough, *but as soon as they put up more, they found fault directly,* because it lowered the prices of their stocks in hand.

5421. Do you mean to say that tea is refused at the upset price of the Company?—*Yes!*

5422. And that of qualities in ordinary consumption?—*Yes;* it has sometimes been bought at a higher price; the Company is bound by Charter to put up their tea *at the price it stands them in;* but when they do not fetch the upset price, *at the following sale they are put up without a price, and fetch as much as they can by competition.*

5423. Where they are put up at the upset price, are there any of the teas of *ordinary consumption,* such as congos, ever refused at the upset price?—*Yes, there were last sale.*

5424. Were they refused for quality or for *redundance of quantity?—Partly from both.*

5501. The *trade* never expresses an opinion that the quantity is too great or too small?—*Yes, that they are overloaded with tea; they come there with long faces, as they do in other places, but they are never much attended to!*

Sir, I am no tea-broker, but I have happened to be present at a tea-sale, and so far as the observation of an unprofessional individual goes, I could corroborate the statements here made. But it is unnecessary; for if any there be, who yet prefer the assertion of the *Edinburgh Review* to the recorded opinions of the "most unprejudiced and at the same time the most intelligent of judges," I cannot hope that any thing I could say would effect a change in so laudable an obstinacy.

III. I am now arrived at the last of the high crimes and misdemeanours from which I have undertaken to vindicate the Company, *viz.* that they have not carried the export trade to China to the extent which they might have done. This accusation comes with a peculiarly ill grace from a writer quoting, and admitting as true, the passage just given from Mr. Tucker's *Financial State of the East-India Company.* In one point I agree with the Reviewer, that it cannot be necessary "to enter into any very lengthened discussion under this head." The *general principles* which here, as throughout, bear up the pillars of his assertion, I dismiss in utter contempt. They consist of low *radical* sneers mixed with ribald abuse; and, as might be expected, the inferences drawn are mendacious assumptions. This question, if ever any was, is a question of fact and experiment; and notwithstanding the "absurdity" involved in referring it to the only persons possessed of experience, I shall leave the president of the Select Committee of Supracargoes to deal with it as it deserves:

180. Do you think that any increased consumption of British manufactured articles would take place if the trade was more open to China than it now is?—I am not disposed to think so—and my reasons for not thinking so are, that *I have known the Chinese markets of late years frequently filled with English manufactures upon which prime cost could not be realized. I have known* several investments imported by Americans and others, which have sold at a very considerable discount; and *I know* that the Com-

pany have for many years and in former times *sustained very great losses indeed* upon the import trade into China from England.

182. Are measures constantly taken for the increase of the consumption of British manufactures in China by the Company?—Since I have been acquainted with China, and on reference to the records of the Company, *I have found that the subject more than any other which the Company's authorities in this country have urged upon their servants in China has been, that they should use every endeavour to extend the consumption of British manufactures in China.* I believe that anxiety has not been found wanting on the part of the Company's representatives in China, both from a wish to maintain credit in the estimation of their employers, as well as from a desire to promote the general interests of British manufacturers. If selfish interests can be supposed to enter into the arrangement at all, of course our commissions would increase with increasing extent of sale. *The greater the sale the greater our profits.*

I wish you had space to afford me for further extracts from this gentleman's evidence, the whole of which, as well as that of Mr. Davis, I recommend to the patient perusal of all who may wish to derive further information on this question.

I have thus completed the chief task that I proposed to myself; and I proceed to fulfil my promise of annihilating the enemy's stragglers. On looking back upon the field of battle, cumbered with the bodies of slaughtered fallacies, the first I observe lifting its head apparently yet unscathed is this, that if the Company are no *harm*, they are at least *no good:* that the trade might be carried on just as well without them, and that no *danger* could ensue from throwing it open to private adventurers. I humbly assume that it is consistent neither with the justice nor the policy of this nation to destroy existing institutions merely because *perhaps* no evil would result from their destruction. I conceive that it is usually required that some *advantage* should be clearly made out, which I submit the Reviewer has entirely failed in. But as it is my intention to deal summarily and peremptorily with these skirmishers, I shall turn this over to the ugly club of a volunteer in his own ranks, and will extract some passages from Mr. Davidson's evidence, which fully corroborates Mr. Marjoribanks's opinion: this gentleman is a native of Scotland, and resided in Canton as a naturalized Portuguese subject, carrying on trade as a merchant. On the 11th March 1830 he is examined thus:—

3043. What, in your opinion, would be the result of the withdrawal of the East-India Company from China, and of an open trade to that country?—*I conceive the result would, sooner or later, be a war between England and China, accompanied by wide-spread individual ruin,* UNLESS the Chinese government be either *awed* by discreet, or *coerced* by energetic negociations, into that amicable and reasonable intercourse with other nations, which every civilized state is bound by the dictates of nature to cultivate with its neighbours.

Again:

3066. And you are of opinion that this better state of things in China might be brought about by a more vigorous exercise of authority on the part of this country?—I do not entertain a doubt of it.

3086. When you stated that you expected successful results from a more vigorous negociation, did you contemplate *coercion by war?*—I stated, I think, in a former answer, that what I meant by coercion in the first instance was a threat that the king of England could no longer tolerate the degraded state of vassalage in which his subjects were held in China, without privileges, without protection, *without safety either to persons or property.*

3087. Do you think that such threat, *unaccompanied by force,* would produce the effect which you expect upon the government of China?—*I confess I must entertain doubts whether it would.*

3088. Then your ultimate view would be, that supposing such an attempt were to be made by the King of England, that attempt, in its ultimate result, must contemplate the sending a force, and in fact *going to war?—That is just the point to which I come!*

3078. If it should be found impracticable to coerce the Chinese government in the manner you have stated, do you think the mode in which the trade is carried on now is the most beneficial and secure?—*Unquestionably,* if *I connect the beneficial with the secure consideration!*

There is his witness, let the Reviewer make the most of him.

The next pigmy that dares our arms, Sir, is the vulgar *cant,* that sovereigns ought not to be merchants. "Let them make their election; let them choose whether they will be grocers or emperors; but do not let them attempt both. To be a good grocer or a cheesemonger, a man must be nothing else." Now this is very facetious and very diverting, after the dull march we have been compelled to take; and I make no doubt that the advocates of *free trade* would be very glad, under cover of these stale conceits, to prevent the Company from trading even in common with others; in other words, to put into *their own pockets the whole profit of the trade without any Appropriation Act.* Unhappily for this design, the value of these pleasantries was discovered so long ago as Mr. Pitt's time. I apprehend that the objection of the Reviewer is not that sovereigns do not make good merchants, because it is the whole gist of his argument that they are *too good* merchants. Hear, then, what Mr. Pitt thought of the converse, that merchants are not good sovereigns. That right hon. gentleman, on bringing in his famous East-India bill on the 6th July 1784, observed that "this was matter of mere speculation, *which general experience proved not to be true in practice,* however admitted in theory. The East-India Company *had* governed a vast empire for years." The opinion of Mr. Secretary Peel is not very different. "I implore gentlemen to consider that we have far greater objects to look to in the progress of that inquiry, than merely to determine in what manner British commerce is to be carried on. I entreat the house to recollect that there are questions connected with this subject *of greater importance than the extension of trade.* We shall have to consider the whole character of a government—a government placed over an immense extent of territory, wielding a powerful force, and administering a revenue of very great extent.—Sir, I here feel it likewise necessary to speak of the East-India Company; and looking to the information of which *I am in possession*—viewing *the documents that are in my hands*—I am bound to say, that any investigation into the conduct of that body would, I believe, *tend entirely to their credit.* I do think that they have ever been excited by *a sincere desire* to promote the welfare and interest of those who are placed under their care. *Contrasting the administration of the Company with that of any other colonial establishment that ever existed, I am convinced that their conduct would redound greatly to their honour.*"*

If the East-India Company should not be deemed a fair example, Venice,—Genoa,—Tuscany,—the Hanse Towns,—the United Provinces, crowd upon our recollection, who in their proudest days boasted merchants for their princes. If the Reviewer is still unsatisfied, I refer him to the council-board of the King of England himself! Why should merchants in Leadenhall Street be thought incapable of administering, under the control of his Majesty's ministers, the government of India, when merchants in Whitehall wield the uncontrolled government of Great Britain and her colonies? Can any reason be adduced why a Russia merchant should not fill the chair of the East-India

* *Mirror of Parliament,* 1830, vol. i. pp. 98, 99.

Company, sovereigns though they be, as ably as the vice-chair of the Board of Trade; or what cause is there to presume that the present military member for Carlisle is less fit to direct the shipping interests of the East-India Company than the late *civil* member for that city to govern the British navy? Merchants may be members of Parliament; but the *Edinburgh Review* will not allow them to be "sovereigns;" in other words, they may *legislate*, but they are unfit to assist in the *execution* of the laws which they themselves have made! I can readily believe that a "grocer or cheesemonger" may find it difficult to be also *a lord advocate or* A PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, but there are many that could write at least as good an article as that under consideration. And I mention this as a warning to the real writer, that he will not be allowed to excuse his incapacity in this respect by any dealings which he may have, either in figs or in North Wiltshire.

The *unprofitableness* of the Company's trade is, Ενρηκα! the last despairing antagonist I have to demolish. He surrenders ere we lay a finger upon him, and cries quarter!

The Reviewer informed us, in page 317, that if the accounts of the Company were to be believed, a surplus Indian Revenue rarely exists; yet he now adds, on the authority of Mr. Rickards, who expressly declares, that "*he looks upon no other source of information to be worth a farthing*,"* that it is this surplus revenue which alone supports the commercial trade. Again, the Reviewer's witnesses, Mr. Bates and Mr. Aken, contend that the Company gain, the former says "*a million and a half per annum beyond a fair mercantile profit*,"† and the latter "one hundred per cent. *clear profit* after deducting the charges."‡ Yet the Reviewer, with a most ungrateful disrespect to his best friends, now turns short and tells us he has no doubt Mr. Rickard's calculations will prove correct; the whole scope and purport of which are to make out that the Company's commerce *is a losing trade!* It is clear that the Reviewer is disposed of by his own statements; or if not, I will ask him one question; *what becomes of the £1,832,356 which he himself so satisfactorily proved the Company to gain beyond the profits of the Americans and Dutch?* Is he satisfied?

As I have been compelled to make some reference to the calculations of Mr. Rickards, I will not conclude without giving your readers some notion of their real object, and the value to which they are entitled. The Committee of the House of Commons speak of them thus:

> One witness has submitted statements for the purpose of proving that the profits of the tea-trade are not sufficient to meet the charges of the dividend on the East-India stock, and of the interest on the bond debt, and that the deficiency which he supposes to exist, is supplied by territorial revenue, *notwithstanding that it appears by the accounts laid before Parliament that that revenue has upon the whole, since* 1814-15, *fallen far short of the territorial charges.*§

I have no space to go through an examination of all Mr. Rickards's statements, nor is it necessary for my purpose. Your readers will find them admirably dissected in the evidence of Mr. Melvill, the Company's auditor of India accounts; one of these we will select, as an example, which we state at length, with Mr. Melvill's "corrected edition." They are taken from the Evidence before the Commons' Committee on 29th April 1830, qu. 4375.

* Commons Ev., 22d March 1830, qu. 3432.
† Commons Ev., 15th March 1830, qu. 3428.
‡ Commons Ev., 4th March 1830, qu. 2174.
§ First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Rickards' First Statement.—Profit and Loss, China Trade.
Page 270, 3435.

Cost of Teas, as per No. 32 of Papers relative to the India and China Trade, 4th June 1829, 28,545,960 lbs. (Year 1820-21)		£. 1,874,840	Sale amount of Tea sold in 1821-22 as per No. 33 of Papers of 4th June 1829, 25,492,C01 lbs.		£. 3,566,642
Freight and demurrage for the Year 1820-21, as per No. 31		796,540	Deficiency after paying interest on Bond Debts and Dividends, both which are, by the Act 53 Geo. 3. c. 27, chargeable on commercial profits		518,776
Charges in China and Ceylon, as per No. 6 of Accounts relating to Tea-Trade, &c. of the East-India Company, 14th May 1824:					
Salaries, Emoluments, &c., 1820-21	£95,653				
Expenses in China...	54,735				
Do. in England,	173,520				
Interest.....	236,287				
Insurance	58,654				
		618,849			
Interest on Bonds, 1820-21...		162,938			
Dividends on Stock		632,251			
		4,085,418			4,085,418

Mr. Rickards's First Statement, as corrected by Mr. Melvill.

Cost of Teas as per No. 32, *viz.* 28,545,960 lbs.		£. 1,874,840	Sale of the quantity per contra, *viz.* 27,975 041 lbs. (sale weight)		£. 3,914,049
Freight and demurrage		536,740	To be re-credited as above explained.*		
Charges: Canton Salaries	£82,114		Amount of Interest earned on the Company's own capital	£236,287	
Do. England ...	173,520				
Interest	236,287				
Insurance	58,654				
		550,575			
Interest on the Bond Debt ...		162,938			
Dividends on Stock		632,251			
		3,757,344	Amount saved by them in the mode of effecting their Insurance	44,593	
Surplus		437,585			280,880
		4,194,929			4,194,929

Surplus £437,585
Instead of a deficiency of ... 518,776

Difference £956,361

It will be seen that Mr. Melvill explains the errors of Mr. Rickards to have thus arisen: first, that he charges *interest* on the Company's capital to the debit of the trade as an actual outgoing; but although this would be very proper in an account of the profit and loss of *one adventure, or one particular branch of trade* (considering the capital employed in the same light as if it had been borrowed on interest, because if not so employed it might have been lent

* This explanation follows.

on interest); yet it is plain that no merchant trading on his own capital can get at the true result of his *whole trade* without re-crediting himself with the same interest, received in his capacity of lender. So with insurance; the Company do not insure their ships, but they debit the trade with a premium of three per cent. on this account, in order to cover the risk incurred; and this is properly a charge to be included in the *cost of the teas;* but certainly ought to be re-credited in any account of the *whole* profit and loss of the Company's trade: for to whom is this three per cent.? why to the same Company in their capacity of underwriters. How could that be termed a fair account of the whole profit and loss of the Company's trade—from which large profits should be omitted—derived (so to speak) from the interest of money lent, and their gain as underwriters. I appeal to any merchant in the city of London whether Mr. Melvill is not perfectly correct in his principle. For the rest, "the errors are occasioned by an excessive charge for wastage [thereby making the quantity sold less than it really was], by including the India as well as the China freight, and by including as charges several items already included in the invoice amount! Three other statements of this gentleman will also be found corrected by Mr. Melvill; but *ex uno disce omnes.* I have now only to caution your readers against their taking even the *corrected* statements as authentick accounts. Mr. Melvill intended to expose the false principle on which they were framed, and this was best done by adopting Mr. Rickards' *own figures.* For this purpose they are invaluable; but for any other, no conclusion can be drawn from them.

The fact is, the profits of the China trade are considerable; and the country have a right to know what they really are, and what has been done with them. They have aggregated, since 1814-15, £15,414,414, including interest and insurance, according to the Parliamentary account of profit and loss of the China trade, ordered to be printed 17th June 1830; and if in these accounts the mercantile rates of exchange had been used for the rupee, instead of the arbitrary high value attached to it by the Board of Control, the profits would have appeared £16,971,316. When the large capital employed in this trade, not, however, what the Reviewer states, which is the whole capital of the Company, is considered, the profits will not appear too excessive. The following is a summary of the Company's commercial proceedings from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1829, as stated in evidence before the Commons' Committee (Second Report, qu. 5819).

Total commercial receipts, exclusive of tea duties	£143,115,713
Total payments, ditto	104,954,856
Surplus or profit	£38,160,857
Add benefit derived to territory by the Board's rate of exchange, by which the apparent commercial profits are understated	£7,187,178
Real commercial profits	£45,348,035

in fifteen years, or £3,023,202 per annum on a capital stated (in qu. 5728) to be £21,731,869, which is a profit of about fourteen per cent. The profits have been consumed in paying the dividends on the Company's stock, the interest of their bond debt, and the remainder in aiding the political finances of India, which, according to the account referred to in the foregoing extract from the Committee's Report, have fallen short since 1809-10 by a sum very little inferior to the whole amount of profit named.* So that if the profits had been as great as the wildest theories have supposed, who would have been the gainers?

* Parl. Paper, No. 22 (in Sessional Papers, vol. xxviii.), p. 17.

It will be seen that I have, throughout, paid but little attention to the *evidence* adduced by the Reviewer in support of his assertions. It would indeed be (as they say in Ireland) "a great day" for human nature, when the most extravagant vagary shall lack persons to support it by their testimony. The statements of these persons, chiefly American merchants, and skippers of vessels of two or three hundred tons, have been met *in every point by the unequivocal and direct contradiction of a host of witnesses*—members of the Company's factory at Canton, than whom none can have better means of judging; commanders of Company's ships, than whom none can be more experienced; brokers, whom even the Reviewer styles "the most intelligent of judges," combine to rebut the "*I think*" and the "*I have no doubt of it*" of the necessarily-inexperienced persons I have referred to. The whole matter rests on the degree of credit to be attached to the witnesses on the respective sides; *I am content that there it should remain*, remarking only one amusing fact: the American witnesses all agree that an opening of this trade would be injurious to themselves and to the commerce of the United States, yet they come forward as voluntary witnesses in favour of this very measure; not looking to self-interest; oh, no! they are superior to that; not regarding the welfare of their country—they are above that also; but, like true cosmopolites, urged only by their abstract love of justice, and (*credat Judæus*) their desire for the prosperity of Great Britain!

To conclude; the whole question may be thus summed up. If the people of this country are ready to abandon India because she does not *yet* pay her own expenses, or to contribute, *by direct taxation*, to the supply of the deficit, then I apprehend the argument for the Company's *profits* is at an end. If they are inclined to do without tea, or to incur the almost certain risk of being compelled to do without it, for no other earthly reason than the pleasure of destroying a chartered company, then I have no more to say on the expediency of continuing the Company's *privileges*.

But if we have not yet made up our minds to the alternative, it behoves us to be careful how we rush upon the hazard. We should make *sure* of the bird in the bush, before we let go that in the hand. To this end I will present your readers with Sir Robert Peel's opinion of the former, and conclude with another extract from the First Report of the Commons' Committee touching one small point connected with the latter, which has hitherto been unnoticed, but to which I may at a future time more explicitly recur.

"Sir," says Sir Robert, "a reference to these returns would, I am sure, convince any *unprejudiced man, that the sanguine expectations of great and extensive benefits, which some suppose would arise from entirely throwing open the trade*, OUGHT NOT TO BE ENTERTAINED."*

The words of the Committee are these:

"*The revenue to the crown* from tea is produced by an *ad valorem* duty. The average amount of this revenue is stated to be *about* £3,300,000 *annually*. It is *most economically collected* by the Company, who pay it over quarterly a fortnight after they receive it; and *the whole of the charge incurred by the crown* for an establishment to check and superintend this branch of the excise in London, is stated *to amount to less than* £10,000 *annually, exclusive of the establishment for superintending the dealers' stocks!*"†

I am, Sir, &c.

T. G. T.

* *Mirror of Parliament*, 1830, vol. i., p. 99.

† First Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

ON THE COINCIDENCES OBSERVABLE AMONG THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

No. III.

It now remains to consider, whether the many analogies, which seem to have existed among the Jews and other nations, as well as the mythological characters already discussed, were derived from the former, or were, as already urged, the results of a primeval religion or early intercourse. For the singular resemblances which we discover in nations between whom and the Israelites no connexion can be historically proved, descending to minutiæ, which we may well seem loth to refer to accident, and occasionally even elucidating, as it were, rites and customs in the other, which appear involved in some obscurity, almost naturally incline us thus to solve the problem. But the difficulty of this solution is occasioned by the absence of proof,—by the silence of history and by the difference of languages; though, on the other hand, where affinity of language, deduction from the same stock, and national intercourse, can be established, this solution may be indisputably accounted correct. Thus, the very extraordinary similarity, which we have remarked, between the Jewish and Peruvian rites, extending itself to the restriction of marriages within each particular tribe; the law of Levirate in Cochin-China, compelling even the nearest relation, if there be no brother, to marry the widow, and enforcing the severest penalties in case of a refusal;—the Chinese custom, mentioned by Dapper, of wives availing themselves of their handmaids, like Sarah, Leah, and Rachel, and having the power of manumitting them, when they have borne children;—the ordeal-draught in use among the inhabitants of the coast of Guinea and Monomotapa, and the negroes of Cabo del Monte, supposed to have the same properties as that recorded in the *Pentateuch*;—the analogy between the ten precepts of Budd'ha cited by Klaproth, in his *Asia Polyglotta*, and the Noëtic, as detailed in the Rabbinical works;—the deception practised * on Raja Suram, through the advice of a Mantri, by the Emperor of China, in its most minute parts corresponding to that practised on Joshua by the Gibeonites;—the numerous resemblances and even verbal coincidences between the laws of Menu and Moses;—the awful enuntiation of ओम्, in Hindù Theology, and *Honover*, in the Zoroastrian, which was the *fiat*, that called things into existence, answering to the divine אֹמֵר, which called forth the light;—the almost universal parallels to the institution of the Nazarite;—the legend of Jupiter ineffectually wrestling† with Hercules, compared with the history of Jacob, on that account surnamed Israël, and various others, which might be cited from the most opposite parts of the globe, strike us indeed with every mark of identity, but by no means afford a clue by which we may connect them, or satisfactorily demonstrate them to have been in any way related to each

* See Leyden's *Malay Annals*, pp. 13, 14, 15.

† Cf. Tzetzem *in Lycoph. Cassandram*—41.

other. We are equally at a loss to elucidate the early relation, which may have subsisted between the Hindu devotion of the first-born of a goat * or man to idols (the former being allowed to run wild until the proper time of presentation, and the latter having a lock of hair separated to be cut off at the prescribed time), and the two Jewish customs to which it corresponds. In other particulars, also, we are equally perplexed;—we find three primordial Védas, which proceeded from Brahm, and we observe the original books of the Jewish law to have been but three, *Exodus*, *Numbers*, and *Leviticus*, for *Deuteronomy* is a recapitulation of preceding enactments;—among the Hindûs we remark expositions of these primitive laws, considered almost equal to them in sanctity, as the *Talmud*, *Mishna*, and *Gemara*, among the Jews; and may contrast Cullúca B'hatta's division of the Hindú Theology into श्रुति, or that which was heard from above, and स्मृति, or that which was remembered from the beginning, with the Jewish definitions of the revealed and oral codes.

How can we account for that system of augury and divination, which was in vogue equally amongst the wildest savages and the more civilized nations? How, for the Floridian custom of burning slaves alive on the pyres of their masters, and its adoption by the Pagan Arabs and some of the Hindús? In like manner, how can we account for the most erudite hierophants of antiquity veiling their secret lore in hieroglyphics and a sacerdotal language, and for these precautions having been as scrupulously adopted by the aboriginal inhabitants of South America? If we attempt, therefore, to refer these analogies to the primeval idolatry, the link which binds these people to each other will still remain undiscovered, and notwithstanding the presumptive evidences of identity, from which we would argue to the fact, we shall, nevertheless, be compelled to admit, that *even if the one were actually a branch of the other*, the want of *real* proof will not critically allow us to assign to them a higher name, than that of *singular coincidences*.

But, on the other hand, there exist coincidences, which we may securely connect with each other, because we can trace the communication between the people to whom they belong. In these we are frequently corroborated by the direct reference of traditions and the assignment of arts and useful inventions to prominent personages belonging to the nation, with which the comparison is made, and by religious and scientific terms borrowed from its language. In many instances, also, the testimony of history is superadded to this evidence.

After the introduction of the *Koràn*, we notice, in Mohammedan writings, continued allusions to Jewish characters, customs and events, which naturally originated in the sources whence the *Koràn* itself sprung. Thus, many of the traditions current respecting Solomon are not assigned to him merely by these writers, but also to Tahmuras, whose name in some copies of Tabri is called Tahumurs (طهمورث): to him the demons were subjected, and various inventions, particularly that of alphabetic

* Ward, v. 2, p. 313.

characters (خط), were assigned; he rendered panthers serviceable in the chase, and like Anah, in *Genesis*, was the first to breed mules. Ferdausi represents the Devs instructing him,

نوشتن به خسرو بياموختند — دلش‌را بدانش برافروختند
نوشتن يكي نه كه نزديك سي — چه رومي چه تازي وچه پارسي
چه هندي وچيني وچه پهلوي — نكاريدن آن كجا بشنوي

the language of which harmonizes closely with that which the Arabs maintain respecting Solomon. Jamshid's faith is likewise said by Tabri to have been that of Enoch (دين ادريس), and to him is attributed the introduction of the sword and other warlike weapons, whence Ferdausi writes,

نخست آلت جنگ دست برد — در نام جستن بكردان سپرد
بفرّ كئي نرم كرد آهنا — چو خود وزره كرد وچون جوشنا
چو خفتان وچون درع وبركستوان — همه كرد پيدا بر روشن روان

But although his reign be otherwise described as one of glory, we may plainly perceive that the legendary account of his fall is borrowed from that of Nebuchadnezzar. On the same principle of accommodation, Kaiomers is declared to have been the son of Mahaleel, and Hushang to have first instituted places of divine worship, the salàm and benediction, as well as circumcision.

These are self-evidently post-Mohammedan fictions incorporated with the national history; but we shall discover others of a higher stamp, if we extend our inquiries. Thus, at a certain age, the Jewish youth became sons of the Precept, to which a ceremony of the Parsis is analogous; and among the Chinese, for the same reason, the bonnet or cap, as among the Romans the *toga virilis*, is conferred on such as have attained adolescence. The Chinese law against parricides has also striking points of resemblance to the Roman, and the superstitious veneration, with which the Northern Druids regarded the cock, the robin, and the wren, whence this antient popular distich:

> "A robin and a wren,
> Were God Almighty's cock and hen,"

may be forcibly compared to the Rabbinical opinions respecting the former. Believing their names on the day of expiation to be inscribed in the Book of Life, on its eve the men take a cock, the women a hen, and pregnant women both;—striking their heads thrice with the bird, they exclaim at each blow: "This cock (or hen) shall stand in my place; it shall expiate my sins by suffering death, but I shall enjoy life:" after this the bird's neck is twisted. This is decidedly a relic of some more antient practice. Origen, in *Lev.* xiv. 4, understands the birds appointed for the purification of the leper to have been of the gallinaceous kind; by צִפֳּרִים Jahn,

however, conceives turtledoves to have been implied, but his reasons are not satisfactory, since the root and the wide use of the word in Syriac by no means determine the species. The chief argument in favor of Origen is, that Athenæus, l. ix, c. 4, states, that the cock and hen were commonly called ὄρνιθις and ὀρνίθια, literally צִפֳּרִים. We retrace indeed something of this in the Cuthæan Nergal, called ܢܓܠ by the Sabæans, by some referred to the planet Mars, who was represented by the Jews in the form of a cock, and in the Babylonian Succoth Benoth, represented likewise as a hen with her young, according to R. Solomon Yarchi. It was also Bochart's opinion, the city Tanagra having been famed for these birds, that the Phœnicians, who accompanied Cadmus, named it from ܛܝܪܐ the Syriac name of the cock. All early nations, however, drew omens from his crow: Kazvini and Damir attributed to him inspiration, and the Mohammedans have preserved the Talmudical fable of his voice responding to his celestial counterpart, and of the certain arrival of the final judgment, when it shall have ceased to be heard. Hence some have lamely attempted to interpret the offering of a cock to Esculapius enjoined by Socrates, according to the *Phædo*.

The similarity noticed by many writers between some of the Chinese and Jewish festivals, and between one of the former and the search of Ceres or Proserpine;—the common Oriental practice of shooting an arrow into a country about to be invaded, on one occasion certainly proved to have been known to the Jews (2 *Kings* xiii. 16, 17), which, according to Justin, was adopted by the Romans, as we may likewise collect from Virgil, *Æn.* ix. 51.

> *Ecquis erit mecum, Juvenes? qui primus in hostem?*
> *En! ait, et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras,*
> *Principium pugnæ, et campo sese arduus infert;*

—the Jewish and Oriental habit of shaking the garments, in token of anger, horror, or contempt, as the Romans shook the toga, when war was declared by the senate (cf. Liv. xxi. 18), together with the similar mode of expressing indignation by shaking the head, also practised by the Romans and Greeks,

> *Tum quassans caput, hæc effundit pectore dicta.*—*Æn.* vii. 292.
> Κινήσας δὲ κάρη.—Hom.

are so plainly indicative of national intercourse, or of transmission through nations, with which intercourse was maintained, or of a common origin, that they can scarcely be misapprehended. If Theocritus (*Id.* i. 15), be compared with Anthropodemus Plutonicus, respecting the notion of the northern nations, that a short period after noon was peculiarly devoted to elfin pastime or malignity; if the legend of Jack the Giant-killer be contrasted with that of Cadmus and Jason (see *Schol. in Apoll. Rhod.* iii. 1178); if the extravagancies on Plough-Monday be examined by the *Compitalia* of the Romans, the 'handfesting' by the *Desponsatio*, the bride-cake by the *Confarreatio*, and the old game of blind-man's buff by the Grecian Κολλάβισμος; such strong points of mutual analogy must re-

sult from the comparison, that they must almost be accounted identical, and may safely be referred to the East, as to their source.

Several causes will combine to explain the striking similarity between these different people and the Israëlites. Among these, their vicinity to the Phœnicians, together with the friendly intercourse established between the two people, in the latter days of David and during the reign of Solomon, as well as their connexion with the Egyptians, must be deemed the principal.

The Phœnicians were possessors of important places in the three quarters of the globe, and the wars of the Carthaginians with the Romans circulated a knowledge of their habits through Italy and the Roman empire. They had (as Jahn observes) colonies and emporia "in Cyprus, Egypt, Cilicia, Pisidia, Caria, Rhodes, Bithynia, Thrace, Samothrace, on the islands of the Ægean and Cretan Seas, in Crete, Greece, Illyria, Sicily, Sardinia, Gaul, and Spain; they likewise traded to the western coasts of Africa, to Britain and Prussia, and as some have inferred, from Diodorus Siculus (iv. 23—v. 19-23), probably as far as America." They principally brought East-Indian merchandize from the Persian Gulph, and bore it on the Euphrates to Basra, Babylon, and Sipphara: they also conveyed it in caravans across the desert to different places. The Egyptians also obtained East-Indian merchandize on the eastern, southern and western coasts of Arabia Felix. Can we then imagine these people to have conducted so extensive a traffic without obtaining an insight into the peculiarities of foreign nations? without acquiring, at least, such a knowledge of their dialects, as their commerce demanded? and can we suppose them to have been so near to the Jews, so necessary to them in their buildings and maritime expeditions, without allowing the great probability of their acquaintance with their customs, however superficial it may have been, and of their communicating to other nations, idolatrous as themselves, their notions of those rites and points of faith, which distinguished Israël from the rest of the world?

Let us also direct our attention to the Chaldees: from the earliest periods they were a migratory race. Among them were the oldest hierophants, perhaps, the first worshippers of fire. Is it then absurd to conclude, that when Abraham removed from Ur to Palestine, he preserved many of the customs, to which he had been habituated from his infancy? Those, however, who argue, that Chesed, the fourth son of Nahor his brother, was the original founder of the nation, are contradicted by the fact, that Chesed was not born till Abraham had been for some time settled in Canaan. Had Chesed been their founder, Ur could not have been their possession, until some subsequent age, and indeed, a writer in Eichhorn's *Bibliothek*, without producing authority, maintains, that they had no dominion there until the time of Esarhaddon.

Josephus, therefore, is more correct in assigning their origin to Arphaxad, which Michaelis endeavours to substantiate by a somewhat incongruous etymology. But the book of Job affords to us sufficient data to assert their vast antiquity, and it is certain, that they were originally dis-

tinct from the Babylonians. Jeremiah represents them, as *a very distant nation*, a mighty and *very antient* nation, whose language the Jews did not comprehend: but after the mixture of the Chaldees with the Babylonians, the Chaldee of Babylon, as it was called, was so closely allied to the Hebrew, that a person understanding the one could not fail to comprehend the other.

This, however, was not the case with the separate Chaldees; and it is to be presumed, that the dialect, to which we now assign the name, was the vernacular tongue of the Babylonians, so called after the Chaldee conquest. That the true Chaldee was distinct from this, has been felicitously established by many researches, and is in fact most completely proved by the names of the Chaldees, who made themselves masters of Babylon, which cannot be explained by the biblical dialect. These Schlözer has wildly retraced to the Sclavonic, but others, with more reason, to the ancient Persian. The influx of the Chaldees into Babylon will explain the historical intimations, that they had a sacred language, and is corroborated by the vague manner in which the Greeks used the term, at length rendering it rather the appellative of a sage, than of a people; if indeed they had a sacerdotal tongue, it must have been allied to the Zend.

Schlözer enumerates four Chaldee settlements, and corroborates his enumeration by ample quotations:—one in Babylonia, another in Armenia, another in Chalybia on the Black Sea, and another in Zania, the country of the ancient Macrones. Whence they arrived at these places appears to be involved in obscurity. The Armenian settlement appears to have been that from which Abraham departed to Palestine, for that in Babylonia was of subsequent date: it comprehended some of the northern parts of Mesopotamia, in which Ur was situated. Ammianus Marcellinus makes mention of an Ur in this situation, and there can be scarcely a doubt that the one recorded by him was the Ur Chasdim of Moses. For, although, in the fourth century he denominates it *Persicum* Castellum, Xenophon has recorded, both in his *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis*, that Chaldees were settled in this vicinity. Hence, Schlözer says, we may conceive how Abraham came to Haran on his way to Palestine; whereas, if Ur be placed in Babylonia, it will not be so intelligible. If, then, the Chaldees were so widely dispersed, and pursued such marauding occupations, as they, passed from settlement to settlement, they must have acquired fresh notions and fresh customs arising from circumstances, and their subsequent relations to those whom they had overpowered; and those who made the irruption into Babylon must doubtless have added to the existing customs of the Babylonians, which became also known to the Israëlites during their captivity.

Nor was Assyria an unimportant agent in producing these effects. "In ancient Assyria or the Persian Irân, the old and celebrated country of Ta-hia of the Chinese themselves, *i.e.* between Chaldea and Ta-tsin," Paravey places the primitive or central empire. Accordingly, he identifies Hoang-ty, "*ou le Seigneur rouge ou jaune*," with Adam, Fo-hy with Abel, Chin-nong with Seth, Chao-hao or Hiuen-hiao, "under whom trou-

bles and idolatry were excited," with Cain, Tchouen-hiu, "who appeased these troubles, and restored the ceremonies of divine worship," with Enos, Ty-ko with Methusalem, Yao with Lamech the Cainite, and Chun, under whom the deluge happened, with Noah. In Héou-tsy he recognizes Shem, in Sie his son Aram, in Yu a son of Elam, and in the criminals at this epoch sent into exile, he discovers the curse pronounced on Canaan the son of Ham. The dynasty of Hia he affirms to have been that of the Elamites and Pishdadians of Persia, "which forms the first empire of Assyria:" Jamshid is King Siang, Feridum Chao-kang, and Zohak Han-tsou. He deems the Ninus of Moses Chorenensis to have been Ly-kuey or Kie, and Mey-ky to have been either the Nitocris of Herodotus or the Semiramis of the Armenian writer, through whom the empire past to Chang or the Aramæans or Phœnicians descended from Sie.

After the deluge, he conceives mankind to have been congregated "in the country of the Great Hia, of the first Assyrians, the Pishdadians of Persia, in fact in our Assyria, taking the meaning of the word Assyria in its widest acceptation; for it is from the east that the Bible brings the first men into the plains of Shinar in Babylonia." Since the idolatry of this period was assuredly the same in every tribe there assembled, and since even after their dispersion, the rites in which they indulged were marked with very trifling shades of difference from that general system whence they originated; whether Paravey's conjectures be or be not absolutely correct in all their parts, this uniformity, so little obscured by time and place, will lead us to similar conclusions. From the sacred account it appears, that Nimrod came from Babylonia, and having conquered the native Assyrians, united Assyria with his empire, which, according to Ctesias, extended over all Western Asia, and reached from the Nile to the Tanais, which vast extent of dominion at so early a period is sufficient to have occasioned that close uniformity of faith, which long afterwards prevailed. When, moreover, we consider the wide boundaries of Assyria itself, reaching towards the west to Mesopotamia, towards the north to Armenia, towards the east to Media, and towards the south to Persia and Babylonia, we have an ample clue to guide our researches to the point at which we aim. For the languages of these conterminal nations must have been necessarily known, and their writings necessarily studied, nor could the Assyrian doctrines and opinions have been concealed from them. The language of Assyria, as Gesenius has shewn, was also probably of the Medo-Persian family, and consequently was well adapted for communications with Bactria, Persia, and India.

About 1000 years A. C. the Assyrians became confederated with the Moabites, Edomites, Philistines, and Tyrians, which fact implies, that their dominion was then extended to Syria; and this confederacy was directed against David. The kings exacted tribute from Israel and Judah, and all Phœnicia, except Tyre, at length was subjected to them: they led Israel into captivity, and invested the walls of Jerusalem. Have we not, therefore, many historical data confirming the notion of much foreign knowledge having by them been introduced into Palestine?

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These causes, separately and conjointly, forbid us to argue from the insulated state of the Jews, with respect to foreigners, to their ignorance of their habits and theology, the contrary being evinced by their own documents; for such an ignorance, under the various circumstances of the people, would have been impossible. Whether partly from Abraham, and more fully from the common habits of the times, or from their hostile and friendly connexions with other powers, they derived the uniformity, which may be observed, sufficient causes exist to resolve the effects, and sufficient channels, by which some obscure knowledge of their purer and splendid ritual became promulgated beyond the boundaries of their dominion, may thus also be discovered, on the authority of their own history.

D. G. Wait.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

The following passage occurs in the evidence of Mr. William Malcolm Fleming, a judge of the Court of Circuit for the division of Patna, before the Lords' Committee on East-India affairs:—

"Did slavery exist in any part of the district with which you were acquainted?—Yes, it did exist, certainly,—what is called slavery; but it is by no means what is generally understood by the term 'slavery.'

"Have the goodness to explain what slavery is in that part of the country?—In one of the districts where I resided about three years, there were a good number of bondsmen, and who, in fact, had sold themselves for a certain sum to work for their masters for life; but they might redeem, by paying up that sum, whenever they pleased; it was a species of mortgage of their labour.

"What duties did their masters undertake towards them?—I believe it was quite nominal. These bondsmen did exactly as they pleased; they came and cultivated for their masters when they liked it, or it was convenient to themselves; but I do not know any instance in which they were forced to work contrary to their will.

"Had the master the power to transfer his right over them to any other person?—I never knew an instance of their being directly sold.

"What was the mode of enforcing the services of the bondsmen?—I believe there was no mode of enforcing them, except by withholding the wages.

"Were they subjected to any corporeal punishment?—No, not at all; if they had, they would have immediately complained to the courts and obtained instant redress; but I never knew such a complaint made."

FOSSIL REMAINS IN NEW HOLLAND.

THE following communication appears in the *Sydney Gazette:*

"To the Editor of the *Sydney Gazette.*

"Sir: I beg you will allow me to inform your readers, that a discovery, which will doubtless excite very considerable interest in the scientific world, both in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, has just been made in the interior of this colony, by that very respectable colonist and magistrate, George Rankin, Esq., of Bathurst. The discovery I allude to is that of a great quantity of fossil bones, in a cave near the penal settlement of Wellington Valley, and about 210 miles west from Sydney.

"The country in the neighbourhood of Wellington Valley is of limestone formation, and the limestone ridges are perforated by numerous subterranean caverns, branching off in every direction, and forming chambers of the most grotesque, and at the same time of the most imposing appearance. This remarkable feature in the physical conformation of that part of the territory is not peculiar, however, to the limestone ranges of Wellington Valley. Similar caves are met with in Scotland, in Yorkshire, and in other parts of Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, in North America, and in short, wherever limestone abounds.

"In a late excursion to Wellington Valley, Mr. Rankin visited and explored a remarkable cave, about two miles from the settlement, the existence of which had been known for a considerable time, and the entrance of which is in the face of the limestone range, on the south side of the river Macquarrie, by a gentle declivity. Immediately beyond the entrance, the cave in question expands into a lofty and spacious chamber, the roof of which is beautifully ornamented with stalactites, many of which, however, have unfortunately been broken off by the *scientific barbarians* of the neighbouring settlement. In beating gently with a hammer on the sides of the cavern, the sound in one part of it indicated the existence of another chamber separated from the first by a thin partition; and accordingly, on breaking through the thin dividing wall of limestone, a second chamber was discovered, though of smaller dimensions than the first. At the farther extremity of the first chamber, Mr. R. discovered a downward passage, which he determined to explore, and which he found terminated in another cave or chamber, the entrance into which was by a precipitous descent. On lowering himself down into this third chamber, into which no mortal man had ever entered before (for the aborigines have a superstitious repugnance to entering any cavern, saying, '*Koppa,*' the spirit of the caves, in the aboriginal mythology, '*sit down there*'), Mr. R. observed, to his very great surprise, a piece of bone lying on the floor of the cavern. It struck him at first that it might have belonged to some bush-ranger, who had attempted to hide himself in the cave, and had subsequently died; but on a more minute examination, he discovered a vast number of other bones of various sizes, and generally broken, some strewed on the floor of the cave, but the greater number imbedded in a sort of reddish indurated clay along its sides. The rope by which he had lowered himself into the cavern had been fixed to what appeared a projecting point of the solid rock, but on its breaking off, in consequence of the weight attached to it, it was ascertained to be a large fossil bone—the thigh bone, I conceive, of some quadruped much larger than the ox or buffalo, and probably of the Irish elk, the rhinoceros, or elephant.

" Mr. Rankin collected a small quantity of the bones, or rather fragments of bones, and has brought them to Sydney, with a view to their being forwarded to Professor Jameson, of the University of Edinburgh. They will doubtless excite much interest among the geologists of Great Britain, and will probably lead to interesting results, in regard to the geological history of this vast island. It may perhaps be deemed presumptuous for an individual, who has little acquaintance with the science of comparative anatomy, and none whatever with that of fossil osteology, to anticipate these results. But the discovery in question has developed certain facts of the utmost interest in regard to the past history of the continental island, from which certain inferences, which it would be difficult to dispute, are clearly deducible. These facts and inferences I shall therefore take the liberty to submit to your readers.

" 1. It is quite evident that the greater number of the bones in question are not those of animals of the species at present inhabiting this territory. The aborigines are very good authority on this point, in the absence of such men as Professor Jameson, or Professor Buckland, or Baron Cuvier; for when shewn several of the bones, and asked if they belonged to any of the species at present inhabiting the territory, they uniformly replied, ' *bail that belongit to kangaroo; bail that belongit to emu,*' &c.*

" 2. It is equally evident that the bones in question have been brought to their present locality by some beast of prey; for no other supposition will account for the cavern's becoming the general cemetery for animals so various in size, and so different in habits, as those to which they must have once belonged.

" 3. It is not less evident that the animals that owned these bones could not have died a natural death, for most of them have evidently been subjected to great violence, and exhibit fractures in every direction. The floor of the cavern is strewed over with a sort of dust, consisting of minute fragments of decomposed bone, which burns readily when ignited.

" In short, there is reason to believe that the cave at Wellington Valley is somewhat similar to the one which Professor Buckland examined at Kirkdale, in the north of England, and which he ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, to have been the den of a hyæna (resembling the variety now existing only at the southern extremity of Africa) before the deluge. Both of these caves are in limestone ranges. They both contain innumerable fragments of fossil bone, deeply imbedded in stalagmite—the substance formed from the droppings of water in caverns of the kind in question—or indurated clay. I cannot pretend, however, to describe either the nature or the relative position of the substance in which the bones at Wellington Valley are imbedded, having only seen a minute portion of it adhering to one of the bones.

" From these ascertained facts, I conceive we are warranted to deduce the following inferences:—

" 1. That this vast island is not of recent or post-diluvian formation, as is generally asserted, without the least shadow of evidence.

" 2. That at some former period of its history it was inhabited by various races of animals, that are either extinct or no longer existing in this part of the world.

" 3. That the physical convulsion that destroyed these various races of animals did not materially change the external appearance of the country; for the wild beasts' (probably the hyænas') den at Wellington Valley has, in all

* *Bail* is a native negation.

likelihood, the very same appearance that it had when inhabited upwards of 4,000 years ago.

" While this very interesting discovery supplies us, therefore, with another convincing proof of the reality and the universality of the deluge, it supplies us also with a powerful motive of gratitude to Divine Providence for that long-forgotten visitation. For if this territory were over-run with such beasts of prey as the antediluvian inhabitants of the cave at Wellington Valley, it would not have been so eligible a place for the residence of man as it actually is. The tiger or hyæna would have been a much more formidable enemy to the Bathurst settler than the despicable native dog, though indeed they would certainly have afforded a much nobler game to the gentlemen of the Bathurst hunt. And if the huge rhinoceros had inhabited the lagoons of Hunter's River, it might have been a much more serious work to displace him than to shoot the pelican or emu.

" I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my unfeigned regret that, while this territory is becoming daily more and more interesting to the geographer and geologist, to the man of science as well as to the agriculturist and the merchant, the interesting youth of Australia should hitherto have been debarred, in consequence of their want of instruction in the various branches of natural history and natural philosophy, from prosecuting the numerous and interesting paths of discovery which this vast island presents to every man of science and research. Could a lecturer not be established in Sydney under the patronage of the Sydney College? There are surely men in this colony not less able than our brethren in Van Diemen's Land, to give a course of lectures that would interest, instruct, and stimulate the youth of Australia. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,—L."

This letter was probably written by Dr. Lang, of Sydney, who (being now in this country) has communicated to Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh, some additional information respecting these bone-caves and osseous breccia, which appears in the last Number of the Professor's *New Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

" These bones are found imbedded in a red ochreous cement, which occurs partially in the crevices of the limestone rock, in different parts of the interior of New South Wales.

" The limestone rests on granite, and generally near, or under, trap-rock, In the particular spot whence these specimens are brought (Wellington Valley) the rock, partially denuded, bounds an extensive alluvial flat, through which the river Bell runs, this being a branch of the river Macquarrie, which it joins seven miles below. Beyond, or above the limestone, on one side, the hills enclosing the valley consist entirely of trap-rock. Those on the other rise higher, and consist of the old red sandstone (fine-grained, with tendency to crystallization), and passing, as the hills rise backward, into a conglomerate of water-worn pebbles strongly cemented, and so much inclined, that the rock terminates the summits in sharp rocky crests.

" Throughout the country, the limestone occurs adjoining alluvial flats, the hills above consisting of trap. In the parts most denuded, openings are found leading to caves, some of which are spacious, with varied forms of stalactites, sometimes disposed in a very picturesque manner. The floor generally consists of a soft red earth, apparently diluvial, but in which, after digging, few or no bones have been found, none having as yet been dug up where the floor has been encrusted with stalagmite. The entrance is generally in the side of the rock and gently inclined. The holes where the osseous

breccia occurs are generally near such caves, yet *separate from them;* the mouths (in three cases in different parts of the country) appearing like pits, and as if formed by the rocks and earth sinking or sliding downwards. The interior of these holes presents a striking contrast to the unbroken harmony of the other kind of caves. Here disjointed masses of rock hang suspended in this remarkable red cement, which is sometimes as hard as limestone, and which is never without bones embedded. Frequently these occur so fixed between large rocks, that it is quite impossible to get them out; and indeed, in general, none can be got in an entire state from the matrix, being, in their embedded state, full of fractures; and it is remarkable, that the few large bones at all perfect, have been found projecting from the upper surface of the breccia; from which circumstance, and the peculiar outward texture (something resembling the clay of a swallow's nest), it would appear that this cement never was so soft, since mixed with the bones, as to admit of the larger bones sinking downwards in it. In such caves the red cement with bones pervades all the crevices as far as they can be penetrated, which is generally very directly downwards. One chamber of the cave, whence these specimens have been taken, was terminated by the cavity being stopped up with soft diluvial earth, while the breccia formed the roof, and adhered to the limestone rock forming the sides, and appeared separated from the loose earth of the lower part by three layers (like strata) of limestone, about an inch in thickness, and three inches apart between, and in which the bones were in greatest abundance, and generally upright, or having one end in each layer.

" The peculiar texture of the cement led to a search for it on other parts of the surface above limestone, and in other parts of the country, and it was found precisely under the same circumstances as at Wellington Valley,

" 1. Six miles north-east, on the opposite side of the Macquarrie;

" 2. At Buree, fifty miles south-east; and, on looking at some denuded limestone-rock similarly situated in another place (Molong), a small quantity was also detected in a crevice like an oven; which also when broken contained small bones.

" The most remarkable facts connected with these bones, and this breccia, seem to be,

" 1st. That it occurs only in the neighbourhood of caves, but yet distinct from those of the most open and permanent description.

" 2dly. That although always reaching to the surface, it is distributed deeply and extensively in the crevices of the limestone.

" 3dly. That this particular substance never occurs, but in combination with bony fragments; that bones occur in such quantity in this cement only; that those of small and large animals are intimately mixed; and that, although much broken, there is no appearance of their being water-worn, but that, on the contrary, small angular fragments of bone like saw-dust are combined in such quantity in some caves, as to give a light speckled colour to the cement, which is, by itself, red and ochreous.

" 4thly. That in one case, where this cement was traced to the surface, a large fragment or rock of it, as hard as limestone, lay above, having deeply embedded in it several bones apparently human; this rock indicating an antiquity almost as high as the limestone rock itself, for the breccia is so combined in parts, that its removal would occasion the rocks to collapse, so as materially to alter the external surface and form of the hills.

" It is proper to add, that some fragments of bones have been found by digging in the loose earth of most of the caves, but from their imperfect state

and the vicinity of the breccia outside, it is difficult to determine whether they might have originally belonged to it or not.

" It appears, from the description by Major Imrie, of the red ochreous cement containing bones, which occurs at Gibraltar and along the northern shores of the Mediterranean, that this breccia is of the same kind both *in situ* and in character, and that its antiquity is at least equal to, if not much higher than, the bones found under stalagmite, in caves, in different parts of Europe."

The following report respecting these bones by Mr. Clift, with the introductory observations by Professor Jameson, occur in the same publication :—

" My friend and former pupil Dr. Adam, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, having, after much labour, cleared the teeth and bones from the stony and earthy matter in which they were enveloped, we endeavoured to determine the animals to which they belonged. The general result of our examination was, that some of the teeth were those of the *wombat*, some belonged to the *kangaroo*, others we could not refer, from want of means of comparison. One bone, from its great size, particularly arrested our attention, from its appearing to belong to an animal larger than any of the living species in the Australian world. It appeared, on comparing it with the splendid skeleton of the hippopotamus in the museum, to resemble the radial bone of that animal.

" That every justice might be done to the interesting collection sent to me from New Holland, I had it conveyed to London to my friend Dr. Turnbull Christie, requesting him to submit the specimens to a distinguished and experienced anatomist, Mr. Clift, of the College of Surgeons. That gentleman, with the utmost readiness, undertook to give me his opinion in regard to the bones and teeth, and we have just received from him the following very interesting notice in regard to them.

Report by Mr. Clift, of the College of Surgeons, London, in regard to the Fossil Bones found in the Caves and Bone-Breccia of New Holland.

No. 1. Approaches very nearly in form to the metacarpal bone of an ox, but much larger. It also bears a great resemblance to the *radius* of hippopotamus. (It does not belong to the elephant, being too large for its length.)

No. 2. Right side of the lower jaw of a *dasyurus.**
Anterior part of left side, upper jaw,—*wombat.*
Extremity of canine tooth, left side of lower jaw,—*dasyurus.*

No. 3. Left side, lower jaw,—*wombat.* (Box B.)

No. 4. Two lower extremities of femora of wombat, apparently; and other cylindrical bones, uncertain.

Box A. Right incisor, upper jaw,—*wombat.*
Right incisor, lower jaw,—*young kangaroo.*
Portion of incisor,—*wombat.*
Portion of incisor, upper jaw,—*do.*
Molaris, upper jaw,—*do.*
Right incisor, lower jaw,—*kangaroo.*
Portion of base of incisor, lower jaw,—*do.*
Molaris, right side, lower jaw,—*wombat.*
Two-thirds of a molaris, upper jaw,—*do.*
A molaris, left side, upper jaw,—*do.*
A portion of a molaris,—*do*
Probably portion of an incisor,—*do.*

* The *dasyurus* (the animal called *devil* by the early settlers) is said to be at present a native of Van Diemen's Land only.

Probably a portion of the anterior extremity of lower jaw,—kangaroo.
Apparently a portion of incisor, and of upper jaw,—wombat.
Apparently a posterior molaris, of upper jaw,—kangaroo.

No. 5. Elbow-joint of *wombat*,—(humerus and ulna).
Head of tibia and fibula,—apparently young kangaroo.
Portion of the pelvis,—of the same.
Upper protion of the left femur of a wombat?—(is very like it.)
Other specimens doubtful.

No. 6. Portion of the pelvis of a very large *kangaroo*.

No. 7. Two portions of femur, apparently wombat. They correspond very exactly with the femur of that animal.
Portion of the upper end of the fibula of a *large kangaroo*.
Portion of probably the femur of ditto.
Other specimens doubtful.

No. 8. Apparently part of the tibia of a kangaroo.

No. 9. Breccia with fragments of bones. One portion contains what are probably portions of the supernumerary or spurious metatarsal bones and phalanges of a kangaroo.

No. 11. Portion of upper jaw, probably of a dasyurus.

No. 15. Left side of upper jaw of *an adult kangaroo*.
Portion of upper jaw, left side, with the 2d molaris,—*do*.
Left side, lower jaw,—*kangaroo*.

No. 16. 2. Part of right side lower jaw,—*kangaroo*.
3. Portion of left side upper jaw,—*do*.
4. Two molares upper jaw,—*do*.
5. Upper jaw left side,—*do*.

No. 18. 3 portions of jaws. (Viverra? uncertain.)

No. 19. The terminal phalanx of the toe of a *kangaroo* (the claw).
First dorsal vertebra,—wombat? apparently.
Right os calcis wanting the epiphysis,—kangaroo?
Rib portion of 4th or 5th,—do.

No. 20. Box C. Two posterior molares, right side upper jaw,—*dasyurus*.

No. 21. Antepenultimate caudal vertebra of a *kangaroo*.
Another caudal vertebra, nearer sacrum,—*do*.
Another about the tenth from the sacrum,—*do*.

No. 22. Portion of *apparently* lower jaw with the fang of an incisor, kangaroo?

No. 26. Apparently the middle of the os femoris of a wombat.
Other doubtful fragments.

No. 27. *Apparently* a portion of the right tibia near its middle,—*kangaroo*.

I believe there can be little or no doubt respecting the identity of all the specimens that are in *italics*, having given them all the attention that time and circumstances permitted. "W. Clift."

Professor Jameson adds:

"From the geological characters of the caves and bone-breccia, the mode of distribution of the bones in the caves, and the nature of the teeth and bones themselves, it follows:—

"1. That these caves agree in character with those in Europe.

"2. That the bone-breccia exhibits the same character as the varieties of that rock found in different parts of the European continent and islands.

"3. That New Holland was, at a former period, distinguished from the other parts of the world, by the same peculiarities in the organization of its animals, which so strikingly characterize it at the present day.

"4. That the large bone resembling the radial bone of the hippopotamus, shews that Australia formerly possessed animals much larger than any of the present existing species, equalling or even exceeding in magnitude the hippo-

potamus: a fact of high importance, when we recollect that the quadruped population of New Holland is at present but meagre, the largest species being the kangaroo.

" 5. That the bone-caves and bone-breccia contain, along with animals at present known, others that appear to be extinct, as is the case with the caves and breccia of Europe.

" 6. That the same agent or agents, that brought together the remains of animals met with in bone-caves and bone-breccia in Europe, operated on New Holland.

" 7. Lastly, that the animals in the Australian caves and breccia were destroyed and became fossil, if not at the same precise time as the European, during a similar series of geological changes."

FINANCES OF THE MAURITIUS.

THE Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Revenue Inquiry* is upon the receipt and expenditure of the revenue in the island of Mauritius.

The latest complete annual accounts received by the commissioners (who sit in London) from the colony, are those of 1828. The net revenue of that year was £176,004, from which the colonial expenditure being deducted, namely £166,509, there would remain a disposable surplus of (omitting fractions) £9,494, applicable to the repayment of the charges for the colony defrayed in Great Britain.

This, however, affords no accurate idea of the finances of the colony, owing to the arrears into which the revenue has been suffered to fall; an irregularity which, the commissioners say, has been increased by the complicated nature of the assessments, the tedious calculations they involve, the want of any effectual control, and the inadequate means possessed by the collectors' department of enforcing attention to their demands. The consequence of this has been, that the arrears, which have been gradually accumulating since 1811, amounted at the end of 1827 to £63,173; so that the annual receipts have consisted of the collection of the arrears of former years. Thus, it appears, for example, that in the year 1828, no sum whatever had been collected on account of the assessment for that year, and only £539 out of £15,525, the assessment for 1827. These arrears have arisen chiefly in the internal revenue, under the heads " direct impositions," and "taxes for special purposes;" the former amounting, in 1828, to £20,038, and the latter to £17,478. The bulk of the direct taxes is made up of the capitation tax on slaves, the number of whom, in the island and its dependencies, is 62,886; and of a tax of one per cent. on houses in Port Louis.

The commissioners recommend that this improper indulgence should be put a stop to; and although the assessments of one year may not be realizable till the year following, they recommend that the whole should be actually paid into the colonial treasury in the first quarter of the next ensuing year.

* Ordered to be printed, 26th February 1831.

As a great proportion of these arrears must be desperate, and as the attempt to recover them would probably be ruinous to the planters, they recommend that such as shall appear irrecoverable be remitted, it being notified, that in future no such indulgence would be granted.

They state that they find the revenue of the island to have progressively increased, and that the improvement has been chiefly, if not exclusively, under the heads of customs, and taxes connected with them; and that this is principally to be attributed to the increased export of sugar since the reduction of the duty here.

They recommend, in the first place, the consolidation and equalization of the several direct capitation taxes on slaves throughout the island, which are now various and unequal; and that the tax be 10s. for each slave above seven and not exceeding sixty years of age, instead of the present direct tax, the maronage, the vaccination tax, the commutation of *corvées*, and that part of the church tax which consists of duties on slaves. "Independently of the manifest advantages," the commissioners remark, "of simplifying the accounts, by collecting and accounting for these sums under one head, this measure is urged upon the ground that the difference between the taxes at Port Louis and those in the country districts affords a strong additional temptation to transfer slaves from domestic employments in town, to the severe, and to them unaccustomed, labour in the sugar plantations in the country." Another effect of the alteration will be the increase of the revenue by upwards of £6,400, the difference between the present and the proposed mode of taxation.

In concurrence with the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, they recommend the abolition of the church-tax on houses at Port Louis, the tax on licenses for fisheries (laying open, at the same time, the monopoly called the government reserves), and the bazaar duties. They also suggest that the tax on shopkeepers, imposed by Sir Robert Farquhar in 1813, who were required to take out annual licenses for carrying on their trades, paying, according to the articles in which they dealt, from £2. 8s. to £36, should be discontinued. A more objectionable tax, in principle, could hardly have been devised.

These reductions would amount to £8,637; and in suggesting them, the commissioners say, they have been in a great degree actuated by a desire to give some relief to the residents in a colony, in which the expenses of living have been represented as excessively high, and "as affording to the public servants some pretence for applying for large allowances."

The commissioners concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, that an excise duty should be imposed upon the distillation of spirits, in order to restrain the intemperate use of such liquors.

The probable revenue of the colony, if the recommendations of the commissioners be adopted, is estimated in the Report (including incidental and extraneous receipts) at £197,109, or about £21,000 above its present amount. The present aggregate expenditure, however, being no less than £244,366—namely, £166,509 net colonial expenditure, and £77,857

expenditure by Great Britain, for military and other charges,—there would still remain a balance against the colony of upwards of £47,000 per annum, which would fall upon the finances of the mother country. The commissioners, therefore, suggest some extensive alteration in the sources of expenditure in the colony, to the amount of £33,418, which would make the colonial expenditure £133,091, which being deducted from the estimated future amount of revenue, would leave a surplus *in the colony* of £64,018, the balance of charge on the aggregate expenditure being still nearly £14,000 annual loss to Great Britain.

The reductions proposed by the commissioners embrace all the departments, and are, generally speaking, greatest in the highest. The governor's salary is proposed to be reduced from £8,000 per annum to £7,000, and the whole saving in the department of the governor and personal staff is £4,527. The total saving in the chief secretary's department is £2,781, the chief secretary's salary and allowances being proposed to be reduced from £3,150 to £1,500. The salary of the auditor-general it is proposed to reduce from £1,500 to £1,000; that of the treasurer and paymaster-general from £2,000 to £1,200. The expenditure of the department of collector of internal revenues is proposed to be reduced from £8,074 to £3,137. The present expense of the judicial department is £15,295, besides fees paid to almost all the principal officers. Respecting this department, the commissioners say: "all matters connected with the administration of justice were examined into by the Commissioners of Eastern Inquiry, and separately reported upon by them. We are informed that this report has been for some time, and still is, under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, and that it is in contemplation to effect some change in the system of judicature existing in the Island. The expenses of the new establishment not having been finally determined on, we are unable to offer any opinion on the subject." Assuming that the judicial department will admit of a reduction of expenditure in no greater proportion than that of the governor and personal staff, here would be an additional saving of £5,000 and upwards.

Of the items of disbursements, the following (in 1828) are, perhaps, worthy of note: Pensions, £3,645; bounties for Maroon negroes captured, £1044; Colonial College and schools for free people of colour, £1,861; Madagascar, pay of government-agent and disbursements on account of that island, £1,262; Matricule, an establishment for the care and superintendance of the slaves belonging to the Crown, £2,031. It appears to have been the intention of the home-government to remove these slaves to the Cape of Good Hope, with a view to their emancipation; the matter remains, however, undecided. The expense of maintaining these Crown slaves is £7,169.

INDIAN HISTORY.*

No. III.

We have now, in pursuance of our plan, brought our remarks upon Mr. Gleig's epitome of the History of British India to a close, and we shall be most agreeably disappointed to find, in the consecutive parts of his work, industry more successfully exerted and authorities more judiciously selected. We apprehend, however, that the author has a much longer term of apprenticeship to serve before he can be considered duly qualified for the development of the great events, and the investigation of the complex policy, involved in the origin and progress of the mighty empire, which, in two centuries since a handful of British merchants obtained permission to traffic in India, has at length attained a magnitude that overshadows nearly the whole of that vast region from the heights of Thibet to Cape Comorin, and the mouths of the Brahmapootra to the Indus.

The French historian of India, M. de Marlés, whose work now lies upon our table, appears to have set out upon his task with a much more becoming impression of its difficulties. This impression he describes with some eloquence, and,—making adequate allowance for the necessity, which almost every modern writer in France imagines to be imposed upon him, of using as many words as possible on every topic, and of never losing sight of effect, which, from some incurable delusion, he conceives is only to be produced in an exact ratio to the verboseness of his diction,—with considerable force:

It appears (he says) that to exhibit in a regular and interesting form a general picture of India; to describe in their natural aspect, and their social relations, a race of people so different from ourselves in manners, prejudices, and habitudes of thinking; to delineate their institutions still fresh and undecaying after the lapse of ages; their religion which, for the purity of its dogmas, is rivalled only by the Christian dispensation; that animated mythology which, beneath a veil sometimes coarse, but frequently delicate and graceful, conceals the sublimest truths; their principles of government, which, transmitted from one generation to another, have defied every storm, outlived every conquest, and triumphed over every revolution; their philosophical acquirements, which presuppose a series of anterior discoveries in science; the poetical and literary treasures, which are to be found in writings which were already venerable for their antiquity, when Homer, Plato, and Aristotle first appeared; for such an undertaking are required the union of judgment with order and analysis, a correct taste, a vigorous style, propriety of diction, in short all the qualities of a great writer.

I acknowledge, that when I began my work, I rather yielded to the invincible attraction which, increasing with every historic or literary discovery, insensibly led me on to new ones, than consulted my own fitness for it; so that having once entered upon the career of my researches, and being perpetually excited by the fruits derived from my labours, I was unable or unwilling

* *Histoire Générale de l'Inde Ancienne et Moderne, depuis l'an 2000 avant J. C. jusqu'à nos Jours. Précédée d'une Notice géographique et de Traités spéciaux sur la Chronologie, la Religion, la Philosophie, la Législation, la Littérature, les Sciences, les Arts, et le Commerce des Hindous*; par M. de Marlès, Auteur de l'Histoire de la Domination des Arabes en Espagne, de Pierre de Lara, ou l'Espagne au onzième Siècle, &c. Tomes 6. Paris, 1828.

to suspend them. At first, my object was only to survey this extraordinary people in their cradle; afterwards, I became eager to follow them through a succession of ages; and at last, I could not but re-descend along with them to the present era.

On the other hand, I thought that I might reckon upon public indulgence. In presenting to the world the result of my lucubrations, I naturally expected that justice would be done to my intentions, and that too severe a judgment would not be passed upon the execution of a work so laborious. I have consulted many authors, and collected various materials; but it was by no means easy to cast into one form facts lying scattered over a multitude of works, to be accurate without dulness, minute without dryness, and scrupulous in the choice of incidents without diminishing their interest. Assuredly, I cannot flatter myself that I have succeeded; I can only affirm that I have spared no pains, and that I shall consider my efforts not thrown away if they shall appear deserving of critical indulgence.—*Introduction*, pp. 1—3.

There is perhaps, amidst our present affluence of materials for the history of Hindustan, nothing more likely to excite our astonishment, than the slow progress of an accurate historical knowledge respecting that most interesting portion of the globe. Forty years ago, India was scarcely known in Europe. For fifteen centuries of our era, the imperfect glimpses revealed in the writings of Herodotus, Arrian, Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, amongst the ancients, and in later times, the scanty information to be found in the travels of Cosmas Indicopleustes, Benjamin of Tudela, or Marco Polo. But the ancients had never advanced further than the Indus, or had only become acquainted with India through the traffickers of Egypt and Phœnicia; and the writers of the middle ages, with the honourable exception of Marco Polo, had contributed little or nothing to what the ancient authors had communicated, and Hindustan was for ages considered in Europe as a country that only served to amuse children with stories of savage men and uncouth manners. At the close of the fifteenth century, the Portuguese had reached India by a new route. The fall of the Greek empire of Constantinople had enabled the Venetians and Genoese by turns to engross the commerce of the east, and it was the wealth derived from that commerce which stimulated Vasco de Gama to that stupendous discovery, which has brought India into a comparatively close approximation with Europe. But the Portuguese accounts of India are below contempt. After a tyrannous and sanguinary sway of 100 years, their power crumbled to pieces: another instance amongst the many recorded in history of the precariousness of an empire founded in tyranny, bigotry, and injustice. The French, the Dutch, the English, and the Danes availed themselves of the passage opened by the Portuguese: but their pursuits were mercantile only, and no new lights were shed upon Indian history. Occasionally, however, works respecting India made their appearance in Europe; but they repeated the errors and fables of each other, and said badly what Strabo or Ptolemy had said much better 600 years before. Even in our own country, which is now become the depositary of all the treasures of oriental learning, so late as the middle of the last century, we were compelled to put up with a translation of the work of the Abbé Guyon,—a work facetiously styled the

History of India, but having no other claim to the appellation,* than its title-page. This long dearth of tolerable works upon the political and moral condition of India, and the total absence of a systematic history of its native and foreign dynasties, is susceptible of an easy explanation.

Before the expedition of Alexander, those regions were known only through the confused traditions of Egyptian travellers, or by the exaggerated relations of the Tyrian traffickers, who crossed the Red Sea, and, sailing along the coasts of Arabia and Persia, reached, by that circuitous route, the mouths of the Indus. But the officers and learned men, who followed the Macedonian prince, were prompted by a liberal and enlightened curiosity to keep journals of the important incidents that attracted their notice, in a country were every thing was new and deserving of observation. From these sources the Greeks obtained a correct, though imperfect knowledge of India, and their notices were handed down to posterity by Arrian and Megasthenes, of whose accounts a few fragments only have reached us. The decline and subversion of the Roman empire checked the rising spirit of discovery, and Europe, now became a prey to her barbarous invaders, lost all recollection of a people, estranged by distance from the circle of her immediate interests. But the discovery of Vasco de Gama was the signal for the mercantile adventurers of every nation to try their fortunes in a country which promised so rich a harvest to their speculations; and religious enthusiasm directed a crowd of missionaries to the shores of Hindustan, in the pious hope of converting the natives from their idolatrous practices. "The former," observes M. de Marlés, "only looked upon the Hindus as a feeble race, whom they might easily despoil or subjugate; the latter, in the blindness of their zeal, considered them only as affording new triumphs to the faith of the Cross; but each, contemplating them through the medium of their respective prejudices, took exceptions for rules, and local peculiarities for general facts." We agree with the author, that *tels hommes ne pouvaient sans doute servir la science par leurs travaux.*

The following extract betrays the nationality which no French writer upon the subject of the British empire in India has sufficient self-denial to repress. "But when Hindustan received her new masters from the banks of the Thames, when the Ganges flowed beneath the banners of Albion, on a sudden all was changed; and although the English have frequently tinged the waters of the sacred stream with Hindu blood; although, in the establishment of their empire, they have violated both the laws of war and the rights of nations towards their rivals (the French); although often, in the spirit of a narrow-minded and cruel policy, they seem to have imitated the barbarous invaders, who at different eras have ravaged two continents (in that respect the more culpable, because they had made greater advances in knowledge and civilization); they have at least deserved well of science by the efforts they have uniformly made to extend its boundaries."

It is singular that, in his enumeration of historical treatises upon India, M. de Marlés should have overlooked Mr. Mill's work, which may be considered as the first systematic history of that country which appeared in

* A new History of the East-Indies. Dodsley, 1757.

England. The labours of Maurice in that department threw little or no elucidation upon Indian history. He followed at a humble pace the track of Ferishta, copied his exaggerations, and outstripped his master, if possible, in the more than oriental verbosity, which it was his misfortune to mistake for eloquence. The history of Mill was welcomed, therefore, on its first appearance, as a work likely to compensate for a dearth that had been so severely felt and so long complained of. If it failed to satisfy the expectations naturally suggested by the acknowledged talents of the author, and the habits of correct and philosophical thinking generally ascribed to him, the disappointment may be attributed, in a great measure, we think, to the tone and temper, so little in unison either with history or philosophy, which he seems to have taken a most unaccountable delight in displaying upon every occasion. A splenetic dislike to joint-stock corporations rendered him not only indisposed to examine the policy and the acts of the English East-India Company with the due portion of candour that may be rightfully demanded of the historian, but even in the controversies between the East-India Companies of Holland and France and that of England to lean strongly to the first. Thus the cruelties *judicially proved* against the Dutch at Amboyna are treated with indecent levity, or weighed in the scale against similar atrocities attributed to the latter. In the British conflicts with the French we are uniformly in the wrong, and rapacity and bad faith influence our counsels and pollute our victories. The sufferings of the English in the black-hole at Fort William are gravely set off, as in an account-current of atrocities, against the severities of our military discipline, and Tippoo Sultan's cruel treatment of his prisoners is sometimes justified by imprisonment for civil debt so long sanctioned by the law of England, and sometimes denied by a sweeping and peremptory contradiction, falsifying a whole host of eye-witnesses, the authentic relations of the actual sufferers, and the allegations of the most respectable writers who have recorded the transactions. Let any one peruse the Memoirs of Scully, or the authorities adduced in Wilks' History of Mysore, and he may then be enabled to estimate the havock which prejudices of the most unphilosophical kind must have made on the feelings and understanding of the author, before he could venture a denial or even a doubt concerning facts for ever placed beyond scepticism or contradicion by testimonies that admit of no appeal. Other and even more serious objections may be taken to Mr. Mill's book; but they have been the subject of frequent animadversion in our journal. We, therefore, hailed the announcement of M. de Marlés' history with considerable satisfaction. That our satisfaction declined gradually during our perusal of it into regret and disappointment, we avow reluctantly; but we shall state in the sequel our reasons for the sentiments we are at length compelled to adopt both with regard to its plan and execution.

We are inclined to agree with M. de Marlés in his view of the long-pending controversy respecting the antiquity of the Hindu race. Upon this question, he observes, "les savans se sont divisés en antiquistes et en modernistes." "The first have refused to admit any fact which has a tendency to invalidate their system. A learned French writer once endeavoured

to prove that the cradle of the human race was to be found in the polar regions. But the *antiquists* have traced it to India. They have asserted that the Hindus were the first inhabitants of the earth, and, subverting the vulgar chronology, have pushed their dates far beyond the epoch of the creation. They have founded their reasonings upon geological researches, and the world is of such remote antiquity that 6,000 years are scarcely worth reckoning; the four ages of the Hindus, in their eyes, are not (as they evidently are) astronomical calculations or fictions; they have endowed shadows with a substance; and without the slightest scruple have assented to the 12,000 years which the brahmins ascribe to their great epochs. The *modernists*, on the other hand, falling into an opposite extreme, cut off from the Indian history the whole period anterior to the expedition of Alexander. They consider the Hindus only as Scythian or Tartar colonies, who migrated successively into Hindustan at comparatively modern periods; that their oldest monuments, and even their sacred books, have no title to a remote antiquity, and that all their institutions bespeak a nation as yet in its infancy. Each of these systems is supported by arguments, more or less strong, but always specious. To steer a safe course between these two rocks, without coming into collision with either, it was necessary to follow an enlightened guide, and to augment, if I may so speak, the resisting powers of reason *(les resistances de la raison)*, which revolts from both extremes, and to lean upon the convictions generated by the impartial examination of admitted facts, the comparison of the consequences produced by conflicting opinions, and an acquiescence only in those inferences which good faith may avow and support. This enlightened guide I have found in Sir William Jones, who, having consecrated the best part of his life to the collection of historical documents respecting India, enriched his country with an exuberant harvest of discoveries. He was powerfully seconded by different members of the learned society at which he presided. Wilkins, Wilson, Ward, Colebrooke, Crawford, and many others, not less distinguished by their talents than by their zeal for the diffusion of knowledge, have in their turns augmented by their learned lucubrations the literary treasures of Hindustan; and if, in the composition of this work, I have by the most persevering diligence surmounted its difficulties; if, by these my arduous labours, I have been enabled to communicate to others the substance of my reading, and to spare them the toil of consulting a mass of books; if the public, always a correct appreciator of the efforts made to gain its approbation, deigns to be indulgent towards mine, I shall ask no other reward, and feel that my labours have not been scantily recompensed."

We shall now proceed to state the peculiar plan adopted by M. de Marlés, in his voluminous history. In order to elucidate the history of India, he has prefixed a geographical notice of the country, intermixed with statistical details and interesting descriptions of its productions. In addition to this, there are historical essays upon the origin and chronology of the Hindus, the religion and philosophy of the brahmins, the literature and law of India, as an introduction to the regular series of events, which constitute its poli-

tical history. Accordingly, the geographical treatise occupies nearly half of the first volume. It consists of a general description of the soil, mountains, rivers, and climate of Hindustan. The chronological disquisition fills the remainder of the volume. The second volume is wholly devoted to an elaborate disquisition on the Brahminical religion and philosophy. Of this disquisition one chapter professes to exhibit a comparative view of the mythology of India in comparison with that of other countries. A treatise upon the literature, science, and law of India occupies a large portion of the third volume; and the history of India does not in fact commence till nearly its close. It is evident, then, that M. de Marlés has undertaken to do much; *magna professus*. Whether these lofty promises have been performed, or whether the author is not another instance of *magnis tamen excidit ausis*, will probably appear from the candid criticism which it is our intention to institute in a future article upon the plan, character, and execution of his book.

FEUDAL SYSTEM IN RAJAST'HAN.

Critics I saw, that other names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place.

To the Editor.

Sir:—The above citation was forcibly brought to mind by perusing in your Journal a criticism on Mr. Gleig's History of India. As the article is made the vehicle of an illiberal and insidious attack upon my work, I feel compelled to break through a resolution to avoid all literary controversy.

When I submitted to the public the first volume of the *Annals of Rajpootana*, I had not the temerity to suppose that the multifarious subjects therein treated would be exempted from the rigour of criticism. Far from arrogating invulnerability, at every step of my task I felt the difficulties under which I laboured to bring into form the enormous mass of materials I had accumulated; but I trusted that the originality of my labours, and the object I had in view, to benefit the races whose history I describe, would ensure to me at least the courtesy of criticism.

Whatever is speculative in opinion, or hypothetical in argument, is within the province of the critic to amend or destroy; but when he presumes to doubt recorded facts, and in a sarcastic tone assails the moral responsibility of an author, it may not be held uncharitable if we rank the anonymous censor with those feloniously attempting the immortality described by the poet.

I will at once place before your readers the uncourteous denunciation of my work, in the very opening of the critique alluded to. "We have already noticed Mr. Gleig's propensity to assume the speculations of fanciful writers as unquestionable facts, and upon those frail and sandy foundations to build up the most important inferences of the early part of his compilation. The philosopher of Laputa busied himself in the experiment of extracting sun-beams from cucumbers; by a process as felicitous, Mr. Gleig extracts them from the wildest theories of oriental scholars. The *dreams* of Colonels Tod and Wilford seem, in Mr. Gleig's estimation, to be 'strong as proofs of Holy Writ.'" In this sweeping passage there is no allusion to any particular portion of my work; the whole is characterized as a "dream;" nor is the juxta-position of

my name to that of Wilford without effect, for reasons with which every tyro on these subjects is acquainted.*

The zeal which immolates Mr. Gleig to prevent, as says the critic, "the young masters and misses" of these isles from imbibing "wrong impressions" on the primitive population and government of the land whence is drawn the raw material of their pinafores, may be perfectly disinterested; but we may not so readily admit the necessity of offering up on this self-erected altar of "pure historic principles," the "authorities" as well as the reverend author himself.

As, in the foregoing citation, there is no immediate point to grapple with, I will select two from the multifarious subjects classed in his critical nomenclature as "dreams."

1. His denial *in toto* of the faintest analogy between the martial polity of the Rajpoots and the feudal system of Europe.

2. His denial of the existence of laws of primogeniture in India.

With regard to the first question, he observes, "amongst the fallacies which are thus made to perform the part of facts, we were not a little surprised to remark the supposed resemblance between the institutions of ancient India and the feudal system of Europe. The analogy is altogether visionary and absurd."

Now the very argument adduced to invalidate my assertion of the existence of a system of government, amongst the Rajpoots, analogous to the feudal system of early Europe, *viz.* the aphorism of Menu regarding the occupation of land, so far from militating against, serves to strengthen, my position, while it also confirms another point which he disputes, the incorporation of foreign tribes and foreign laws with the more anciently established governments of India.

If it be the term *feudal* that he objects to, discard it; it is not for words, but things, that I contend. I am aware that the word *feudum* was not employed by the feudal writers till, I think, the tenth century; but even in the application of it I err with authority. Blackstone has not hesitated to apply feudal terms to a transaction still more remote; namely, to the change of landed property under Pharaoh and Joseph. I defy my adversary to enter the arena and descend to minutiæ: let him take *seriatim* the facts upon which I argue, and if he persist in maintaining that "the analogy is altogether visionary and absurd," the world will at all events see that your critic is no lawyer. Do the circumstances of *relief*, of *sequestration*, of *escheat*, of *investiture*, with all its chivalrous forms, of the minute stipulations of service, of those extraordinary aids, the *dusoonds* or *tenths*, demanded by the sovereign from each estate upon emergencies,—do these and many more recorded incidents afford *no* grounds for comparison between the military polity of the Rajpoots and that of early Europe?

Had I not provided the reader with the means of judging for himself, by placing before his eyes the documents upon which I base my theory, I should have laid myself open to merited censure; but I have taken pains to furnish all the arguments, cautions, and authorities, requisite to guard him against "fancied resemblances," ere I proceeded, step by step, by the aid of charters, grants, customary laws and usages, to demonstrate my position.

If amongst the numerous nations of ancient India, whose social and reli-

* While Wilford's general erudition and high attainments in Sanscrit lore eminently fitted him for archæological pursuits, his love of theory made him the dupe of designing knaves, and his works, which are mines of knowledge to those who can justly appreciate them, are pregnant with danger to the uninitiated.

gious observances are so amalgamated as to admit of no ameliorating innovation, a system is found which is at variance with the principles of the Hindu Lycurgus, we have a right to infer that exotic laws, as well as exotic races, have been incorporated with the indigenous. Even Menu admits the identity of the races beyond the "Hyrcanian cliffs of Caucasus" with those within the Indus; and so far from sanctioning the narrow idea, that Hinduism was bounded by that barrier (Attuc), he expressly says, that "the Sacas, the "Yavanas, the Pehlavis, the Chasas, &c." only ceased to belong to the great Hindu family when they excluded brahmins and holy rites from their society.* Now amongst these Sacæ and Parthii, that great orientalist St. Martin has discovered a system strictly feudal;† and as we learn from the *Ramayana* and other authorities that hordes of these races, from Central Asia, were continually called on as auxiliaries in their international wars, it is no great assumption to imagine the system to have been introduced by these foreigners, if the invention was not indigenous. Had your critic possessed the opportunity of marking the practical deviations of the Rajpoots from the theory of the divine code of Menu, he would have thrown aside his trammels and emancipated himself from system.

If I mistake not, I see the source whence the critic has drawn his conclusions, or rather the authority whose sentiments and even language he adopts, and sends forth in all the pomp of originality. For this authority no man entertains higher deference than myself; it amounts to veneration for his talents and his virtues; for if ever there was a man whose memory deserved to be enshrined in the hearts of those whose destinies he controlled, that man is Colonel Wilks. But what strides have we not made in political power and historical knowledge since the materials for the admirable History of Mysore were collected, in which the point at issue is incidentally mentioned! Rajpootana, that extensive region, containing the representative remains of the ancient potentates of India, was then scarcely known by name; its geography, its tribes, and their history, were enveloped in darkness. Central India, since illumined by the pen of Sir John Malcolm, partook of this gloom; and all those extensive countries south of the Nerbudda, then subject to the Mahrattas, are now incorporated with our empire, and the history and laws of the races which inhabit them, by a simultaneous burst of talent, have been exposed to the world. Not only in all these countries traces of a system analagous to the feudal have been discovered; but from *Juggurnath* to *Juggut Coont*;‡ or, to aid your critic's knowledge in geography, from the the temple of Moloch, on the shores of Orissa, to the shrine of Crishna, on the Western Ocean. All this I am prepared to substantiate by evidence.

Although the testimonies of various writers, whom I shall presently introduce, would suffice to vindicate my implied insufficiency as an "authority," I am disposed to have a hit at the critic with his own weapons, and will first take up his definition of feudality. "The feudal system of Europe (was a complex machinery requisite to repress the disorder and turbulence inherent in governments) in which the monarch was no more than the military chief of a military confederation: a kind of compromise of as much subordination as he could obtain for the little real power that he was permitted to exercise."

Now in this passage, substituting Rajpootana for Europe (throwing aside that milk-and-water truism, which I have put, *en parenthèse*, applicable to all governments), all that I have written sustains the analogy even of the critic's

* See *Menu*. † See *Journal Asiatique* de Paris.

‡ The *land's end*, the *ultima Thule* of Vishnuism in ancient days.

definition; in proof of which I would require the umpire to go no deeper into the subject than to peruse the original letter from the expatriated chieftains of Marwar to their liege-lord.*

At this moment I have before me the annals of that state from its foundation to this day; he may therein see the development of a feudal association from its infancy to maturity; and the conflicts, during many centuries, of this "military confederation," closing, as they have invariably done in all other countries, by the deposal of the prince, or the sequestration of the states of the turbulent nobles, ending in a compromise involving definition of rights, which definitions, I maintain, have an analogy amounting to identity with similar proceedings in Europe. It is in the very nature of things it should be so; as the state of society was similar, the result must be the same; and instead of the analogy being "faint and imperfect," it yields, to those who have no object in shutting their eyes against the truth, resemblances at once powerful and convincing. To proceed with the critic: he says, "the same grave epitomizer (Mr. Gleig) cites the well-known text of Menu, respecting the tenure of Hindu property, *i. e.* cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood, or who cleared and tilled it." "Now is it requisite to ask Mr. Gleig," says the critic, "whether the feudal system of the middle ages, or even any tolerable approximation to it, could have existed in India with such a law of property as that which is implied by the aphorism of Menu? Could the doctrine of escheat and forfeiture, for instance, a doctrine which presupposes all landed property to be a grant from the sovereign, exist in a state of society where such a maxim of law was in force?"

Yes, Mr. Critic; not only could, but does exist. It has been my assiduous endeavour, and that of many others to whom I shall allude, to point out the distinction between the sovereign right to share in the fruits of the soil, and in the soil itself; to shew that the proprietor of the soil, "he who redeemed it from sterility," is the ryot cultivator, by whom a rent or land-tax (*in kind*) was paid to the prince. It is this rent, this tax, this "tribute of the land," with which the prince enfeoffs; it is this alone he alienates, or can alienate; because it is this alone over which he possesses dominion. When a raja inducts into an estate, either by sequestration or the creation of a new *pulta* (fief) out of the *khalisa* or fiscal domain, it makes not the slightest change in the condition or even in the avocations of the cultivating proprietors. They proceed with a succession of crops as if no change had occurred. To them it matters not whether

Amurath to Amurath succeeds;

whether they pay the share of the harvest to B. or to A., or to a chief instead of the steward to the prince; and the one is preferred to the other only in proportion to his moral and social qualifications. Such change, from whatever cause, is only lamented by the ryot proprietor of the soil, because he is sure to be called upon for the payment of the fine of relief, exacted by the lord paramount on every new investiture.† Amidst all these changes, whether arising from civil war, the partialities of the prince, or foreign conquest, the ryot alone is unchangeable, remaining a part and parcel of the soil he cultivates. To use his own phrase, he is the "*akhye d'huba*,"‡ not to be extirpated. It is this invulnerability of the Hindu Agrarian laws, upon which

* *Annals of Rajpootana*, Appendix, p. 197. vol. i.

† This fine in Méwar is equal to one year's income of the estate.

‡ The similitude between the ryot's tenacity to the soil and the *d'huba*, a grass which flourishes alike in extreme heat and cold, is very powerful; it strikes deep in the soil, and is therefore said to be *akyhe*, or inextricable.

Diodorus Siculus descants, when he states the ryot to be unaffected by foreign invasion, to remain inviolable in the midst of war and battle. In short, if we might use a paradoxical term, the ryots are the free serfs who are enchained to the glebe by the strongest of ties, *i. e.* proprietary right; a right never disputed even by a conqueror, especially a Rajpoot conqueror, who disdains agricultural pursuits, and to whom the lands would be valueless if he ejected the cultivating proprietor, and who could not improve his rental by enslaving a freeman.* Hence reason, self-interest, and the ordinances of Menu,† conjoin to make the military chieftains rest satisfied with the tribute of the soil—that share of the crops which from time immemorial has had its limits defined. Hence the ryot designates his freehold as his *bapota* or patrimony; while the Rajpoot lord terms his share of the products, his *gras* ‡ or subsistence: *both are alike hereditary.*

If my surmise, regarding the source whence our critic draws his opinions, be correct, he would, upon looking a little farther, have found mention of "*some indistinct notions, in the records of Madras, of two properties in one thing;*" which indistinctness is rendered perfectly intelligible by the Roman lawyer's definition of *usufruct*, i. e. "*the right of using the profits arising from a thing belonging to another person, without any prejudice or diminution to the substance or property thereof.*" "In England (continues Col. Wilks) a proprietor of land, who farms it out to another, is generally supposed to receive as rent a value equal to about *one-third* of the gross produce. *Whenever we can find this share, and the person entitled to receive it, him we may, without the risk of error, consider as the proprietor; and if this right has descended to him by fixed rules from his ancestors,—as the hereditary proprietor.*"

This is the state of landed property in Rajpootana: everywhere there are "*two properties in one thing*," viz. the ryot cultivator's property in the land, and the prince's property in the *usufruct* thereof. It is this usufruct with which a prince enfeoffs, which descends by "*fixed rules*" to the eldest sons lineally of such proprietor. Were this usufruct divisible amongst coheirs, the rule of geometrical progression would soon declare the point of extinction. But the laws of *sub-infeudation* are very well understood in Rajpootana, nor are the shares of younger brothers allowed to interfere with the prince's claim for service for which such *fee* is granted.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that while my "dreams" pictured these "fancied resemblances" in Rajpootana, Mr. Stirling should have been dreaming of them in Orissa, that Colonel Briggs should have been dreaming of them in Candeish, that Capt. McMurdoch should have beheld these "absurd and visionary" resemblances in Kutch, that traces were yet visible in ancient Canara; and last, not least, that Sir J. Malcolm should have been taking his

* It would be very erroneous to suppose, in asserting the dominant principles of Hindu military and agricultural society, that no infringement ever takes places, that a Utopian degree of non-interference exists. The noble is continually encroaching on the cultivator, whom he often reduces to the condition of a serf; but it is in the struggle for the maintenance of his rights that we trace their existence. The Annals of Harouti, which will shortly be before the public, will further illustrate this. Had your critic taken the trouble to look at those original documents in the appendix to "Sketch of a Feudal System," which detail the mode of obtaining land from the ryot, in the estates they hold in fee, he would have avoided this error.

† Menu, with a spirit of liberality worthy more enlightened countries, enjoins on the conqueror the paramount necessity of maintaining "*the laws of the conquered.*" This lawgiver inculcates the most philanthropic regard to the well-being of the governed, and gives birth to principles infinitely more liberal than any contained in the boasted charter of our liberties, that "round robin" of an overbearing oligarchy to curb a despotic prince, in which the third estate was not thought of.

‡ This term, simply denoting a "mouthful" or subsistence, originates the "*grasia*," applied to the Rajpoot chieftains, and is equivalent to vassal. It has no degrading import, though the occupation of the *Grasias*, when deprived of their lands by the vagabond Mahrattas, made the title a synonym for plunderer.

nap in the feudal chair of the Pramaras in Malwa. With the following citations from the writings of these distinguished men, who support from personal knowledge the existence of the theory I advance, the public will be satisfied that I not only "supposed" I saw, but actually did see, the operation of a system, which I maintain possesses the most powerful analogy to the feudal polity of the middle ages of Europe.

No. 1.—*Mr. Stirling's opinion.*

"In surveying attentively the ancient political institutions of Orissa, as connected with the tenure of land, it is impossible not to be struck with the marked resemblance which many of their features exhibit to the system of European policy called feudal, at certain stages of its progress. I am strongly inclined to think that the comparison might be extended to India generally, and that a careful inquirer would not fail to discern, in every quarter of this country, obvious traces of the former existence of such a system. The subject has not hitherto met with that attention which its importance, more especially when viewed in connexion with the much disputed question of zemindarry rights, unquestionally merits."—*An Account, Geographical, Statistical and Historical, of Orissa.* By A. Stirling, page 218, vol. xv. As. Res. Calcutta.

No. 2.—*Colonel Briggs' opinion.*

"The feudal incidents observed by Colonel Tod are found to have existed also under the Gajpati princes of Orissa, and Ramraja of Vijayanagar. My own experience enables me to confirm the existence of the same feudalities under the Mahratta princes of Sattara and Kolapoor, and generally speaking, wherever any remains of the pure Hindoo government are to be found."—*On the Land-Tax of the Hindoos,* page 95.

No. 3.—*Sir J. Malcolm's opinion.*

"The principle of a Rajpoot principality differs little from the feudal system which formerly existed in Europe, and is liable to the same vicissitudes and powers of the respective parties. The theory is, that though the raja has general supremacy, the thakoor (chieftain) owing him service and allegiance, is master of his own soil [*that is, the share of the products thereof*] and subjects, with the limitations stated. The thakoors (chieftains) of the Rajpoot states, like our ancient barons, claim a right of advising their prince, and when his measures are in their opinion ruinous, they often assemble and sway him to a contrary course, or in extremes, oppose him."—*Government of the States of Central India,* p. 545, *et seq.*

Having substantiated my position by authorities for which your *soi-disant* philanthropist's may hardly be deemed an equivalent, I would briefly advert to its reception by those who, without any personal knowledge of the subject, could only view it as a theory. In how different a tone, and to what different purpose, does the venerable De Sacy perform the censor's office!

"La seconde division de l'ouvrage que nous analysons, composée, ainsi qu'il a été dit, de cinq chapitres, offre une esquisse du système féodal des Rajpoutes, comparée avec celui de l'Europe. Les détails très-curieux dans lesquels l'auteur est entré sur ce système, et dont il justifie l'exactitude, soit par le récit de divers évènemens qui en ont été les conséquences, soit par un assez grand nombre de documens originaux, qu'il a réunis dans un Appendix, forment un tableau d'un grand intérêt, mais peu susceptible d'extrait. Nous le recommandons à l'attention des lecteurs."

Again, he says: " M. Tod n'ignore pas que des systèmes de ce genre ne trouvent pas un accès facile dans les esprits; mais, comme il soumet les preuves de ses assertions au jugement des lecteurs, il ne doit point encourir le reproche d'avoir cherché à introduire dans l'histoire des paradoxes que rien ne justifie."

It is thus the patriarch of Oriental literature on the Continent justifies my assumption of the analogy; and although he is not slow to censure, more especially the arrangement, observe how he stimulates research in this thorny path:—

" Tels sont les divers matériaux, à la recherche desquels M. Tod s'est livré avec un zèle digne des plus grands éloges. Peut-être le lecteur ne partagera-t-il pas tout l'enthousiasme de M. Tod pour un peuple et une contrée auxquels il a consacré tant d'années de voyage, de travaux, et de recherches pénibles; mais s'il est impartial li sera forcé d'avouer que, sans cette enthousiasme, l'auteur auroit été bientôt rebuté par les difficultés de cette entreprise, et l'Europe eût été privée, peut-être pour toujours, des lumières que son travail ne peut manquer de jeter sur l'histoire entière de l'Inde."*

The name of De Sacy, which is a guarantee at once for impartiality and ability, may *perhaps* be considered a counterpoise to the opinions of your anonymous correspondent. Were it requisite to fortify myself by counter-opinions, I could string entire sheets from scientific and literary journals, both of this country and the Continent; but I will content myself with adding one testimony to De Sacy's, and that from your own Journal:

"A still greater curiosity is the author's sketch of a feudal system in Rajast'han, in which he has most ingeniously and happily attempted to realize the idea which Oriental scholars have sometimes entertained, of an original identity between the progenitors of the Rajpoots and the northern tribes who overrun Europe, as evinced in that peculiar form of government denominated the *feudal system*, common, as he thinks, to both. We are not very prone to view hypotheses of this kind with partiality; but there is probably some truth in the remark of Colonel Tod, that 'we may have been induced, by the multitude of false theories which time has exposed, to fall into an opposite error, and become too sceptical in regard to the common origin of the people of the East and the West.' Although the striking analogies he has adduced may not altogether extinguish incredulity, they certainly constitute a body of evidence in support of his theory, which many will think nearly amounts to demonstration."†

Having disposed of the first point, I proceed to the second, *viz.* his denial of the existence of primogenitureship in India. The critic observes: " Of the feudal polity, primogenitureship was one of the most essential characteristics. Without primogenitureship the feudal polity could not exist. *In Hindustan no such usage is to be traced.*"

Hear it, all ye labourers in Hiudu Agrarian law! Hear it Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Chaplin, Colonel Briggs, and all ye heterodox assertors of hereditary distinctions among the first-born of India! it is a " dream!"—" In Hindustan no such usage is to be traced!"

On this shoal of primogenitureship,—not " *one* of the most essential," but " *the* most essential characteristic" of feudal polity in Rajpootana,—we might abandon the pseudo-critic to the mercy of the reverend author, who, if at all desirous to " feed fat his grudge," has here ample opportunity. In lieu of primogenitureship, our critic discovers that " property in that country

* *Journal des Savans*, Nov. 1830. † *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxviii. page 189.

descends to the whole family as tenants in common, and a solemn act of partition is necessary to a distribution of it amongst its members."

This is true as far as regards the Soodra or Vaisya, the artizan or man of commerce; but I was describing an aristocracy, a military confederation, amongst whom I assert that primogenitureship is not only recognized, but reigns paramount.

But on this, as on the former point, being in utter ignorance, personally, of the subject, he has taken his opinions at second-hand; though it is chiefly by inference that he derives support from Colonel Wilks, who, assuming the validity of Menu and Jaganat'ha, remarks: "The much-calumniated law of primogeniture has, perhaps, contributed more than any other cause to the growth of civilization in European monarchies (p. 26). The Hindu system of policy, jurisprudence, and religion, affects still more strongly than any European code the *rights of hereditary succession; but the sons are all co-heirs, and the faint distinction in favour of the eldest son* is limited by the express condition that he shall be worthy of the charge." (P. 27.)

It is evident that Colonel W. is here repeating the axioms of such vague lawgivers as Menu and Jaganat'ha, for it is only necessary to ask how long the rights of hereditary succession *could* exist where the sons are all co-heirs? Three or four generations would suffice to render all hereditary property a nullity. But the "*faint distinction in favour of the eldest son,*" at least savours of a *majorat;* while the note appended by Col. W. to the passage quoted above, stating, that "in private life the distribution of estates amongst co-heirs depends in some cases on this vague condition, *viz. of being worthy,*" involves an inexplicable contradiction, for which we impugn, not Col. Wilks, but his authorities; for, be it remembered, the countries where feudal polity exists were at the period at which he wrote littleknown.

The time-worn theories of Menu and Jaganat'ha thus thrown, Camillus-like, into the scale, cannot be allowed to weigh against existing practice;—yet is it by such inconclusive and antiquated authorities, who are not even agreed upon the fundamental principle of Hindu monarchy,* *viz.* whether it is *elective* or *hereditary*, that your critic has controverted the fact, notorious as the sun at noon, of the existence of primogenitureship in Hindustan.

There is not one of the many distinguished men, whose names I have given, that has not aided in the ceremonies of investiture of elder sons in the right of their fathers; and if your critic yet remains an infidel, I invite him to inspect rolls of many of the noble families of Rajpootana, exhibiting every minute ramification, for the express purpose of deciding points of consanguinity and succession.

The manner in which the critic tumefies into familiar facts the slightest traditional incidents, is amusing to those who have gauged them in the society of learned Hindus. For instance, of Vicramaditya and his "series of valiant exploits"—let him exhibit them to the readers of your Journal; they will be a real novelty. Again: "his reign (Vicrama's) is the Augustan age of ancient Hindostan. Philosophers, poets, historians, were munificently encouraged at his court; and amongst them Calidas, the author of Sacoontala." Will the critic favour us with the names of the other worthies composing this royal society of literature, and give us a leaf from the blue-book, that we may see the relative

* Col. Wilks says, "Menu and Jaganat'ha (author of the Digest of Hindu law), after a long and subtle disquisition, determined that, *kingdoms may, or may not be divided, and that merit, not primogeniture, ought to determine the succession.*"

estimation of the historian, philosopher, or poet, at the court of D'haranagari? There were three or four Vicramas, and the era of each was Augustan; so that the period of the poet Calidas is to this hour conjectural. Vicrama was a title, importing "the energetic:" the first, whose era still prevails, and of whom alone your critic appears cognoscent, was of the Tuar tribe, a branch of the Yadu race; the others were Pramaras of the Agni-vansa, who succeeded the Tuars in the sovereignty of Central India.

Again: with that self-sufficiency which would impose his *dicta* as *data*, in chiding Mr. Gleig for the paucity of his facts, he says, "It is true that from this period (Vicrama's) to the restoration of the Kanooje (he means Canouj) sovereignty, more than three centuries afterwards, the Hindu annals are wholly silent." Hindu annals! Who would not imagine that our critic was as familiar with the Hindu annals as with Froissart and Monstrelet? Let him favour the public with the name of a single original chronicle, or of any other guide than Mahommedan authorities.

With the same confidence he speaks of Megasthenes, and the different opinions given on the same subject by Strabo, Arrian, Diodorus, forgetting that these are but versions, by different pens, from the same page, of Megasthenes, whose journal is unfortunately lost. Your critic pins his faith religiously to these second-hand reports; but even had Megasthenes descended to us intact, we should still be sparing of our credence in the evidence of one whose sojourn was too transient to enable him to acquire an accurate knowledge of the language and customs of India. It is singular that the language of India is never alluded to by the Grecian writers; had they gone deeply into the Sanscrit tongue, they must have remarked its analogy to their own.

From the foregoing, the imperative necessity is shewn that the "readers of Indian histories" should be guarded against such critics, who, in the always-dubious mask of philanthropy, arrogate to themselves the title of conservators of "pure historic principles;" but who are, in fact, the very Dogberrys of literature. In no department of history is the watchman more required than in that of Indian history. The reproach under which England has so long lain, that the "land of the sun" has no attractions beyond her "barbaric pearl and gold," is about to be expunged for ever. A triad of Indian history is announced: possibly this critical Mentor may have an octavo in embryo. Let the triumvirate watch the advent of this Shiloh in the *pico*-avant couriers in the *Asiatic Journal*, and avert the multiplication of false prophets in the land.

It were a waste of time further to dissect the criticism obtruded on the public with a view to destroy a work by undermining its authorities, the motive to which we leave the reverend author to discover. For myself, to apply to him his admonitory strictures on Mr. Gleig: "If wrong impressions were not somewhat serious things in their results," I might have left him to the enjoyment of his vain-glorious emendations, which "assumed as historical bases, will be found wholly unsafe and unsubstantial."

I am, &c.

JAMES TOD.

*** Entertaining in common (we know) with the writer who is referred to, the highest respect for Col. Tod, as a writer and a private gentleman, the expression which has given him pain, would certainly not have appeared had we imagined it would have been construed into a moral reproach. Nothing of that nature was, or could be, intended; and the allusion to his great and valuable work does not appear to us to exceed the bounds of fair and *liberal* criticism.—EDITOR.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

To the Editor.

Sir:—In your number for April, you have inserted, under the title of "Missions in India," an extract from the evidence of Mr. T. H. Baber before the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs, in which that gentleman states, in answer to a question, "Whether the Christians are an increasing body in India, from conversions?" that "no such thing is known as a convert by any of the English missionaries. I have heard," he adds, "of such a thing, indeed, as a person who has forfeited his caste turning Christian, but otherwise it is a thing quite out of the range of possibility, and for a very good reason; they lose their civil rights, that is, their birthrights, immediately on becoming converts: they are disowned by their family, and, in fact, are looked upon as a degraded people."

In exposing the deficiency of Mr. Baber's information on this subject, I should be very sorry to lessen the value of his evidence on a variety of other topics embraced by his examination. But it is not the lot of many persons to know all things, and he who, like Mr. Baber, in the evidence referred to, speaks on almost every subject connected with such a country as India, must not be surprised if on some he should be proved inaccurate. Upon topics connected with his official employments and duties, Mr. Baber has exhibited the varied and accurate knowledge which his high reputation in the public service in India led us to expect. Disregarding personal considerations also, he has had the moral courage to expose the instances of misgovernment and oppressive legislation, which have been inflicted on the natives of the provinces in which he has been employed, and has thereby rendered a service to the natives of the Malabar Coast, which entitles him to the applause of every person who thinks that our dominion over the nations of India involves other considerations besides those of commerce and finance. It is because in common with him I entertain this sentiment, that I am anxious at once to aid his testimony on points which fell properly within the province of his researches, and to detach the misplaced support of his authority from opinions concerning the progress of Christianity in India, which many are too willing to entertain, but which, happily for the interests of truth and the welfare of the natives of that country, it is easy to prove are most contrary to fact.

It should be explained, as accounting in some measure for Mr. Baber's imperfect information concerning the state of Christian missions in India, that no English missionary has yet been stationed in the provinces of Malabar and Canara, to which districts Mr. Baber's personal knowledge was chiefly confined. The missionaries hitherto established in the Peninsula, few and inadequate as they are to produce an impression on the natives at large, manifest to the casual observer, are mostly stationed on the eastern side of the Ghauts. Those in Travancore, to the value of whose labours Mr. Baber bears an honourable testimony (see his answer to question, No. 3122*), have not been occupied in the conversion of the natives, but in measures to improve the state of the Syrian churches of that country. While I believe that there is

* Evidence 3122, p. 380. Speaking of the Syrian Christians of Travancore, Mr. B. says:—"They have a Metropolitan from Antioch. Their priests are called Cattanars. A great number of corruptions had crept into their church, which have been reformed by the Metropolitan, with the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Fenn, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and other gentlemen of the Church of England, sent out by the Church Missionary Society. They have done a great deal of good also in establishing parochial schools and an academical institution for the education of the Cattanars at a place called Cottym, in the heart of the Travancore country."

not a mission of any standing in any part of India which has not effected, under the Divine blessing, the conversion of some individuals, I am ready to admit that the instances of conversion at most stations are comparatively few. Nor is it wonderful that they have not been numerous, when, in addition to the obstacles to its reception, which genuine Christianity has to encounter everywhere, it has to contend, in India, not only with the force of the established superstition of the country, fortified by the almost overwhelming power of the system of caste, but likewise with the factitious state of things to which Mr. Baber adverts, namely, "the loss of their civil rights, that is, their birthrights, which the natives must incur immediately on becoming converts."

When to this loss and the degradation it involves, with all the other hardships of their case, from the hands of their own countrymen—hardships which constitute a species of persecution in reality more difficult to endure than those bodily sufferings of the Christians of the earlier ages, which, however terrible to nature, were momentary, and were instantly succeeded by the eternal recompense of reward—it is considered that, hitherto, the Christian native has been disqualified by the regulations of our governments from holding the higher legal and judicial offices, which are the great distinctions of the superior classes of natives in the public employment, and by custom from military promotion,* we may well marvel, not that conversions should be rare, but that they take place at all; that the fact should be otherwise than Mr. Baber, without the means of personal information, naturally supposed to be the case, under the circumstances, namely, that conversions are "totally unknown."

But, Sir, that conversions are not unknown, the history of every mission will have informed those who are accustomed to enquire and read upon the subject; and at the risk of trespassing somewhat on your space and patience, I take leave to subjoin some proofs from an address circulated not long ago in India by the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in the province of Tinnevelly.

It is now nearly ten years since we arrived at Palamcottah; during which time we have endeavoured, in dependence on the Divine blessing, to discharge our duties towards our fellow-men by preaching, by establishing Christian schools, by preparing and circulating, in the Tamul dialect, religious tracts and the Scriptures, by forming two native seminaries (male and female), where, besides theology, history, geography, the elements of astronomy and other sciences are taught. When we came, we had no congregation, except the people of our households, with a few persons of the Tanjore mission; and no Christian schools, but six or seven Heathen schools, which the philanthropic exertions of the former chaplain had left for our superintendence. And now we have 244 villages, in each of which there is a number of Christian families formed in sixty-four catechists' stations; containing, in all, more than 2,000 families, consisting of more than 7,500 souls, instructed by sixty-four native catechist teachers, or catechists; sixty-two Christian schools, of which thirty-eight are taught by separate masters, and twenty-four by the catechists, in which 1,300 children (including 112 girls) are instructed; thirty-six native youths form a seminary, from which a number have, in the course of the last six years, been employed in the congregations and schools. There are in these 244 villages at least 150 churches or prayer-houses, of different sizes and quality; a pretty large and substantial church has been erected at Mooroogenkooritchy, near the fort of Palamcottah, our mission station; seven or eight smaller substantial chapels have been erected, or are erecting, in entirely Christian villages belonging to the mission: many of the rest are old heathen temples, converted

* See Bishop Heber's Journal, vol. i., 4to. Edit. pp. 544-5; head, 'Meerut;' and vol. ii. pp. 464-5.

by the people into Christian prayer-houses. We have said only 150 churches, but nearly every one of the 244 villages has a separate building for prayer and instruction.

We need not particularize the gradual steps by which this increase of the Christian church has been brought about: they have been annually laid before the public in the Madras Committee's Reports, and in the Home Society's publications. This summary statement will suffice to shew the fruit of the Grace of God on the people, in the course of ten years; small, indeed, when compared with the mass of the people that are still in Heathenish darkness! but enough to rejoice and encourage our hearts, and to silence objections against the cause of missions. In fulfilment of the predictions of the Word of God, they have literally *cast their idols to the moles and bats* (Is. ii. 20): they have come and said, "*We will be the Lord's;*" and *subscribed with their hands unto the Lord*, desiring to be *taught in His ways, and to walk in his paths.* (Is. ii. 3, xliv. 5.)

Estimate of the Influence of the Gospel on the Native Christians.—But, are all these 2,000 families true Christians? To this, we do not hesitate to answer, "No; not all." They are a mixture, as our Saviour foretold that His Church would be: *The Kingdom of Heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind.* (Matt. xiii. 47.) But all have renounced idolatry, and the service of devils; and put themselves and families under Christian instructions, to learn to worship God in spirit and in truth. And is not this a great blessing to them? Is an exchange of a false, childish, impure, filthy, stupifying, degrading worship, for the reasonable, holy, enlightening, exalting, glorious worship of the True God in Christ—is an exchange of the execrable stories of wicked gods and men, inculcating and encouraging all kinds of vices, for the blessed, soul-converting, enlightening histories, and holy precepts of the Scriptures, a small thing? Will the people get better, so long as they think that their idols are gods, their lying and fighting gods worthy of imitation, and their filthy stories pleasant things? A conviction of the contrary, a renunciation of them, a desire to know the Truth, a readiness to be instructed therein, are absolutely necessary to true conversion: they are, in fact, the beginning of it. When, therefore, we say that they are not yet all true Christians, we chiefly mean, that they are not yet all high in the attainment of Christian knowledge and experience. Many among them may also have embraced Christianity, in the first place, merely because their masters or friends did so; and others, because they saw the improved condition of the native Christians, and desired to be delivered from oppression and wrong. But even among them we have had many instances of their becoming, by degrees, truly enlightened and blameless characters, who would endure any thing for Christ's sake, and are an honour to the Christian Church. In short, there are many who are really benefited by the change; and exhibit the regenerating influence of the Gospel on their souls, by a thorough change of principle.* We have many instances of persons enduring the most vexatious, injurious, and provoking treatment of the heathen; not indeed without temptation and pain; but with a meekness, and patience, and self-denial, which shew at once that they are strengthened by a Higher Power, and that the blessed injunctions of the Gospel have taken hold of their hearts. We have instances in which persons, after their conversion, have come of their own accord, and confessed their having formerly connived at cheating the government by the native revenue officers, and their being compelled by the Gospel not to do so any longer, but to walk honestly. Just now a person, who has lately requested to be instructed, is earnestly desirous to pay his due to the owner of his village, even before the time, only in order to cut off every occasion for opposing this step, and distressing him and his family for it. We have many instances of their forgiving their enemies for Christ's sake—of their love of truth—of their lively hope of eternal life. Many have shewn a complete horror when thinking on their former worship of senseless idols and cruel devils, and praise the grace of God, which gave them the light of the Gospel. Several have, on their death-beds,

* Such persons only are admitted into full communion of the Church by Baptism, the rest remain candidates for it. Hitherto, about 500 have been baptized, including children. Not that there are not many more among the rest worthy of the ordinance; but they are delayed, partly by our carefulness in the matter, and partly by the too many labours on our hands.

exhibited a confidence and joy in God, which astonished the by-standers, and made them express a wish likewise to *die the death of the righteous.* On the contrary, we have instances also of backsliders, and others who allow their evil tempers and habits to be troublesome to the rest. But who has authorised us not to expect such? Had not the Apostolic Churches the same? And can we marvel that, among those who arise from such a depth of corruption and wickedness, and from so gross a darkness as Hindooism is, there should now and then appear remainders of the same? From what a labyrinth of false notions and evil habits have they to extricate themselves! With how many temptations are they surrounded! To what fears and sufferings are they exposed by their persecuting enemies, by the false accusations and complaints against them! If they, then, occasionally fall, by allowing themselves, perhaps, a lie, or getting into a passion by provocation, we have rather to commiserate and help them than condemn them, and at once pronounce them hypocrites. It would fill a large volume, were we to enlarge on this subject; but this is not our present design. The failings of the native Christians, or the intrusion of real hypocrites into the Christian Church, so readily animadverted upon by some, do in no wise diminish our duty of teaching them the way of Salvation through Jesus Christ. What they are not now, they may become hereafter. A tree wants time to come to maturity, and to yield all the fruit we can reasonably expect.

Vindication of the Character and Motives of the Native Christians.—But are not all these Christians of the lowest castes only, the dregs of the people? And suppose it were so, what of this? Shall that hinder us in our endeavour to promote, and in rejoicing in their conversion? What, however, are called the 'low castes of the people,' makes up a very large portion of the natives; they are the labouring class, without whom the rest cannot live. From the neglect and contempt in which they have been held for ages, they are indeed very ignorant, with very little or no moral restraint on their natural passions; without excitement to appear decent—full of slavish fear and blind submission, and therefore easily made tools of by the higher castes for perpetrating their vile purposes; still they are our fellow-men, esteemed equally with us before God, and capable of the highest cultivation. What a blessing will it be to the country, when all these low castes will be truly converted to Christ! A great mass of evil will then be removed from this nation. And shall we not labour for that end? Shall we not instruct them, if they desire it? Shall we not stimulate them to it, if they do not? We should be perfectly content, therefore, if our congregations consisted only of these low people. The value of the soul does not depend on the native divisions of caste, or any outward advantage whatever. But the fact is, that only a few congregations are of these lowest castes: the Shanar caste has yielded the most, and several are of the common Soodra and Moodeliar castes.

Still, do they not become Christians in order to be freed from taxes, or to deprive others of their lands, &c. by our instrumentality?—No. These are false accusations, which the enemies of Christianity bring against all these people, because such cases may have occurred; though, we are confident, without success: such persons must soon find out their mistake, and either leave the church or yield to better feelings and views. These idle accusations probably originate with persons who have been obliged not to extort from the Christians more than what was right, and to restore to them what they had unjustly made their own. We could write long histories on this subject; suffice it to say, that the Christians, so far from being freed from taxes, are, in not a few instances, obliged to pay even more than they formerly did in their heathen state, by which the native officers intend to force them back to heathenism; that the native Christians do not refuse to pay any taxes, but such as are not ordered by government, and that they most properly desire to be exempted from all undue exactions which the native officers and Miraskarers make to enrich themselves, and from all demands for the support of idolatry. As of old, so also now, there are many Demetriuses, whose craft is in danger, and who therefore vent their ill-will by such false accusations, and indulge in styling the Christians "slaves," "senseless toddy-people," &c. If Moodeliars also become Christians, then, of course, they are also without understanding. But God will, and does, confound the calumniators.

Rapid Increase of Congregations and Schools.—That Christianity actually rises, and Idolatry falls, in the estimation of all classes of the heathen in general, is evidenced by their desire of having Christian schools established in their villages (even Brahmins do not now hesitate doing so); by several individuals among them making, now and then, presents of lands to the mission, and by the steady increase of the congregations.

This simple, candid, yet most satisfactory document, was written, not for this country, where the means of ascertaining its truth may not exist, but, as I intimated above, for India, where its truth could be ascertained and the facts it announces measured: and with this notice I leave it to make its own impression on the minds of your readers.

But while I have been constrained, by a regard for the interests of truth on a deeply momentous subject, to controvert Mr. Baber's evidence on the actual state of our English Missions, the opinion of that able public servant as to the impediments which obstruct the work of conversion among the natives of India, from the state of the law affecting the civil rights, the "*birthrights*," as he justly terms them, of a Hindoo or Mussulman who may be induced by the force of conscientious conviction to adopt the religion of his rulers, is so important, that I must trust to your indulgence to allow me to advert as briefly as possible to this topic.

That an individual, of whatever religion, should at any period within the range of modern history have been subject under the British rule to the deprivation of his "birthrights" for adopting the religion of the State, is an anomaly scarcely to be credited. That such a state of law should exist in this day of toleration is so contradictory to reason, to equity, and the practice of our legislation in every other instance of a parallel nature, that it is not strange even for lawyers of Mr. Fergusson's and Mr. Campbell's reputation—the one, moreover, long a practitioner of the highest class in India, and now in the direction of the affairs of the East-India Company—to disclaim an imputation against our administration of the laws of that country,* which, however mortifying to admit, facts nevertheless incontestibly affix, in the present state of the law, to the working of the system of our Indian government.

Mr. Baber, himself for a long series of years a judge in our native courts, has told the fatal truth;† and although the force of conviction has prevailed to work conversions contrary to his supposition, yet that his impression, founded as it was on the nature of things, is not unwarranted by events, the following instance, among several that might be adduced, too painfully demonstrates.

The narrative is given in a publication of the Baptist Missionaries in Calcutta.

As the condition of native converts with respect to their claims on hereditary property may not be generally known to our readers, we beg to submit to their attention a few remarks, in order to excite compassion, and call into operation measures for their relief. Before the occupation of this country by the present governors, it had been enacted by the Hindoos, and ratified afterwards by the Mussulmans, that persons who

* In a conversation which took place in the House of Commons lately, on the presentation of a petition to remove the disabilities under which the Christian natives labour, Mr. R. C. Fergusson stated that there was no law in existence which deprived the Christian convert of the rights of inheritance; and Mr. Campbell stated that it was a vulgar error, similar to the notion which prevailed in this country that Jews could not inherit.

† Mr. Baber's testimony on the point, in Evidence 3130, is as follows:—*Q.* "By what law is it that native converts to Christianity are deprived of their civil rights?"—*A.* "The Hindoo law, as well as their local customs, according to which the Company's courts are bound to regulate their decisions in matters of civil rights. The Mahommedan law is the criminal law of the land."

See also, Sir E. H. East's Evidence on the point, before the Lords' Committee, pp. 143-144.

were fallen (*i.e.* had forfeited caste), forfeited at the same time their right as inheritors. This law, we are sorry to find, remains in force to the present day, to the great prejudice of Christianity, as well as the severe injury of those who embrace the religion of Jesus. This law, unlike many others which exist only in the archives of a kingdom, is generally known among the Hindoos, as it has long been suspended *in terrorem* over them, not in reference to Christianity merely, but every thing which would subject them to the loss of caste. The existence of this law, therefore, cannot but be considered as a great obstacle to the progress of the Gospel, since by a profession of Christianity, a person renders himself obnoxious to its penalty. Many instances might be adduced, if it were necessary (some of which are known to the writer, and of others he has been informed), of several respectable Hindoos who profess to believe the Gospel, and express a strong desire to unite with British Christians, but who have not courage enough to plunge from the elevation of wealth into poverty at once. The influence of this law is felt, not only at the time when an individual has approached to the threshold of a Christian church, but it meets Christianity at the very onset. When the Gospel knocks at first for admission, it represents it as a most unwelcome visitor, and too often succeeds in shutting the heart completely against it—often, too often, withholds the feet from entering the house of God, the hands from receiving the written messengers of mercy, and the mind from an investigation of the claims of the Gospel, lest conviction should seize, and compel it to embrace a profession, the penalties of which are so painful.

This state of things not only proves a great hindrance to the ready acceptance of the Gospel, but often places missionaries in embarrassed circumstances. The feelings of Hindoos generally towards native converts, are quite in unison with the spirit of the law that disinherits them; the consequence therefore most frequently is, that as soon as a Hindoo declares himself a Christian, he is at once expelled his family, and cut off from further intercourse with them. Deprived of property and friends, he is cast upon the world to seek his livelihood. If he obtain employment among his countrymen, it is only to experience similar treatment, as soon as his character is known. To whom, then, must he betake himself for relief? to whom can he go, but to Christian missionaries? To them he is necessitated to bend his course, and upon them the burden falls of supporting him. When this is the case, which is not unfrequent, the weight must generally fall eventually upon Missionary Societies (the reason of which is obvious), and consequently divert the application of their funds from a wider diffusion of the Gospel. This is certainly very lamentable, not only because the funds of these societies are by no means adequate, when wholly applied to the wants of the country, but also on account of the unkindly influence which a state of dependence too frequently produces on the mind.

There is also another point of view, in which we would present this subject, and that is, of persecution. While this state of things continues, a Christian Hindoo is persecuted for conscience sake, since in following the dictates of his conscience he suffers this loss. In this, it may be said, that as a Christian he ought to lay his account. True, as a Christian he ought, but not as a man, nor as a subject of that realm, whose glory it is that it recognizes, on behalf of all under its dominion (with the exception of the Hindoos), the rights of conscience. As a subject of Britain, then, he may respectfully claim that right, and the friends of religion may claim it for him. We earnestly hope, then, that the friends of missions, both here and at home, will feel so interested in this subject as to bring it as speedily as possible before the attention of our rulers, whose known desire to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of India affords strong encouragement, that such an application would not be made in vain.

Sir, ought such a state of things, such a violation of the rights of conscience, such an oppression of truth, to be suffered to prevail in the administration of our Indian empire?

Under our Mussulman predecessors, whose footsteps we have followed in the criminal jurisprudence of India, the converts to their faith had all their

"birthrights" secured, and even augmented. The friends of Christianity ask no such privilege for its converts; but they are entitled to ask that every legislative obstacle, every legalized penalty on conversion, may be withdrawn. If it be urged that the native laws of inheritance, which exclude members of a family adopting another religion, are sacred and cannot be violated, we reply, that the sanctity of the native laws has been disregarded in various instances where modifications have been called for by the paramount interests of justice and humanity;—that neither laws nor customs, however established, have been allowed to stand in the way of changes necessary for the interests of revenue or commerce, and that, in point of fact, it has been only in cases wherein the interests of our religion have been concerned, that these laws have been held to be inviolate.

It would be an important service to the cause of Christianity and of justice if any of your readers, acquainted with the subjects, would communicate information on the state of the native laws relating to inheritance and caste, so far as is necessary to shew whether a change of religion ought, according to those laws, necessarily to subject an individual to deprivation of his "birthrights;" as well as to offer any suggestions that may be useful towards obtaining some modification of laws, which, according to the present understanding, militate so mischievously against the rights of conscience and the claims of truth.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A LATE RESIDENT IN INDIA.

COINCIDENCE OF NUMBERS.

"I HAVE heard of certain individuals being regulated in all the important events of their lives by certain peculiar numbers, which fell out to them respectively, with a strangeness of accuracy which it is almost impossible to reckon altogether the effect of chance. The following account, which is taken from the work of an Arabian historian, affords a very remarkable example of this sort of fortuitous combination in the horoscope of a particular individual:

"The historian Sebt Aljouzi, in the book called the *Mirror of the World*, relates that the Khalif Almotasem was born in the year one hundred and *eighty*, in the *eighth* month of it, and died on the *eighteenth* night, being the latter part of the month Ramazan; and he was the *eighth* of the Khalifs of the sons of Abbas: also he gained *eight* victories, and he made *eight* kings stand before his gate; and he slew *eighty* enemies; and his life was forty-*eight* years; and his reign *eight* years, *eight* months and *eight* days; and he left *eight* sons and *eight* daughters, and *eight* hundred million dinars, and *eight* hundred million dirhems, and *eighty* thousand horses, and *eighty* thousand camels, and mules and beasts of labour, and *eighty* thousand tents, and *eighty* thousand male slaves, and *eighty* thousand female slaves; and he built *eight* palaces; and the sculpture on his seal was ALH'MD'LL'H ('Praise be to God!), *eight* letters, and his number from his horoscope was EIGHT in every thing."*

* Noble's *Orientalist.*

ORIENTALISMS OF THE GREEK WRITERS.

No. II.—Homer.

In a former article we hazarded a few brief remarks upon the principal characteristics of the Sacred writings and the Homeric poems; the object of the present paper will be to illustrate the thoughts and images of this "painter of the ancient memories," as Petrarch styled the author of the *Iliad*, by a collation, so to speak, with the past and existing habits and modes of thinking in the East.

It has been the received practice of the writers who have commentated upon the remains of antiquity, to devote their attention almost entirely to verbal criticism and grammatical construction, rarely vouchsafing even a passing notice of the coincidences, whether accidental or otherwise, between the Hebrew and the Greek historian. Critics have acted upon the principle, that every word in a Greek or Latin author must possess some extraordinary property, and in sentences in which they have found one or two particles perfectly independent of the sense, they have persisted in assigning significations to each. Hoogoveen did this in Greek literature, and Warburton something analogous to it in English; and they both, perhaps, obtained their object—namely, an opportunity of displaying their ingenuity. Far be it from us to undervalue the labours of the many really great men who have consecrated their time and talents to the elucidation of the classics; we object to the absence of general information in their notes, and of compression in their dissertations; pages might be readily conceded to an examination of a passage, the authenticity of which had been called in question; but a few lines should suffice to determine the respective merits of ϗ and ϗτε.

The student of Homer will discover numberless images and pictures of life and society, which his acquaintance with the works of modern and ancient travellers, in various parts of the earth, will enable him to comprehend. He reads, in the second book of the *Iliad*, of the Greeks swarming over the plains "an unsumm'd multitude," yet almost individually known to their leaders:—

> As goatherds separate their num'rous flocks
> With ease, though fed promiscuous, with like ease,
> Their leaders them on every side reduced
> To martial order glorious.

The simile receives a pleasing illustration from the narratives of African travellers, who inform us that the south Africans, more particularly, possess an astonishing faculty of distinguishing their own cattle among the herds of many thousands. Mr. Burchell's oxen having strayed, through the carelessness of the Hottentot intrusted with their care, into the pastures of a Bachapin chieftain, the African, on being acquainted with it, selected his property with the most surprising facility. The native of South America, endowed, it should seem, with an equal keenness of observation, will trace the footsteps of game where the eye of the European can discover not even the slightest vestige. A few specimens of this mode of elucidating the

customs of the old poets are given in the introductory pages of Harmer's *Observations on Scripture;* a work to which the praise is due of having set the example of rendering the researches of Shaw, and the many who have followed him, subservient to the purposes of Christian improvement. Previous to its publication, no book of a similar kind existed in England; and it may be added, as no small proof of the estimation in which Harmer's labours were held by the learned Bishop Lowth, that he procured for his inspection the very valuable MS. notes of Sir John Chardin, of which Mr. Harmer availed himself with much success.

Taking the work of Harmer as his text-book, Dr. Burder has succeeded in producing two very delightful publications, under the names of *Oriental Customs* and *Oriental Literature*, from both of which we have derived much information. The plan of the work, indeed, rendered every thing, save a cursory and rapid notice of the Greek writers, inconvenient. We hope in some degree to supply this unavoidable omission.

We have rarely risen from the study of a Greek writer without being surprised at the foot prints of Scriptural story which are continually to be traced, like rays of pure sunshine, among the dark mists hanging over the paths of ancient mythology. "In all pagan mythology," says Bishop Horsley, "and in the very worst of pagan rites, vestiges are discernible of the history of the revelations and the rites of the patriarchal ages, and thus the worst corruptions of idolatry may be brought to bear an indirect testimony to the truth of revelation." It would occupy far too much time to enter into a discussion upon the Greek mythology, but our limits will allow of one or two observations. There existed in the minds of the more intellectual of the Greeks an intense yearning after some *invisible excellence*, like the *Soofeism* of the Persian enthusiast, a mysterious longing of the heart after the Beautiful and Immortal. The brother of Meerza Saleem burst into an agony of tears at the mournful singing of a boy in the service of the khan. Liveliness and imaginativeness were the peculiar qualities of the Grecians. They heard a spirit in the common voices of the natural world. The sounds of the wind among the solemn forests of their country were in their ears, communings deep and holy of a spiritual with a mortal creation. Every dark cloud upon the mountain-top was a vision of power;—the gleam of the morning among the myrtle woods of Tempe was, to the eye of the enraptured dreamer, the silver wing of an incarnate deity. The Greek did not, certainly, in the sense intended by the poet, look from "Nature up to Nature's god;" but he sought in the visible works of Omnipotence—the rivers, and the trees, and the mountains—for types of glory and symbols of immortality. Injured and defaced, as the golden letters of the law of God must be acknowledged to have been, to the eyes of the pagan inquirer after truth, yet we cannot but believe, that the bright and beautiful *Idea* of one mighty and all-seeing spirit rose up sometimes from the midst of the darkness which enveloped the temples of their religion. We find this belief in its greatest purity in the poems of Homer, for in the dramatists it was accompanied by a fearful and inexorable being—*Fate*. Homer and Plato had both visited Egypt, and brought back with them some faint con-

ceptions of the One Jehovah—though we may easily conceive the "divine philosopher" to have entertained too much fear of the Areopagus to make mention of the name of Moses among his Athenian countrymen. Homer had heard the description of the creation of the world from the Jews whom he met in his wanderings: he says, therefore, of the shield of Achilles,

> Εν μεν γαιαν ετευξ', εν δ' ουρανον, ενδε θαλασσαν,
> Ηλιον τ' ακαμαντα.

So again, wishing to adumbrate, in the gardens of Alcinous, the Paradise of Eden, he paints it flowering with everlasting vegetation. Justin Martyr, after extracting the lines in his *Exhortation to the Greeks*, asks, παντα ταυτηματα ε φανεραν και σαφην μιμησιν των απο τε πρωτε Μωυσεως περι τε παραδεισε λεχθεντων δηλοι; "do not these words prove a clear and intentional imitation of the narrative given by the first prophet, Moses, respecting Paradise?"

That Homer knew of the Scriptural accounts of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah seems evident, as Mr. Wood* has remarked, from his reference to the story of Typhon, buried by Jupiter's thunder in fire and sulphur. That the plain of Sodom and Gomorrah was the original scene of this event is probable, from its being laid in the country of the Αρικοι, Syrians, or Αριμοι, Aramæans:

> Γαια δ' υπεστοναχιζε, Διι ως τεροικερανυω
> Χωομενω, οτε τ' αμφι Τυφωεϊ γαιαν ικανει
> Εν Αριμοις, οθι φασι Τυφωεος εμμεναι ευνας·
> Ως αρα των υπο ποσσι μεγα στοναχιζετο γαια.

Of Εν Αριμοις, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, and other classic authors, made *Inarime*, and thereby have sadly perplexed commentators. Now it appears satisfactorily, that a line has dropped out of this passage, which has been preserved by Strabo† and Eustathius:‡

> Χωρω ενι δρυοεντι Υδης εν πιονι δημω.

Dr. Taylor,§ by a happy emendation of this lapsed line (which shows what learning combined with judgment can effect in these cases), has established the locality of the story beyond dispute. Conceiving that the scene of action to which Homer alludes lay in Syria, he considered that the unintelligible Υδης must mean Judæa, or Palestine. "Now *Judæa*," he observes, "must be expressed by Homer in what letters *he* had before him, *viz.* ΙΟΔΗ; and in process of time the O, which for a while denoted the diphthong ΟΥ, when that diphthong was introduced, gave place to it, and then it became ΙΟΥΔΗ:

> Εν Αριμοις, οθι φασι Τυφωεος εμμεναι ευνας,
> Χωρω ενι δρυοεντ', ΙΟΥΔΗΣ εν πιονι δημω.

This was too much for his transcribers, and in the frequency of copies, the line was either totally suppressed, or in others the I of Ιουδης (or Ιυδης) was lost in the final of δρυοεντι; and so it turned up Υδης."

* Essay on the Genius and Writings of Homer, p. 57. † Lib. 13.
‡ *Ad Hom., loc. cit.* § Elements of the Civil Law, p. 554.

The deities of Homer are conceived, for the most part, in the wild and daring spirit of the Hebrew prophets. "I come unto thee in a dark cloud," says the Almighty, by the mouth of his servant. Jupiter is represented, in Il. 15, as sitting upon the lofty crest of Mount Gargarus, invested with an incense cloud:

Αμφι μιν θυοεν νεφος εστεφανωτο.

In a former part of the same book, Apollo is described leading on Hector against the embattled Greeks, with a thick cloud about his shoulders,

Ειμενος ωμοιϊν νεφελην,

and bearing on his arm the ægis of his father. The picture of his advance will probably remind the reader of some of the fearfully splendid out-goings of the Eternal One, as narrated by Isaiah. The shield is θυεην, which Cowper renders, with great felicity, *tempestuous*. A verse somewhat similar in idea in the 78th Psalm may be instanced in this place: "In the day time also he led them with a cloud, and all the night with a light of fire," v. 14; and further on, in the same Psalm, v. 50, God is said, while pouring down his plagues upon the Egyptians, to "make way for his displeasure." The Deity, in the Old Testament, and throughout the Songs of David, is represented as a warrior arming himself for battle, with his bow, and sword, and buckler. It is not altogether improbable that the poet had some sounds of the destroying angel's wings in his memory, when he composed the description of Apollo coming down from Olympus, like the Spirit of the Pestilence into the camp of the Assyrians, with the quiver of death-arrows sounding at his back. The arrows of the Grecian god might be symbols of that terrible blast which made one hundred four score and five thousand corpses in a single night. Some faint idea of the horror of the hot winds of the East may be formed from an occurrence related by Stephens, a companion of Mr. Jackson, in his Overland Journey from India: he had been bathing, and on coming out of the water, in a pair of Turkish drawers, there came a hot wind across the river, which dried him in an instant. The arrow shot by Apollo is the plague itself. Ezekiel uses the words in a sense exactly similar. "When I shall send upon them the evil arrows of famine." (Chap. v., v. 16) Arrows are employed by the sacred writers to express afflictions both of the body and the mind. Job exclaims, in the bitterness of his sorrow, "for the arrows of the Almighty are within me, the poison whereof drinketh up my blood (the Vulgate has *spirit*); when I begin to speak they prick me." (Chap. vi., v. 4.) The Greek of the Septuagint, θυμος, admirably expresses the fury of the arrow as it sinks deeper and deeper into the very life. The Greek poets are fond of comparing the flashes of lightening to arrows. Thus Pindar (10 Pyth. Od.) κελαδησομεθα βροντας, και πορπαλαμον Θελος Ορσικτυπου Διος—"we will celebrate the thunder and the burning (literally, fiery-handed) arrow (or javelin) of the loud-sounding Jupiter." And Æschylus, in the *Prometheus* (358):

Και ηλθεν αυτω Ζηνος αγρυπνον βελος
Καταβατης περαυνος.

The descending thunderbolt—the sleepless arrow of the Deity.

The original of these images is to be found in the Sacred Scriptures. Solomon speaks of the arrows of the lightning. Jeremiah employs the word (chap. ix., v. 8.) in the sense of wicked deceit. "Their tongue is an arrow shot out." Similar metaphors may be seen in the poetry of the Arabs.

The Greeks were wont to attribute an extraordinary brightness to the eyes of their deities. Achilles recognizes Minerva, who was sent from heaven by Juno to calm his anger towards Agamemnon, by the terrible light of her eyes; so Ezekiel, prophecying the final desolation of Israel, "they shall gird themselves with sackcloth, and *horror* shall cover them," chap. vii. v. 18; and Homer pictures the terror of the combatants at the immortal beings who were spectators and participators in the turmoil, by θάμβος δ' ἶχεν ἰσοφαρίζας—"terror held the beholders." θάμβος is the *stupor* induced by a fearful appearance upon the senses. The *shining* of the face or head was considered among the Hebrews and the Greeks as a sign of communion with things supernatural. When Moses descended from the Mount, his countenance shone so brightly that the people dared not come nigh him. The author of the *Iliad* makes it also a symbol of terror. Pallas, being desirous of honouring Diomed, sends him into the thickest of the battle with a fire playing about his helmet and shield; and in the 18th *Il.*, she casts her ægis over the shoulders of Achilles, and encircles his forehead with a golden cloud.* These coincidences could not have been accidental; and united to others of a different kind, in the civil polity and religious ceremonial of the Greeks, tend to establish a very intimate relation between the paganism of the primitive ages and the institutions of the Old Testament.

Many, even among classical readers, are not aware of the striking resemblance subsisting between the tabernacle of the Israelite and the temple of the Greek. The tabernacle itself was divided into two parts, the *holy*, and the *most holy;* the ark of the covenant with the cherubim, the symbols of the divine qualities, were preserved in the latter place, which was "above all" sanctified, and accessible only to the high priest once a year, *viz.* the Feast of the Reconciliation.† The *holiest* of the heathen temple was the *Adytum;* and it was amid its mysterious darkness that the statues of the gods were usually placed. The knowledge of this fact will enable us to comprehend the feelings which induced the Greeks to give an unearthly appearance to their god-statues, by substituting the brilliancy of a *jewel*, generally the emerald, for the cold lifeless marble eye.

As a material feature in the general resemblance between the institutions of the Jews and Greeks, we may remark the similarity of the law of Moses, as contained in *Numbers* (chap. xxxvi., v. 8.) with the Greek: "And every daughter that possesseth an inheritance in any tribe of the

* Dr. Leyden, in his account of the Ismaëliyah heresy, amongst the Moslems, in Persia and Afghanistan (in the *Asiatic Researches*), relates of Ibn Makna, the founder of the Maknáyah sect, that he concealed himself from the sight of men and wore a veil, declaring that nobody could behold his countenance. In order to demonstrate this, he prepared some burning mirrors, placing them so that the rays would fall upon the faces of those who approached him. Unveiling his face, and commanding his votaries to advance, the foremost were struck with the burning rays, and turned back exclaiming "we cannot look upon him, but he gazes upon us!"—ED.

† Burder.

children of Israel, shall be wife unto one of the family of the tribe of her father, that the children of Israel may enjoy every man the inheritance of his fathers." And in *Deuteronomy* (chap. 25, v. 5.): "If brethren dwell together, and one of them die and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger; her husband's brother shall go in unto her and take her unto him to wife." In like manner, by the Athenian law, the daughter inherited nothing during the life-time of a brother, neither could she, being an *heiress*, επικληρος, marry according to her own inclination, but, in accordance with the Israelitish injunction, was compelled to *assign herself* and property, if we may so express it, to the disposal of her next of kin. So severe, indeed, was the power possessed by the nearest relative, that in the event of the female's forming a secret connection, he was authorized not only to dissolve the union, but also to compel her against her inclination to become his wife.* The student may refer with much advantage to the learned dissertation of Perizonius, *De Lege Voconia Feminarumque Hereditatibus*, and to the *Dissertatio Prima* of the same author, for some very erudite remarks on the Patronymics of Homer. The Commentary on Isæus (whose speeches are so valuable as documentary evidences of the ancient modes of succession) by Sir William Jones, is well worthy of attention. "Frequent mention is made by the Greek orators," says Sir William Jones, "of *desolate heritages*, as they are called by Isaiah. A family was considered εξηρημωμενος, or *become desolate*, when the last occupier of an estate left no son, by nature or by appointment, who might perform holy rites at his tomb and preserve his race." To this source we trace the adoption of sons, a custom existing to this day, not only amongst the wild Indians, but amongst the polished Hindus, as well as the Chinese. The preservation of names might be one reason for the preference given to males in the Attic law of succession, and "it is very remarkable, that both in Hebrew and Arabic, the term used to denote a male implies *remembrance*, and that for a female *oblivion*."† We are here furnished with an illustration of that pathetic exclamation so frequently recurring in Sacred Writ—"*my memorial is gone from the earth.*" The Roman law respecting the obedience of children to their parents was characterised by still more severity. The distinction of the Jurists was, that the infant was, in regard to other men, a *person;* in regard to the state, a *citizen;* in regard to the father, a *thing*—a mere household chattel. The supreme power of life and death was taken from the father by the Emperor Constantine, and afterwards vested in the legal authorities by Valentinian; and by a *Constitution* of the same emperor, the child or servant was empowered, in the event of any attempt on the part of the father to lead him into a dishonourable course of life, to throw off his allegiance, and to claim the protection of the bishops.

Much lively satire has been employed by critics, of more humour than

* Veruntamen non poterat virgo επικληρος cum suis bonis nubere cui vellet, sed plane sicuti Israelitis præceperat Deus proximo agnato matrimonio conjungi debebat; id quod apertissime indicat orator—πορνην δ' αυτην, &c. Immo tantum jus inaditam a femina hæreditatem habebant propinqui, ut etiam si jam alteri nupsisset, illud conjugium possent dissolvere et ipsi eam licet invitam sibi uxorem capere.—Perizonius, p. 140, 1740.

† Works of Sir Wm. Jones, vol. iv., p. 229.

learning, to ridicule what they are pleased to call the vulgar abuse of the Homeric heroes. The language of every people without a literature must ever be figurative and hyperbolical. The Turk calls the Christian a *dog*, because the name is connected in his mind with filth and wretchedness; but the Polar Indian, who depends often upon the dog for his subsistence, would most probably apply the name of that animal as a mark of honour. The epithet of *dog-faced* has always been one of the most reproachful among the inhabitants of the East. The exclamation of the Philistine giant to David will be sufficient for our purpose. "Am I a dog that thou comest to me with staves?" 1 *Sam.*, c. xvii., v. 43.* In the combats in the *Iliad*, the chieftains continually apply the term to each other: when Hector, in the 22d *Il.*, is supplicating Achilles, the Greek answers him, "thou dog!" The most distressing indignity that could be offered to any one was throwing his flesh to the dogs. Thus Pallas, while arming herself with Juno to assist the Grecks, enjoys the expectation that some of the Trojans also

Shall to dogs resign
Their flesh for food, and to the fowls of air.

Thought and habit in the East have undergone few changes. While Mr. Morier was making a sketch of an Eclaut encampment, rendered picturesque by a beautiful old tree, so uncommon a spectacle in Persia, "an unbreeched urchin, that could scarcely lisp, saluted him with the appellation of *kiupeck oglu*, "a dog's son." The South of Europe has, also, its epithets of abomination. In Spain the Jew is a *hog*, and some years ago the Protestant did not always escape the indignant malison—*ah, Judio! moro? barbaro! bruto! Protestante! puerco! voia al los infernos!*

Bochart has lavished much erudition upon the subject in the second volume of his works, under the head of *Canum Hebræum Nomen;* and likewise in the chapter entitled *Canum vitia et virtutes quarum in Scriptura mentio, quædam alia.* Examples are afforded us in Holy Writ of persons reduced to abject poverty and sorrow, calling themselves dogs. Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, when he threw himself upon his face before David, said, "what is thy servant that thou shouldst look on such a dead dog as I am!" 2 *Sam.*, c. ix., v. 8. Helen, in the 5th *Il.*, accuses herself to Hector as the cause of the dreadful misery which had fallen upon Troy:

Δαιερ, επει σε μαλιστα πονος φρενας αμφιβεβηκεν
Εινεκ' εμειο κυνος,

"on account of me, who am a dog."

Pope perceived the Oriental character of the Homeric poems, and he attempted, by the introduction of Hebraisms, to transfuse it into his own language. His successes and failures it will not be necessary in this place to enumerate. The spirit of the Old Testament and of the *Iliad* is essentially dramatic: a quality which ordinarily characterises the early productions of all people. The dialogue is one chain of metaphors—as an example, we would refer to the verse in which the Lord commands Job to

* Bochart observes upon this verse: *in viatorem neminem latet qui baculis et lapidibus adversus canem impetus se tueri necesse habet.*

"gird up his loins" and answer him. Before we can fully understand the nature of the command, we require to be informed that it is a proverbial expression derived from the fashion of clothing among the inhabitants of Asia. The ample vests in which their bodies are enveloped naturally impede the movements of the limbs; when they prepare, therefore, for labour or battle, they "tuck up" their garments, and fasten them to the girdle, so that they may not float about and interrupt their evolutions.* The old traveller Sandys,† speaking of the Turkish infantry (the janizaries), says, "they wear on their heads a bonnet of white felt, with a flap hanging down behind to their shoulders, adorned about the browes with a wreathe of mettal gilt, and set with stones of small value, having a kind of sheathe or socket of the same kind before, wherein such are suffered to sticke plumes of feathers, as have behaved themselves extraordinary bravely. *They tuck up the skirts of their coats when they fight or march.*"

The gluttony and culinary practices of the Homeric ages have contributed their share of amusement to the lively and unthinking. We find men of learning and sense pleading the ignorance of the period in extenuation of the feasting of Achilles and the Grecian chiefs, instead of identifying it with the habits of the Asiatics at the present day. During Mr. Forbes' visit to the nabob at Cambay, he observed many striking resemblances to the manners recorded by Homer and the ancient writers: "the feasts of the Grecian bard," he says, "are often counterparts of modern Orientalism, and the entertainment given by the governor of Egypt to the strangers from Canaan, is an exact picture of what continually occurs in an Indian *durbar*." The fowl, which formed the principal part of the repast, was roasted on a wooden spit, supported by two branches from the neighbouring trees, and their vegetables were dressed in earthen vessels placed over fires made among the sods, or in holes dug in the ground.‡ Does not this remind us of the Greek chieftains seated around the fire,

> Piercing it (the flesh) with the spits,
> And managing with culinary skill the roast?—*Il.* 2.

The polished manners of the Persians are proverbial; and yet their mode of eating is almost similar to the Greek, except in the variety of the refreshments. At an entertainment given by the minister at Shiraz to the English ambassador and his suite, he manifested his attention and politeness by offering to those immediately around him "large handsfull" of favourite dishes. "These," says Mr. Morier, the secretary to the embassy, "he tore off by main strength, and put before us; sometimes a full grasp of lamb, mixed with a sauce of prunes, pistachio nuts, and raisins; at another time, a whole partridge disguised in a rich brown gravy; and then with the same hand he scooped out a bit of melon which he gave into our palms, or a great piece of omelette thickly swimming in fat ingredients." Mr. Hughes makes mention of a similar act of elegant hospitality by the celebrated Ali Pasha. A still more primitive anecdote of Persian manners is related by Mr. Morier in his second journey. He and his companions

* *Jeremie*, traduit par Geo. Dahler. Strasburgh, 1825.
† Edit. 1615, p. 48. ‡ *Oriental Memoirs*, vol. iii., p. 67.

were engaged in an examination of the caves in the vicinity of Shapour, while the khan, who had been hunting, alighted and employed himself in roasting a lamb, an operation which he accomplished by cutting it into small pieces, and sticking them on the iron ram-rod of his gun, which answered the purpose of a spit; and when the meat was cooked sufficiently, he mounted his horse, and with the ram-rod in his hand, and the meat still upon it, rode about and offered to each of them a handful.*

Every nation has its peculiar fashion in eating as in all other offices of life, and the Greek would have heard with horror that frogs form an agreeable article of food in some parts of Europe, or that the ignava, a species of lizard, was esteemed a dainty in the West-Indies and South America. It may be worth while to notice a singular accordance with the Levitical law in the aversion entertained by the ancient and modern Greeks to the hare. Dr. Clarke's companion, Mr. Cripps, was cautioned by Mr. Charmand, the English consul, who accompanied him in a shooting excursion, not to bring home any hares, because they were held even by the common people as a perfect abomination. By the Jew and the Greek it was considered unclean. A Greek servant could be induced by no offer to cook a hare. This repugnance Dr. Clarke supposes to be owing to some superstition connected with the worship of Diana.†

The habits of the natives of eastern countries, added to the effects of the climate, rendered a more than ordinary cleanliness absolutely necessary for the preservation of health. We are not surprised, therefore, at discovering that *ablutions* formed a part of their religious ordinances. We meet with constant references to the purification by water in the prayers of the Psalmist. The 79th Psalm offers an instance, though not the best which might be adduced. The washing of the head was a solemn lustration. In the Burman empire, the ceremony of washing the prince's head, which takes place twice a year, is a season of rejoicing. The great men of the court go down to the river, in procession, to fill their vessels with water, and return in the same order. The monarch generally displays his clemency during this festival by liberating those who are imprisoned for trifling offences.‡

One of the Pythagorean precepts was, "Touch not a lyre with unwashed hands;" mystically signifying that nothing holy was to be approached except with pureness and innocency of mind. Hector is fearful of sacrificing to the gods, after his success in battle, because his hands had been defiled by the carnage; and previous to the single combat between Menelaus and Paris, Homer introduces the heralds pouring fresh water on the hands of the assembled princes. Among the more select society of modern Athens it is usual to wash the hands both before and after eating. Many preliminary ablutions having been performed, we are told by the most enthusiastic of travellers, Daniel Clarke, the master of the house takes his seat at the circular tray, his wife sitting by his side, and stripping his arms quite bare, by turning back the sleeves of his tunic towards his shoulders,

* Morier's Second Journey to Persia.
† Clarke's Travels, vol. vii., p. 457, &c.
‡ Capt. Cox, Journal of Residence in the Burman Empire, p. 220.

he serves out the soup and the meat, like his ancestor, we may add, tearing it into fragments with his fingers. Before we leave the subject, it may be remarked, as a curious circumstance, that the Turk washes both his hands, and the Persian only his right.

We have already spoken of the influence exercised by the climate over the manners and feelings of its inhabitants. The most beautiful image in the mind of an Oriental poet is a *shadow*. He has wandered over wild and burnt-up deserts, where a patch of green grass is indeed like a glimpse of Paradise; he will, therefore, perceive a most gratifying meaning in the common compliment, "may your shadow never be less!" which is ever on the lips of a Persian. Achilles is found by the messengers sent by Agamemnon, sitting in the shadow of his galley. While the shadow, as an image of rest and tranquillity, is synonimous in the language of the East with joy and gladness; dust and ashes, on the other hand, are never employed unless to depict some terrible calamity. Examples are frequent in the Scriptures of persons visited by any affliction testifying their desolation by putting dust upon their heads. Tamar, the sister of Absalom, is described as throwing ashes on her head on account of the sin of her brother Amnon. Achilles mourns for his friend Patroclus with this sign of sorrow; and Priam, weeping for his son, Hector, is pourtrayed in the 24th *Iliad* casting even *dung* upon his head:

αμφι δε πολλη
Κοπρος την κιφαλη τε και αυχενι τοιο γεροντος,
Την ρα κυλινδομενος κατεμησατο χερσιν ησιν.

Cowper renders κοπρος only *dust*, although it admits of the stronger meaning which we have assigned to it. Can any thing surpass the picture of the old king in his palace, surrounded by his surviving children, and holding his face in his mantle?

Around their father in the hall, his sons
With tears their robes bedew'd, while them amidst
The hoary king sat mantled, muffled close,
And on his venerable head and neck
Much dust was spread, which, rolling on the earth,
He had shower'd on them with unsparing hands;
The palace echo'd to his daughters' cries,
And to the cries of matrons calling fresh
Into remembrance many a valiant chief
Now stretch'd in dust, by Grecian hand destroy'd.—*Il.* 24, v. 210.

We can almost hear the disconsolate parent exclaiming

Ουμι αχος εξυ κατοισεται αϊδος εισω,

which may be translated, at least in spirit, in the words of the bereaved Patriarch, "It will bring down my grey hairs with sorrow to the grave." It is interesting to reflect that this touching form of lamentation is still, in a certain degree, continued in the East. The Persians have a proverb, evidently derived from this practice: when a servant discharges his duty with fidelity, his master calls him *roo sefeed*, "white face;" and when he has served him ill, "*black face*." A celebrated dervish, in his blessing pro-

nounced over the janizaries, instituted by Amurath I., availing himself of the popular phrase, exclaims, "may their spears always hang over the heads of their enemies, and wherever they go may they return *with a white face;*" that is, in prosperity and honour.* Mr. Morier relates a very affecting anecdote of Mirza Abul Hassan (the Persian ambassador so much noticed in England), and beautifully illustrative of the custom. The ambassador discovered, on his return to Persia, from which he had been absent two years, that his only child had died of the small-pox. His grief was intense; he sat in a darkened room, and cried out continually, in Persian, "what earth has come upon my head!"

Covering the head was another mode of testifying sorrow. Haman is described, in the book of Esther, as returning to his own house, after paying honour to Mordecai, mourning and with his head covered; or, as it is beautifully expressed in the Septuagint, Αμαν δε υπεστρεψεν εις τα ιδια, λυπουμενος κατα κεφαλην, literally, "in sorrow as to his head." We have found some examples enumerated in a very scarce little book, "by Edward Livelie, reader of the holie tongue, Cambridge," and bearing the quaint title of a *True Chronology of the Times of the Persian Monarchy.* "Ulysses, as Homer declareth, having heard one Demodocus sing of the glorious and worthy acts of the Grecians at Troy, covered his head and face with a cloak, and wept bitterly. The soldiers of Ajax, in Sophocles, hearing of the wofull case of their captain for griefe of Ulysses' preferment before him, being bestraught of mind, covered their heads with vailes. It is recorded by Quintus Curtius of Darius, king of Persia, that, hearing of his wives death, *capite velato diu flevit,* 'he wept a great while, having his heade covered.' That the cover was a cloth covering the face as well as the heade, appeareth immediately after in these words, *manantibus adhuc lachrymis vesteque ab ore rejecta;* the tears yet trickling down, and the cloth being cast away from his mouth, he lift up his hands unto heaven." We learn from Plutarch, that Demosthenes, having been interrupted by the hisses of the multitude during an oration, covered up his head, "and went home in great heaviness." We read, in the *Hecuba* of Euripides, that Polyxena, when destined to die, was covered with a garment; and Philotas, the son of Parmenon, was brought before Alexander with his face hidden.† The classical reader will remember the exquisite address of Orestes to his sister Electra (in the play of that name by Euripides), after a burst of wild phrenzy, when he turns to her, and perceives her eyes are full of tears:

Ζυγγονι, τι κλαιεις ομμα θεισ' εισω πεπλων;
Αισχυνομαι σοι μεταδιδυς πονων εμων,
Οχλον τε παρειχον παρθενω νοσοις εμαις.
Μη των εμων εκατι συντηκυ κακων.
Συμεν γαρ επινευσας ταδ' εργασται δ'εμοι
Μητρωον αιμα· Λοξια δε μεμφομαι
Καινην αναπαλυπτε, ω κασιγνητον καρα,

* Gibbon, vol. vi., p. 320, second edition.
† See Poole's Elaborate *Synopsis Criticorum*, in Esth.

Εκ δακρυων τ' απιλθε, και μαλ' αθλιως
Εχομεν· οταν δε τ'εμα αθυμησαντ' ιδης
Συ μη το δεινον και διαφθαρεν φρενων
Ισχαινε παραμυθιοις. *Orestes*, 274, 293.

Like Chateaubriand, we have always been partial to interleaved books; upon a leaf of our *Orestes*, we find the following version of this passage:

Why dost thou weep, my sister, folding up
Thine eye of tears beneath thy garment!
I am ashamed to make thy gleeful heart
Partaker in my sadness; oh, waste not thus
Thy lamp of joy in grief and watching.
Even now, unveil thy face, my sister;
Yea, come forth from thy weeping, though we be
Most sorrowful! Lift up thy head, my sister!
For when my spirit doth grow sad, thine arm
Must be around me, and thy voice must be
A comforter unto me. And when thou
Art sick, or desolate, my hand shall pour
The oil of healing on thy head, my song
Shall dwell about thy pillow.
Go to thy chamber, weary one, thine eye
Hath kept tedious vigil! weary one,
Go close it. If thou be taken from me,
I have no other voice to speak to me at night—
I am an orphan!

The concealing of the countenance by the kings of the East from the criminals brought before them, is mentioned frequently in holy writ. The instant that the servants of Ahasuerus remarked the anger of their master towards Haman, they covered his face. "As the word went out of the king's mouth, they covered his face."—*Esth.*, c. vii., v. 8. Among the Persians, an individual accused of a crime was not allowed to behold the face of the monarch. The Psalmist is continually exclaiming, "hide not thy face from me in the time of my trouble." Bruce informs us, that the king of Abyssinia veils his countenance when pronouncing judgment. Is the black cap used by our judges derived from this ancient custom?

Many a dull page has been written upon the epithet applied by Homer to the eyes of Juno—βοωπις ποτνια Ηρη—"ox-eyed Juno," as some have explained it, opening the cases of a dozen mummies to assist in the discussion, and bringing all the Egyptian mythology in their train. Perhaps the reader may be inclined to agree with Madame Dacier (who, amid numberless follies and literary impertinencies has certainly said a few good things), in considering βο only as an augmentative particle, and signifying nothing more than might be expressed by the adverb *valdè*. According to this emendation, the eyes of Juno will be *full* and *large*, a quality esteemed by the natives of the East as the chief requisite in female beauty. In fact, the eye of an ox or a cow is full, large, and dark. The Persian envoy inquired of M. Morier, while gazing upon a tame antelope which was playing about the cabin, while the vessel was performing quarantine off Malta, if the

English poets employed the simile so delighted in by the minstrels of Ispahan in their pictures of loveliness—"eyes like the stag."—"Nothing, truly," says La Roque (*Voyage en Palestine*) can be more bewitching or beautiful than these gazelles; one admires in them especially that innocent fear, which resembles the timid modesty of a young virgin. The word *gazala* signifies, we believe, *aliquem amatorio sermone demulcere,* "delighting one with amatory discourse."* Sir William Jones thinks that the two words in Turkish for *fawn-like eyes* correspond to the Greek word ἑλικωπις, the true meaning of which is, most probably, "*rolling-eyed.*"† Homer applies it, in the first book of the *Iliad,* to the daughter of Calchas, whom he calls ἑλικωπιδα κουρην, "the damsel with the round rolling eyes." Mahomet promised his followers houris with eyes as large as eggs in his imaginary paradise. The poem of *Amriolkais* pourtrays the maiden turning aside and giving a timid glance with her languishing eyes "like those of a roe (gazelle), in the groves of Wegera, looking tenderly at her young." Another Arabic poet speaks of eyes like *polished mirrors.*† The fullness of the eye was esteemed more than its brilliancy; indeed the characteristic of Oriental eyes is generally a sweet and dove-like expression of melancholy. The eyes of the "beloved one" are likened in the Song of Solomon to the "eyes of doves," as rendered in the Vulgate; but in the Septuagint the image is far more Eastern. The eyes are compared to the doves themselves, sitting by the waters; Οφθαλμοι αυτου ως περιστεραι επι πληρωματα υδατων. A Greek writer praises a liquid rolling eye as exciting the beholder to love.‡ Philostratus, in the spirit of romantic hyperbole, which distinguished the writers of that period, calls roses "the eyes of the earth." We shall have occasion to devote more time to the author of the *Icones* when we come to speak of the Greek Euphuism.

Some striking analogies were pointed out between Homer and Ferdausi, the epic poet of Persia, in a very able article on *Mythological Characters,* which was published in this Journal some months ago. The reader may recur to it with advantage, before he peruses our observations.

We are informed by M. de Guys, that the patriarchal institution of nurses, if we may use the phrase, was not altogether extinct among the modern Greeks in his time. He assures us that he found many families with whom the nurse of their early days was still residing. "The usage," he goes on to say, "was of great antiquity in the East; when Rebecca quitted her home to go to Bethsaba to marry Isaac, they gave her the nurse for a companion." *And they sent away Rebecca, her sister, and her nurse, and Abraham's servant and his men.*—Gen., chap. xxiv., v. 59. Chateaubriand has, indeed, cautioned us against relying implicitly upon the relations of Guys. There may be some reason in his advice. Pierre Auguste Guys was originally a merchant at Constantinople and Smyrna. He wan-

* The Arabic غزل *ghazl* signifies the using amatory and poetic language.—Ed.

† The *Moallakat,* by Sir Wm. Jones.

‡ Οφθαλμοι κλυζομενοι, κυμαινοντες εν αυτοις ως Αφροδισια και συκαθιαν επτοηνται·

Αδαμαντιου περι Οφθαλ.

dered through Greece with Homer and Pausanias in his hand, and produced on his return the *Voyage Littèraire de la Grèce*, in forty-six letters, which we have read with great pleasure, on account of their graceful and lively manner of relation, resembling sometimes the fascinating *naïveté* of the inimitable letters of Lady Montague. The Athenians, charmed by the flattering terms in which the French traveller spoke of their country, made him a citizen.

There is a beautifully primitive portrait of an affectionate nurse in the *Odyssey*, where Euriclea, the old nurse, is described as putting Telemachus to bed, to borrow the formula of our childhood days:

> She bore the torches, and with truer heart,
> Lov'd him than any of the female train,
> For she had nurs'd him in his infant years.
> He opened his broad chamber valves, and sat
> On his couch side; then putting off his vest
> Of softest texture, plac'd it in the hands
> Of the attendant dame discreet, who, first
> Folding it with exactest care, beside his bed
> Suspended it, and going forth
> Drew by its silver ring the portal close,
> And fastened it with belt and bolt secure. *Cowper.*

It was an universal practice among the Greeks upon the birth of a child to place it on the grandfather's knees. It is noticed in the nineteenth book of the *Odyssey:*

> He visited Laertes on a time,
> Then king in Ithaca, the new-born son
> Of his own daughter found, *whom on his knees*
> *At close of supper Euriclea placed.* *Odyssey*, 19, 499.

The Greek of the last line is affectingly simple,

Τοι ρα οι Ευρικλεια φιλοις επι γουνασι θηκε.

The references to this custom are frequent in the Scriptures. *Gen.*, c. i., v. 23, "The children also of Machir were brought up on Joseph's knees."* Job alludes to his early rearing, in that pathetic lamentation, "why did the knees prevent me?" The knees were also considered a *sanctuary*. Hector supplicates Achilles *by his knees* to restore his body to his parents. When Thetis rises from the sea to petition Jupiter, who is sitting on the topmost ridge of Olympus, she places one hand on his knees and the other on his chin, and when the thunderer "turned a deaf ear" to her entreaties, she continued clasping them "as if her hand had grown there." The offerings to the gods sometimes consisted of rich garments, which they placed upon their knees. Hector desires his mother, accompanied by a band of matrons, to go up to the temple of Pallas, and spread her richest mantle upon the knees of the goddess.

We cannot, perhaps, better employ the remainder of this paper than by devoting it to a cursory notice of other Greek customs, parallels of which may be found in Asia at the present time.

* See Burder's *Oriental Customs.*

Agamemnon and Ulysses, in their midnight visit to the son of Tydeus, find him sleeping before his tent among his followers:

> With their shields
> Beneath their heads they lay, and at the side
> Of each stood planted in the soil his spear
> On its inverted end; their polish'd heads
> All glitter'd like Jove's lightning from afar.—*Il.* 10, l. 170.

Tydides himself, it should be remarked, did not sleep, like his companions, upon his shield, but on purple arras, with a bull's hide spread under him. The embassy of Sir Gore Ouseley, on entering the village of Sewund, were met by the son of Mirza Mahomed Ali, the governor, who came to apologize for his father, "who was reposing himself, after a long journey, in a shed on the ground, with a spear stuck at his bolster head." The Hebrew warrior made his bed in a similar manner. "And behold Saul lay sleeping within the trench, and his spear stuck in the ground at his bolster."—1. *Sam.*, c. xxvi., v. 7.*

The ardent attachment of the Arabs to their horses is well known; they live in the same tent, and are brought up with the children. It should seem, from Hector's exhortation to his steeds in the eighth book of the *Iliad*, that the Greeks entertained at least an equal affection for their horses. The Hebrew poet evidently alludes to the high value attached to finely-shaped horses, when he says, "I have compared thee, O my love, to a company of horses in Pharoah's chariots."

An acquaintance with the manners of various nations will at least enable us to understand more correctly the epithets of praise which Homer bestows upon his heroes. The European of the nineteenth century discovers nothing very laudatory in the term ποδας ωκυς, with which Achilles is dignified in the *Iliad*. The prize for speed in the foot-race was sought after in those days with an enthusiasm certainly not surpassed by the student at the university, who reads himself nearly blind for a "senior wrangler," or a "first class." In South America there is an order of men to whom the name of *andador*, or "goer," is given. The Indians living in the vicinity of the village of Santiago de Cotagaita, although styled postillions, are no longer mounted. Throughout Peru they bear a despatch, or perform a day's journey, with more alacrity than a horseman. "I have heard," observes Sir Edmund Temple, "wonderful stories of these persons' performances. This very day my *pedestrian postillion* accompanied me with the greatest ease seven leagues, which I travelled at the rate of something more than four miles an hour, without a single stop. This young man told me, that he was not an *andador*, but that he had many companions who had frequently gone within the day from Escara to Caiza, twenty-one post leagues, a distance little less than seventy English miles."† The Mameluke often dismounts and runs by the side of his horse, holding the stirrup in his hand. In India the hircarrahs, and in China the post-carriers, travel on foot, with great expedition, to considerable distances.

Homer's descriptive epithets have been acknowledged by all travellers to

* Morier's Second Journey to Persia. † Temple's Travel's in Peru, p. 268-9.

be wonderfully accurate. The peculiar truth of μακρος applied to Mount Olympus was remarked by Mr. Walpole. "From the window of my room I looked over the river and part of the plain backed by the snow-covered summits of Olympus, which, extending in a great length of line from east to west, brought to mind the exact meaning of the μακρος Ολυμπος of Homer."* Perhaps the beautiful epithet of ροδοδακτυλος, "rosy fingered," by which the poet describes the morning, might have been suggested to his imagination by his country-women. Chandler says, speaking of an Athenian maiden, "she has bracelets of gold on her wrists, and, like Aurora, is *rosy-fingered*, the tips being painted." The Greeks may have derived the custom from the Egyptians, where the *Henna* flourished. Hasselquist states, that he had seen mummies in Egypt whose fingers were dyed with this colour. The practice is evidently of high antiquity.

* Walpole's MS. Journal. Clarke, vol. vii. p. 345.

INTRODUCTION OF BUDDHISM INTO CHINA.

(*Translated from the* Tae-ping-kwang-ke.)

"THE priest Shih-mo-tang, who introduced this religion, was a native of Central India. He was of a fine person, could explain all the sacred books of his religion, and used to wander about like a madman. Once having gone to a small Indian state, named Foo-yung, to explain one of the religious books, another state invaded that in which he was. Shih-mo-tang said: 'the sacred books tell me that he who is able to explain these laws shall be protected by the terrestrial gods, and his residence shall be kept in peace and safety. Now that the enemy have invaded the country, shall not this acquirement begin to be useful?' Then, taking an oath to expose himself, he went in person and brought about peace, so that both countries were pleased, and the praise of his name extended everywhere.

"One night, the emperor Ming, of the Han dynasty (who reigned from A.D. 58—76), having dreamt that he saw a man of gold flying through the air towards him, called a general assembly of all his ministers to interpret the meaning of his dream. Chuen-e, one of his ministers, said: 'I have heard that there is a god in the west named Fŭh (Bud'h); does not the dream refer to this?' The emperor, agreeing with him in opinion, immediately sent two ministers, Tsae-gan and Tsin-king, to India, to seek for and examine the principles of the Bud'h sect. There Gan and the other met with Shih-mo-tang, and wished to take him back with them. Shih-mo-tang said he was willing to go with them immediately; that he feared no toil or labour, and would brave even floods and deserts. When he arrived at the city Lo-yang (which was then the capital), the emperor rewarded him liberally, and went outside the western gate of the city to meet him; he built him also a fine house to dwell in. This was the commencement of the sect of Fŭh, or Shamun, in China. But when the great doctrines of this religion were first promulgated, people would not believe them; and he therefore perplexed himself with the abstruse parts of it, without preaching it to others. He died not long after at Lo-yang."*

* *Canton Register.*

CHALDEAN ASTRONOMY DISCOVERED IN EZEKIEL.

BY PROFESSOR CHIARINI.

(Concluded from last vol., p. 306.)

It now remains for me to speak of the *centre* and *base* which Ezekiel has given to this sphere, the lively image of the heaven of the fixed stars. I have already observed that the capital sin of the Jews at this period was the worship of the sun, a worship which they had borrowed from neighbouring people. This is the reason why Ezekiel, when transported in the vision to Jerusalem, saw there "the idol of jealousy, which provoketh to jealousy" (viii. 1—6), placed at the entrance of the northern gate of the temple: this was no other than the statue of Baal, that is, of the sun. He beheld, also (v. 14), women seated weeping for Tammuz, a Syrian divinity, answering to the Baal (*dominus*) of the Chaldeans, and to the Adonis (*dominus*) of the Greeks, or in other words, to the sun.* He saw, in the last place (v. 16), between the porch and the altar, twenty-five old men, who, turning their backs upon the Holy of Holies, and with their faces towards the east, prostrated themselves before the sun.† In the same manner, therefore, as, in order to reproach them with the crime of calling in question the Providence or the Supreme Wisdom, wherewith God conducts the universe, Ezekiel was obliged to employ the symbol of eyes, so, in order to make them feel how culpable they were in preferring the worship of the sun to that of the Everlasting, he found himself, I may say, forced to use the image of the sun. In fact, the prophet perceives at first, not without some degree of uncertainty, which is usual with him when he sees an object for the first time (i. 13), "like the appearance of a lamp or a torch, which went up and down amongst the living creatures." This lamp or torch subsequently (x. 2) becomes "an incense-pan filled with burning coals, which a man clothed with linen scatters over the city." Now, we find that Isaiah (lxii. 1), Sophocles,‡ Virgil,§ Lucretius,‖ and Mahomet himself,¶ have confounded the ideas of *lamp* and *sun*, taking one for the other; that, according to the statements of Plutarch,** Athenæus,†† and Kircher,‡‡ the lamps which adorned the temple of Jupiter Ammon, that of Heliopolis, and the Prytaneum of the Tarentines, measured the annual course of the sun; lastly, that, according to the testimony of Herodotus,§§ and Manetho,‖‖ throughout Egypt, and more particularly in the city of Sais, the feast of lamps and torches was celebrated in honour of Osiris, the sun of the Egyptians. On the other hand, in the east as well as in the west, the sun has always been regarded as the focus of the light and heat of the universe, and the sacred fire, as its image, has been kept in temples, and renewed with this view at the commencement of the year."¶¶

But Ezekiel adds to the pan of fire two circumstances which make it indubitably the symbol of the sun. He tells us (i. 13) that it had the "splen-

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† The Jews performed this act of adoration (v. 17) by putting a *branch* to their nose, like the Parsees. See Hyde, *Hist. rel. vet. Pers.* and the *Zendavesta*, translated by Kleuker, c. iii. p. 204.

‡ *Antig.* 878, &c. § *Æn.* iv. 6. ‖ *De Nat. Deor.* vi. 1191, &c.

¶ *Alcor.* sur. lxxi. 15, and lxxviii. 13. ** *De orac. Defect.* †† L. xv.

‡‡ *Œd. Æg.* t. iii. Synt. xx. c. 2. §§ L. ii. 62. See Macrob. *Sat.* i. 17 and 21.

‖‖ Apud Syncellus. See Eurip. *Ion.* 1074-8. *Bacch.* 145.

¶¶ Plutarch, *De placit. Philosoph.* l. ii. c. 20. Quintus Curtius, *De Reb. Alex. Mag.* l. iii. 3. Herodotus, l. vii. 40. Euripides, *Iphig. in Taur.* 1139-40, &c.

dour of the day," and more properly speaking, "the splendour of the growing day;"* and he places it under the inspection of a man clothed with linen (ix. 2 and x. 2), which the author of the Apocalypse gives us as the angel of the sun, as may be inferred from what we have before pointed out, respecting the spirits of the seven planets.

In order to characterize still better the *sacred fire* of which he speaks, besides the two names of *lamp* and *incense-pan*, the same prophet attributes to it (i. 14) a third, which deserves particular attention, inasmuch as it does not occur again in any other passage of the Bible. This name is חבזק, which I think should be translated by "the radiant," the sun, which darts its rays on all sides, like so many arrows. In fact, the verb בזק, the learned Rosenmüller tells us, comprehends the idea of *shedding abroad* or *scattering*, in every other analogous dialect: *unde nomen forsan propriè radios lucis seu fulgoris subito latissimè sese dispergentes, indicat. Sanè Arabibus* בזק *præter spargendi notionem, et de sole exoriente radiosque suos latè diffundente, Giggeio teste, dicitur.* It follows from thence, that the epithet חבזק can only be one of the denominations which the Chaldeans gave to the star of day. It is true that Ezekiel adds (i. 13) that from this fire, the type of the sun, there went forth lightning; but as the custom of the prophets was to render an instrument of divine wrath whatever had served as a stumbling-block and occasion of sin to the people of God, he changes the rays of the sun into so many thunderbolts which propagate a destructive fire, and into so many mortal arrows which are winged with desolation.† In a similar circumstance, Habakkuk clothes the deity with the splendour of the sun, and arms him with bow, arrows, lightnings and thunders (iii. 4, 5, &c.); and in Homer, the sun-god himself (*Il.* α. 43-53) revenges an affront by employing his rays, converted into arrows, to produce a plague; for antiquity has always figured the rays of this luminary by thunder and arrows.‡ I will not omit to mention that Ezekiel speaks twice of the sun, and always accumulates the names, epithets, and symbols which the Chaldeans attributed to it in his time: he calls it at first Baal, Tammuz and sun, then *lamp*, *incense-pan*, and *the radiant*. In like manner, Quintus Curtius assures us, in the passage cited above, that the Persians carried in a mystical procession the image of the sun inclosed in crystal, and the sacred and perpetual fire placed upon altars of silver; and that it was followed by as many youths as there were days in the year: *veluti diebus totius anni pares numero.*

The pan, of which the prophet speaks, occupied unquestionably the centre of the *galgal* or sphere we have described; for this prophet expressly tells us so, on several occasions (i. 13; x. 2 and 6). It may, however, be imagined that the centre of this machine contained a cabbalistic allusion to the heart of the universe,§ or to the central fire, rather than a true astronomical notion. It may even be suspected that Ezekiel spoke poetically, and having taken a sphere wherewith to make a chariot for the Almighty, he placed the fire in its centre to finish a poetical image, without thinking much about the system of the universe. Probably Homer,‖ Æschylus,¶ and Nonnus** assigned the centre of a buckler as a place; the first to the sun, the second to the moon,

* See Prov. iv. 18; and the *Talmud of Bab.* Pesahim, *ab init.*

† See x. 2; v. 12, 16; vi. 12, &c.; vii. 13; *Talm. Sanh.* 109 *a*; Beracoth, 56 *b* and 59 *a*.

‡ See Hellod. *Æth. Hist.* l. ix. and x. Lucret. l. i. 146-148; ii. 160-163. Diog. Laert. *in Procm.* Sophoc. *Trach.* 99, et *Æd. Tyr.* 200-214. Dante. *Purg.* ii. 55-7.

§ For the cabbala of the ancients regarded the world (*macrocosmos*) as a man, and man as a little world (*microcosmos*), as may be inferred from the book *Zohar*, and from several passages of Macrobius.

‖ *Il.* Σ. 483-9. See Eurip. *Elect.* 464-6. ¶ *Sept. cont. Theb.* 373-6. 385-6. ** *In Dionys.* xxv.

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But Ezekiel adds to the pan of fire two circumstances which make it indubitably the symbol of the sun. He tells us (i. 13) that it had the "splen-

* See Macrob. *Saturn.* l. i. c. 21. Dupuis, *Orig. de tous les cultes*, c. 9; Court de Gebelin, l. iii. s. 3. The Jewish women solemnized the festival of Adonis by weeping, as the Greek women did, according to the authority of Aristophanes (*Lysistr.* 387—396), and Lucian (*de Syria Dea*).

† The Jews performed this act of adoration (v. 17) by putting a *branch* to their nose, like the Parsees. See Hyde, *Hist. rel. vet. Pers.* and the *Zendavesta*, translated by Kleuker, c. iii. p. 204.

‡ *Antig.* 878, &c. § *Æn.* iv. 6. ‖ *De Nat. Deor.* vi. 1191, &c.

¶ *Alcor.* sur. lxxi. 15, and lxxviii. 13. ** *De orac. Defect.* †† L. xv.

‡‡ *Œd. Æg.* t. iii. Synt. xx. c. 2. §§ L. ii. 62. See Macrob. *Sat.* i. 17 and 21.

‖‖ Apud Syncellus. See Eurip. *Ion.* 1074-8. *Bacch.* 145.

¶¶ Plutarch, *De placit. Philosoph.* l. ii. c. 20. Quintus Curtius, *De Reb. Alex. Mag.* l. iii. 3. Herodotus, l. vii. 40. Euripides, *Iphig. in Taur.* 1139-40, &c.

dour of the day," and more properly speaking, "the splendour of the growing day;"* and he places it under the inspection of a man clothed with linen (ix. 2 and x. 2), which the author of the Apocalypse gives us as the angel of the sun, as may be inferred from what we have before pointed out, respecting the spirits of the seven planets.

In order to characterize still better the *sacred fire* of which he speaks, besides the two names of *lamp* and *incense-pan*, the same prophet attributes to it (i. 14) a third, which deserves particular attention, inasmuch as it does not occur again in any other passage of the Bible. This name is חבזק, which I think should be translated by "the radiant," the sun, which darts its rays on all sides, like so many arrows. In fact, the verb בזק, the learned Rosenmüller tells us, comprehends the idea of *shedding abroad* or *scattering*, in every other analogous dialect: *unde nomen forsan propriè radios lucis seu fulgoris subito latissimè sese dispergentes, indicat. Sanè Arabibus* בזק *præter spargendi notionem, et de sole exoriente radiosque suos latè diffundente, Giggeio teste, dicitur.* It follows from thence, that the epithet חבזק can only be one of the denominations which the Chaldeans gave to the star of day. It is true that Ezekiel adds (i. 13) that from this fire, the type of the sun, there went forth lightning; but as the custom of the prophets was to render an instrument of divine wrath whatever had served as a stumbling-block and occasion of sin to the people of God, he changes the rays of the sun into so many thunderbolts which propagate a destructive fire, and into so many mortal arrows which are winged with desolation.† In a similar circumstance, Habakkuk clothes the deity with the splendour of the sun, and arms him with bow, arrows, lightnings and thunders (iii. 4, 5, &c.); and in Homer, the sun-god himself (*Il.* α. 43-53) revenges an affront by employing his rays, converted into arrows, to produce a plague; for antiquity has always figured the rays of this luminary by thunder and arrows.‡ I will not omit to mention that Ezekiel speaks twice of the sun, and always accumulates the names, epithets, and symbols which the Chaldeans attributed to it in his time: he calls it at first Baal, Tammuz and sun, then *lamp, incense-pan*, and *the radiant*. In like manner, Quintus Curtius assures us, in the passage cited above, that the Persians carried in a mystical procession the image of the sun inclosed in crystal, and the sacred and perpetual fire placed upon altars of silver; and that it was followed by as many youths as there were days in the year: *veluti diebus totius anni pares numero.*

The pan, of which the prophet speaks, occupied unquestionably the centre of the *galgal* or sphere we have described; for this prophet expressly tells us so, on several occasions (i. 13; x. 2 and 6). It may, however, be imagined that the centre of this machine contained a cabbalistic allusion to the heart of the universe,§ or to the central fire, rather than a true astronomical notion. It may even be suspected that Ezekiel spoke poetically, and having taken a sphere wherewith to make a chariot for the Almighty, he placed the fire in its centre to finish a poetical image, without thinking much about the system of the universe. Probably Homer,‖ Æschylus,¶ and Nonnus** assigned the centre of a buckler as a place; the first to the sun, the second to the moon,

* See Prov. iv. 18; and the *Talmud of Bab.* Pesahim, *ab init.*

† See x. 2; v. 12, 16; vi. 12, &c.; vii. 13; *Talm. Sanh.* 109 *a*; Beracoth, 56 *b* and 59 *a*.

‡ See Hellod. *Æth. Hist.* l. ix. and x. Lucret. l. i. 146-148; ii. 160-163. Diog. Laert. *in Proem.* Sophoc. *Trach.* 99, et *Æd. Tyr.* 200-214. Dante. *Purg.* ii. 55-7.

§ For the cabbala of the ancients regarded the world (*macrocosmos*) as a man, and man as a little world (*microcosmos*), as may be inferred from the book *Zohar*, and from several passages of Macrobius.

‖ *Il.* Σ. 483-9. See Eurip. *Elect.* 464-6. ¶ *Sept. cont. Theb.* 373-6. 395-6. ** *In Dionys.* xxv.

and the third to the earth, merely because they wished to give a brilliant description of the shield, which was probably circular. But let us examine in what sense the Chaldean astronomers, whom Ezekiel imitated, could figure to themselves the sun as constituting the centre of the system of the universe.

Maimonides, whose knowledge and judgment were superior to his age, makes us acquainted, in his *More Nevochim* (p. iii. 29), with the Sabæans or adorers of the stars, who were contemporary with Abraham, and with their books, which they called very ancient, and which contained a doctrine much older than their authors. He tells us that he saw one, amongst others, translated into Arabic, and entitled *Haavoda Hannabathia*, which contained the following story: "An idolatrous priest or prophet, named Tammuz (the sun,)* invited a king to adore the seven planets, and the twelve signs of the zodiac. But this king caused him to be ignominiously put to death. It is related that, on the night of his death, all the images (of the planets and stars) assembled from the extremities of the earth in a temple of Babel, dedicated to the great idol of the sun, which was of gold, and was suspended between heaven and earth (that is, in the centre of the edifice). It fell down into the midst of the temple, and all the other idols ranged themselves around the great one. It began then to weep for Tammuz, and to relate what had befallen him, and all the other idols wept and uttered lamentations during the whole night. At the dawn of the morning they flew away, and returned to their respective temples on the confines of the earth. Hence became perpetuated the custom of sorrowing, weeping and carrying the bier, on account of Tammuz, on the first day of the month so called." This story of Tammuz is very ancient amongst the Sabæans.

It seems clear to me that the temple of Babel, in the midst of which the image of the sun was suspended, was the symbol of the universe, and that the authors of this story conceived that the planets performed their revolutions round the sun. The term סבּיבו, derived from סבב, *circuivit, circumivit*, proves this clearly, and it may be added that these same Sabæans (*ib.*) sacrificed to the sun seven bats, apparently because this animal, which loves to fly about a light, typified the revolutions of the planets round the star of day.

It may be very well understood from this story, that the Chaldean scholars, not only had removed the earth from the centre of the world, but had made it one of the seven planets or satellites, or ministers of the *Great God*, as they called the sun. But Ezekiel could not admit this last idea, without contravening the maxims of his own school, and the opinions commonly received amongst his fellow Jews respecting the immobility of the earth. He imitates Moses, whose object often is to refute the doctrines of his time. He therefore says (i. 15): "Behold one wheel upon the earth," which signifies, "Behold a sphere attached to the symbol of the earth, which serves as a base to it, and which supports, at the same time, the four living creatures or cherubim." In fact, if the earth properly so called was here referred to, there would be a manifest contradiction in the words of the prophet; for neither the cherubim nor the sphere were placed upon the earth, but really upon a great cloud which came from the north upon the wings of the tempest (i. 4). There is no ground even for presuming that the cloud deposited the chariot upon the earth, for it was not formed for rolling on its surface, but for flying in all directions, being "lifted up from the earth." (*ib.* 19-21). This circumstance has been felt by the author of the Chaldee Paraphrase and by Maimonides. The former substitutes for the earth an overturned wheel or flat disk,

* For these idolatrous priests bore the name of the divinity, whose ministers they were.

and for the four circles which constitute the sphere, the whole extent of the sky: *et ecce rota una posita erat quasi sub altitudine cœli.* He takes the earth, says Maimonides,* " as the pavement of the heavens;" for Ezekiel, continues the same author, tells us, " he had seen a body (sphere), which was at the same time attached to animals and to the symbol of the earth."† We know that, from the time of Plato and Aristotle, it was always a question πότερον ἡ γῆ πλατεῖα ἐστιν, ἢ στρογγύλη, " whether the earth was a plane or globular." The inhabitants of *terra firma* not only conceived that the sky rested upon it, as upon its basement,—

> Circumfer faciles oculos, vultumque per orbem
> Quidquid erit cœlique imum terræque supremum,
> Qua coit ipse sibi nullo discrimine mundus, &c.‡

but they moreover imagined that both were composed of the same matter, and that the same shock which shook the earth would affect the sky, and *vice versâ.*§ Those, on the contrary, who dwelt upon the sea-shore, made the heavens rest upon the surface of the waters of the deep.‖ But both agreed in suspending the machine of the world sometimes in empty space, sometimes within everlasting arms, sometimes also upon infinite pillars.¶ I shall conclude this point of doctrine by comparing the ideas which the Hindus and the Talmudists have enunciated upon this subject. It is well known that the former assure us that the earth is placed upon an elephant, the elephant upon a tortoise, the tortoise upon nothing; the latter tell us ** that the earth rests upon pillars, these pillars upon water, the water upon mountains, the mountains upon wind, the wind upon the whirlwind, the whirlwind within the arms of God. Moreover, the pillars of the earth are twelve in number, according to some of these learned persons, seven according to others; but Rabbi Eleazar says that the earth rests upon a single pillar, denominated " the Just."

It may be said that, in the time of Ezekiel, a portion of the Chaldean astronomers did not allow the earth's rotatory motion round its own axis. I should conjecture this from the circumstance that the prophet, wishing not to change anything in the notions which God had dictated to his ministers and messengers respecting the phenomena of nature, appears to have observed, with a kind of pleasantry, that the Chaldeans allowed to the celestial spheres the rotation which they refused to the earth. In fact, he cautions the Jews against participating in this opinion, which was contrary to what was found sanctioned in their religious records. He inculcates upon them repeatedly (i. 9, 12, 17; x. 11) that the living creatures and the wheel which they conducted went and turned not. We have already noticed that the Talmudists establish this distinction between the astronomy of the prophets and that of other nations; that the former make the *galgals* immoveable, the latter maintain that they were moveable. If any rabbi has given a motion to the upper hemisphere, he teaches us that it moves upon the earth, like " the upper millstone of a mill upon that beneath, or like a door upon its hinges."†† When the Talmudists have even admitted a lower hemisphere, they have made the sky move so near to the earth that they tell us the one kisses

* *More Nevoch*, p. iii. 4.

† *Ib.* 2 and p. ii. 30. I render it " symbol of the earth," because the chariot of Ezekiel was not attached to the earth, properly so called.

‡ Manil. l. i. 647, &c.

§ *Talm. Hagig.* 12 *a.* Hesiod. *Theog.* Eurip. in Frag. Lucr. l. v. Homer, *Iliad*, passim.

‖ *Prov.* viii. 27. *Ecclesiast.* xxiv, 8. Eurip. *Orest.* 1376-78. Plin. l. ii. 66. Strab. *Geogr.* l. ii.

¶ Job, ix. 6. xxxviii. 6. *Deut.* xxxiii. 27. Seneca, *Quæst. Nat.* l. vi. 20; vii. 14. Plutarch, *De fac. in orbe lun.* &c.

** Hagiga, 12 *b.* †† *Pesahim*, 94 *b.*

the other;* so scrupulous are they of relinquishing the scientific notions deduced from their holy books, without allowing themselves to reflect, that in these books, *sermo est Dei sed lingua hominum*, in other words, the language is such that men may comprehend.

The vision of Ezekiel, which has been explained, presents, therefore, along with some astronomical notions, which are tolerably just, several vulgar opinions and traditions, which we should vainly endeavour to trace to one and the same origin. It forms a strange compound of the astronomy of reason with that of the eyes,—a compound which strikes the reader, and compels him to inquire the cause. The object of the prophet was not to explain planetary theories, but to recall to the worship of the true God the idolaters of his time. He blends, therefore, the astronomy of the Chaldeans with that of the Bible, and criticises the former as he copies it, for he seems only partially to approve it. The following are the particulars of what, in my opinion, the prophet has borrowed from the Chaldee astronomers:

1. A sphere or spherical astrolabe with four great circles, to compose the chariot of the Almighty, and to teach us that God was not the soul of the world, as the Sabæans held, but that he was its creator and director; and with this view, he was seated upon the machine of the universe;

2. The stars, typified by eyes, for the purpose of proclaiming the dogma of Providence to the Jews, as well as to the Chaldeans, who called it in question, visibly leaning towards fatalism;

3. The opinion that the sun occupied the centre of the planetary system, to demonstrate by this very position that it was not the *Great God* of Creation, as these same Sabæans called it, but a mere instrument of vegetation in the hands of the great architect of the universe.

Ezekiel retained of the astronomy of the Bible, the following:

1. The opinion of the three heavens, namely, that of the atmosphere,† that of the fixed stars, and the empryæum or firmament, an opinion which the Jews have always entertained, even to the time of St. Paul, who assures us that he had been transported to "the third heaven," where he had beheld "the glory of God;"

2. That which regarded the earth as the foundation of the edifice of creation, covered over with the celestial vault;

3. Lastly, that of the immobility of the heavens, which was a necessary result of the two preceding opinions.

Instead, therefore, of accommodating himself to the views of the Chaldeans, he modifies them according to his own, adapting them to his object and to the religious maxims of his countrymen. In other words, he copied a scientific relic in the same manner in which his own chariot was afterwards copied by the author of the Apocalypse, by Maimonides, and by Dante, who each found therein the opinions of their age and their own ideas. Examples of this kind are so often met with in the history of ancient astronomy, that we may lay it down as a general rule, that as the true discoveries which have enriched the patrimony of this science, instead of being communicated to us directly by their authors, have been almost always transmitted by their pupils, commentators or historians, it has frequently happened that the latter have injured them in their copies:

1st. Because their mind was not equally capable of embracing their whole extent;

* *Bava bathra.* 74 *a.*

† *Gen.* i. 8. Plato, Pliny and Cicero inform us that the ancients regarded the atmosphere as heaven.

2d. Because they have taken literally what was merely allegorical, and *vice versâ*;

3d. Because they may have perceived therein something offensive to the principles of their religion.

Hence it has happened that these discoveries have reached us only as so many segments of spheres, the circumference of which it is necessary to learn how to fix. They have been preserved to us by writers who lived some centuries after their publication, and who frequently fulfilled their task by turning them into ridicule, so that we must sometimes suppose more science in what they attempt to decry, than in all they treat seriously, and in a didactic tone.* Moreover; we observe that in every age, in every country, as well as in every school, there has been a constant struggle between the *astronomy of the eyes* and that of reason, so that everything has been in confusion and collision, and that the most ridiculous opinions take their place beside notions truly scientific. It is even common to observe the former almost suffocate the latter. The submerged Atlantis, and the lost people, of whom Bailly tells us, in his Astronomy, who would have discovered and perfected all, are, in a certain sense, the precious doctrines which have been suffered to perish by ignorance or have been destroyed by jealousy; and the small number of true scholars, whose names are now unknown, because the world has taken pleasure in persecuting them, in order to revenge its own ignorance, and because they dared to attack prejudices generally revered. The story of Trisanku transformed into a Pariar, then vomiting streams of blood, and left hanging in the air with his head downwards, because he had conceived a scheme of ascending whilst alive to the celestial abode (a tale borrowed by M. Benjamin Constant from an Indian poem), alludes, as he remarks, to astronomical discoveries; but it also demonstrates, in my opinion, the injurious treatment which astronomers of the highest order have been forced to endure amongst the people of antiquity.

In this state of things, the surest means of restoring to the astronomical notions which the ancients have bequeathed to us the aspect which originally belonged to them, is to collect them together and to illustrate them by each other, whenever they are derived from the same source. Moreover, as the Greek astronomers copied from the Orientals, and were copied in turn by the Latins, I conceive that whatever these three people have transmitted to us relative to the true planetary system, should be mutually compared together and rectified according to this method. Thus, for example, when we examine what Aristotle† and Plutarch‡ relates respecting the opinions of the Pythagoreans, who placed *fire* in the centre of the universe, we feel, at first, some uncertainty whether by this fire they understood the *sun* or the *central fire*, which is a very different thing.§ In fact, the former tells us that these philosophers suppose *fire* to be in the centre of the world only because its nature is nobler than that of the earth, and the centre of the universe is that part which deserved the especial care of its creator; all which affords no astronomical idea. The latter adds, that Philolaus, the Pythogorean, believed that "the earth turned round fire, just as the sun and moon;" an opinion which at once places a distinction between the central fire and the sun, and subverts the whole theory of the system of the world. But since we know from the sphere of Ezekiel, that the Chaldeans substituted *fire* for the *sun*, and placed it in the centre of the planetary system, we ought to ascribe all

* See Lucian, *De Vera Historia*. Lucretius, *De Rer. Nat.* Herodotus, Diodorus, Plutarch, Pliny, &c.
† *De Cœlo*, l. ii. 13. ‡ *De Plac. Philos.* l. iii. § See Montucla, *Hist. des Math.*

these anomalies, not to the Pythagoreans, but to Aristotle and Plutarch, who did not adopt their opinions, or who copied those who professed an opposite theory.

Elsewhere, this same Plutarch, with the view of assimilating the ideas of Numa and those of the Pythagoreans, speaks of the temple of Vesta, built by that king, where the sacred fire was placed in the centre, because, he observes, this temple was a symbol of the world. But Dionysius of Halicarnissus (l. ii), citing the same fact, maintains that the fire of Vesta was, on the contrary, the symbol of the earth, which is placed in the centre of the world, in order to give light and nourishment by its vapours to the stars which surround it. The controversy between these two historians is, in my apprehension, set at rest by the temple which Baal had at Babylon, as we have already seen, and which, being also the image of the world, had in its centre, not the sacred fire, but the globe of the sun itself.

According to Macrobius,* the Egyptians discovered that the sun was the centre of the orbits of Mercury and Venus. But, as he adds, that these same Egyptians taught that the sphere of the sun was the second, and that it ought to be placed immediately above that of the moon, whilst the Chaldeans maintained that it was the fourth,† and occupied the middle of the planetary system, it appears more probable that the latter were the true authors of this discovery. If it be also considered that, according to the same author, the Greeks were in possession from the earliest times of a symbol of Apollo with a lyre with seven strings, which represented the orbits of the seven planets, and if we compare this symbol with the sacrifice of the seven bats to the sun by the Sabæans, and the funereal dance‡ performed by the seven planets round the sun in the temple of Babylon, on the night of the death of Tammuz, we shall have little difficulty in perceiving that the discovery, of which Macrobius speaks, is nothing more than a relic of the true system of the world, mutilated by some partial or inexperienced writer.

In the last place, Aristotle,§ Cicero,‖ and Plutarch,¶ inform us how the Pythagoreans explained by the motions of the earth the phenomena of the motions of the celestial bodies. But their language discovers so little precision, that sometimes they confound the motion of revolution with that of rotation, and *vice versâ;* and sometimes they let the earth be in the centre of the world, giving it only the rotatory motion, and assign to the sun and planets the sphere of fixed stars, by declaring them to be immoveable. Plutarch alone succeeded, after many attempts, in discriminating the two motions of the earth, the diurnal and the annual, where he informs us that Cleanthes** made it turn upon its own axis and in an inclined orbit. Nevertheless, since the two motions of rotation and revolution are almost a necessary consequence of the opinion which removes the earth from the centre of the system, it follows that, not only Cleanthes, but every Pythagorean who, after the sages of Chaldea, placed the sun in the centre, must also have given to the earth this double motion; and that, if history reports the contrary, the error is in those who composed it. And since, observes Montucla, on the system

* *In Somn. Scip.* l. i. 19. See Vitruvius, Dante, and others.

† The sun was not a sphere amongst the Chaldeans, who made it the centre of the system. Macrobius, therefore, has taken a liberty in his use of this term, when speaking of Chaldean astronomy.

‡ Plato likewise speaks of the motions of the planets as a dance performed in the sky; and Theophrastus (Plat. *Quæst. Platon.*) assures us that Plato adopted in his old age the system of the Pythagoreans.

§ *De Cœl.* l. ii. 13. ‖ *Quæst. Acad.* iv. 39. ¶ De *Plac. Philos.* l. iii.

** *De fac. in orbe Lunæ.* Archimedes (*in Arenario*) attributes the hypothesis of these two motions to Aristarchus of Samos; and Plutarch himself, in another place, assigns them to him. De Plac. Philos. l. ii. 24.

of the Pythagoreans, the earth was made to revolve round the sun, it must necessarily have been that the other planets were made to revolve in the same way. In the second place, if Plutarch and Achilles Tatius had not expressly told us that the same philosophers, imitators of the Chaldeans, taught that the sun and planets had a motion round their own axis, the fact might be inferred from their belief that they were inhabited like the earth.

We know, lastly, that comets, according to the Pythagoreans and Chaldeans, were so many stars wandering round the sun, and visible only during a part of their revolutions.* I am of opinion that, if the history of the two schools, the Chaldean and the Pythagorean, had transmitted to us merely their analogous doctrine respecting the sun and the comets, we could not hesitate a single moment to admit that the latter copied from the former, and that the philosophers educated in those schools had no exact idea of the true system of the world, seeing that it is impossible to pass from the centre of this system to the comets, in the way in which they proceeded, without passing through all the intermediate truths and maxims, which constitute the wonderful whole. We may add that the Pythagoreans, according to Plutarch,† regarded the fixed stars as so many suns scattered throughout the immensity of space, and round which, like our sun, planets performed their revolutions.

It follows from this faithful detail of the facts which history has preserved, that since Pythagoras, a disciple of the Asiatics, brought into Greece the true planetary system, he could only have learned it in Chaldea; for it is certain that he extended his travels to that country, which was renowned in his time. It appears to me, therefore, that Delambre ought to have commenced his history of ancient astronomy by that of the Asiatics, and that, even regarding the Greeks alone as true astronomers, he should have placed at their head Pythagoras, and not Hipparchus, considering that, if the doctrine of the former is not so precise as that of the latter, the reason is, that so far from its being received in Greece, it was persecuted, or at least adulterated there. The armillary sphere, and perhaps the other instruments likewise, of which mention is made in the time of Hipparchus (B.C. 168), and the invention of which is attributed to him, ought to be, there is every probability, restored to the Chaldeans. It is well known that Pythagoras excelled in the mathematics; that the Greeks were completely ignorant of the science before him. He learned them, therefore, in the East; and in this way, it would be demonstrable that the Orientals were in possession of instruments and of mathematical calculations some centuries before the Greeks. The difference existing betwixt Pythagoras and Hipparchus is by no means to the advantage of the science; for the true theory of the world was more known from Pythagoras to Hipparchus, than from Hipparchus to Copernicus. Hipparchus did nothing more than contribute a scientific method to a commonly received error which proceeded from the astronomy of the eyes.

I shall conclude by asking what advantages could be afforded to the restorer of astronomy by the notions which the Asiatics and the Greeks entertained so many ages before him respecting the system which now bears his name. If it be true, as I venture to flatter myself it is, that I am the first who has discovered such of those notions which, being the least equivocal, tend to diffuse a new light upon this point of learning, they were not known to Copernicus, and consequently he did not profit by them.

* Arist. *Meteor.* iii. 14, &c. † *De Plac. Philos.* ii. 15.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

THE second book of the criminal laws relates to the important subject of homicide; and first of preconcerted homicide, or murder.

The original contriver of a preconcerted homicide, and the accessaries to the contrivance, contributing to its perpetration, are to be capitally punished, the former by beheading, the latter by strangulation: the other accessaries are punishable with blows and banishment. If the person be wounded not mortally, the original contriver alone suffers capital punishment by strangulation. When a homicide is preconcerted, but no blow is struck, the original contriver is punishable with blows and banishment, the accessaries with blows only. Murder for the sake of plunder is punished capitally without distinction of principles and accessaries.

The clauses annexed to the original law require that the preconcerted plan must be clearly proved, as well as the striking and wounding where accessaries are liable to suffer death. Distinctions are also made, where homicide is devised for the sake of obtaining booty, between cases in which a robbery was only attempted, and in which it was accomplished. Various other minute distinctions are laid down, which evince a greater regard for life than might have been expected in a country like China. The commentary on these clauses displays so much good sense and precision, that although long, we cannot refrain from citing it entire:

When a homicide has been planned by a person who was not apparently under the influence either of resentment or of deep-rooted hatred against the party whose life he had designed to take away, a further object must have been in view, such as the gratification of lust or avarice; cases of the former kind are less difficult to investigate than the latter, as the actuating motive may sometimes be so carefully concealed, as to be almost undiscoverable.

Homicide by device, although resembling the crime of intentional homicide, which is the subject of another section of the code, is distinguished by peculiar traits of premeditation and contrivance, whereas the latter is simply understood to imply an intent to kill at the time the attempt was made.

In order to convict any person of the crime of a preconcerted homicide, it must be proved that death has actually ensued; but it shall make no difference whether death ensued instantly, or after any lapse of time,* provided there be always sufficient evidence of a previous contrivance.

Although preconcerted homicide necessarily implies the existence of some previous contrivance, the crime itself may be perpetrated in various ways; as by poisoning, burning, drowning, way-laying, or any other mode which admits of a previous design.

It has been already stated that a blow producing a wound must be proved, in order to convict an individual capitally, as an accessary directly aiding and abetting the crime: to this it may be added, that any one who menaces the person whose life is attacked, or who defeats the precautions he had taken for his security, is simply punishable as an accessary; whereas, in a case of a premeditated homicide effected by poison, the person who prepares and admi-

* This rule, if it be not modified by a provision in the subsequent book, which determines the period of responsibility for the consequences of a wound, would lead to great abuse and injustice. A man wounding another, who afterwards died of an old complaint, might, upon the principle of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, be held guilty of murder.

nisters the same is not a simple accessary, but capitally punishable as an accessary directly aiding and abetting.

If Kia consults with Yee concerning a plan of murdering a third person, against whom he, Kia, has an enmity, and Yee, in consequence, invents or devises a scheme for effecting the same, Kia will still be deemed, and punished as, the original contriver.

Accessaries to a homicide by contrivance cannot redeem by a fine any part of the corporal punishment, or banishment, to which they may have been condemned by law; nor will the length of the survivance of the deceased, after he had been wounded, procure them any indulgence; but as the life of an individual under this charge may often depend on the discovery of the most secret operations of the mind, more than ordinary care and accuracy ought to be employed in the investigation and elucidation of the facts and circumstances upon which the conviction of offenders in these cases depends.

The murdering and attempts to murder officers of government, civil or military, are punishable with the utmost severity: if the murder be actually perpetrated, all the parties, principals and accessaries, are beheaded.

A design to kill a father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, husband, husband's father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, is punishable by beheading, whether a blow is struck or not, without distinction of principals or accessaries, except in respect to relationship to the person against whose life the design is meditated. If the murder be committed, all the parties concerned suffer death by a "slow and painful" execution; and if the criminal should die in prison, the sentence is to be executed on his body. A similar punishment falls upon a slave or hired servant murdering or designing to murder a master or his relations living under the same roof.

When a principal or inferior wife is discovered by her husband in the act of adultery, if he, at the very time, kill the adulterer or adulteress, or both, he is not punishable; but if there had not been an actual commission of adultery, but only such an intercourse as implied a design to commit that crime; or if the parties had surrendered to the husband; or if they had removed from the apartment where the adultery had been committed, the husband is not justified in killing either of the guilty parties. If the guilty wife contrives with the adulterer to procure the death of her husband, she suffers the slow and painful death, and the adulterer is beheaded; if the adulterer kills the husband without the connivance or knowledge of the wife, she is, nevertheless, to suffer death.

The murder of three or more persons in one family, related in the first degree, or inmates of one family, entails the punishment of the slow and painful death upon the principal, whose property is forfeited to the suffering family, and whose wives and children are banished; accessaries contributing to the perpetration of the crime are to be beheaded.

The same punishment is allotted to those who murder, or attempt to murder, any person with a design afterwards to mangle the body and divide the limbs of the deceased, for magical purposes. That this horrible crime is not imaginary is apparent, as the translator remarks, from its being recorded in a note in the original, that two persons were convicted under this law in the fourteenth year of Këen-lung.

Persons rearing venomous animals, or preparing drugs of a poisonous nature, for the purpose of applying the same to the destruction of man, or instructing others so to do, are to be beheaded (though no person is killed by means of such drugs or animals), their property is to be forfeited to government, and their wives and children, as well as the other inmates of the house, although innocent of the crime, are to be perpetually banished 2,000 le: probably, as Sir George Staunton remarks, because they must have been familiarized to and acquainted with the art of the criminals, and therefore ought to be banished as dangerous members of society. Persons guilty of using magical writings and imprecations, with a view of endeavouring to occasion the death of a person, are liable to the punishment of contriving a murder.

Killing in an affray, without any express or implied design to kill, is punished equally with killing with an intent to kill (in an affray); the mode is strangulation in the former case, and decollation in the latter. Death by chance-medley is punished according to a whimsical rule. When several persons contrive an affray, in the course of which an individual is killed, the person, who inflicts the severest blow or wound, is to be strangled; the original contriver of the affray, whether engaged in it or not, is punishable *at the least*, with 100 blows and perpetual banishment. The rest of the party are punished with 100 blows.

The following acts, falling short of producing death, are variously punishable: applying any substance capable of occasioning an injury to the nose, ears, or other natural outlets of the body of any person; depriving any person of his necessary food and raiment, so as to produce an assignable injury; stripping a person of his clothes in winter; depriving of their food or drink the hungry and thirsty; privately taking away the ladder from a man who has ascended a height, or the bridle from a man on horseback; and wilfully occasioning a snake or other venomous animal to bite a person.

Persons playing with fist, stick, weapon, or otherwise, so as obviously to be liable to kill, and thereby killing or wounding an individual, is punishable as in the case of an affray; and any person, engaged in an affray, who kills or wounds a by-stander, is similarly punishable. "If any person, knowing that a place resorted to in order to ford a river, is deep and full of mud, deceitfully represents it to be shallow and good ground; or, knowing that the planks of a bridge or ferry-boat are rotten, and therefore not trustworthy, deceitfully represents the same to be good and secure; such person shall, in either case, be chargeable with the consequences, according to this law;—when, therefore, any individual is induced, on the strength of such wilfully false information, to cross the water, and is drowned, or in any manner injured by making such attempt, the offending party shall be deemed guilty of playing with the means by which he was aware an individual might be killed, and in consequence shall suffer the punishment provided by the law in the cases of killing or wounding in an affray."

Homicide by pure accident, that is, where "no sufficient previous warning could have been given, either directly, by the perceptions of sight and

hearing, or indirectly, by the inferences drawn by judgment and reflection," may be expiated by a fine paid to the family of the deceased, which fine is determined by a modern clause at a sum equal to £4. 2s. 10d. sterling.

The following provisions are no favourable sign of the state of domestic society in China. "If a wife strikes and abuses her husband's father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, and the husband, instead of accusing her before a magistrate, kills her in consequence of such offence, he shall be punished with 100 blows! If a wife, having been struck and abused by her husband, in consequence thereof kills herself, the husband shall not be responsible." These are inequitable laws as they stand, but it is obvious that they may afford shelter to crimes of deeper dye.

Whoever is guilty of killing his son, grandson, or slave, and attributing the crime to another person, is punishable with seventy blows and a year and a half's banishment: a penalty which is less severe than the mere imputing the crime of murder where the relation of the parties was different. This law, though incongruous with our notions of right, is perfectly compatible with the patriarchal theory. Imputation of murder, in other circumstances, is punishable in proportion to the proximity of relationship of the party murdered to the party originating the charge: between *junior* relations, however, and indifferent persons, no distinction is made.

Persons who causelessly shoot arrows or other weapons, or throw bricks or stones, towards walled towns, places of trade, or any other places or buildings which are the residence and habitation of man, are punishable with forty blows, though no person is struck or wounded thereby. If any person be killed, the offender is punished with 100 blows and perpetual banishment. The law further says: "although, according to the general principle on which the laws are framed, the punishment ought to be aggravated when the person killed is a relation of the offender, yet as the offender, in the present case, is not supposed to foresee the particular consequences of his offence, the relationship between the parties shall be disregarded."

Carelessly driving carriages, or riding horses with extraordinary speed, through streets, markets, military stations, or other places of public resort, whereby a person is killed or wounded, is punishable variously, according to circumstances; in the case of death ensuing, the penalty is blows and banishment.

The law respecting injury of patients by practitioners of medicine discloses some curious features. "When unskilful practitioners of medicine or surgery* administer drugs, or perform operations with the puncturing needle, contrary to the established rules and practice, and thereby kill the patient, the magistrates shall call in other practitioners to examine the nature of the medicine, or of the wound, as the case may be, which proved mortal; and if it shall appear, upon the whole, to have been simply in error, without any design to injure the patient, the practitioner of medicine shall be allowed to redeem himself from the punishment of homicide, or in cases

* "Strictly speaking," observes Sir George Staunton, "the art of surgery is unknown in China, and the term is here employed merely to point out the distinction which the Chinese make in the medical profession between external and internal operations."

purely accidental, but shall be obliged to *quit his profession for ever.* If it shall appear that a medical practitioner intentionally deviates from the established rules and practice, and while pretending to remove the disease of his patient, aggravates the complaint, in order to extort more money for its cure, the money so extorted shall be considered to have been *stolen*, and punishment inflicted accordingly, in proportion to the amount. If the patient dies, the medical practitioner, who is convicted of designedly employing improper medicines, or otherwise contriving to injure his patient, shall suffer death by being beheaded."

This law, whilst it evinces the backward state of medicine in China, is, perhaps, a very wholesome one, considering the humble pretensions of the practitioners, and the absurd theory upon which the medical art is based. Chinese medical writers regard man as literally a microcosm, a "little heaven and earth;" and the *yin* and *yang*, or dual principles which govern the universe, and were instrumental in creation, are considered to exist and be in operation in every body. The physician's ordinary fee in China, according to Mr. Barrow, is fifty *chen*, about fourpence sterling!

Huntsmen digging pitfalls and laying traps or springes for wild animals, and omitting to give warning thereof, by distinguishing such places by a flag-staff, and a small cord stretched across, at the height of a man's eye from the ground, incur the punishment of homicide, variously modified according to circumstances, if any person is killed thereby, and even if no mischief ensues, the omission is punishable by forty blows.

If any person, with a view of accomplishing some object, alarms another by violent threats, so that he kills himself in despair, whenever reasonable grounds can be shown to have existed for such extreme apprehensions, he incurs the penalty of death, if the object be an unlawful one; if otherwise, 100 blows, unless the person be an elder relation, in the first degree, when the penalty is death in either case.

Compromising the murder of an elder relation, in the first degree, and concealing the crime, are punishable with 100 blows and banishment for three years. Compromising and concealing the murder of a junior relation are punished one degree less severely; and the compromise and concealment of the murder of a son, grandson, wife, slave, or hired servant, are punished with only eighty blows, only twenty more than if the murdered person was a stranger.

Natural affection and interest probably reinforce the weakness of the law in this particular; but this is only an accident; the principle of the code is to inculcate the Confucian theory of government.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society, which was very fully attended, was held on the 16th April; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., Vice-President, took the chair.

Amongst the donations announced, were the following, *viz.*

For the Library: From Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.R.A.S., an engraving by W. Daniell, Esq., R.A., from a drawing by Colonel Monteith, representing the cave of Makoo near Mount Ararat. Mr. Alcock and Colonel Monteith were, we believe, the two first Englishmen who visited this singular cavern, which is considered to have been formed by a volcanic disruption of the mountain in which it is situated; the latter appears to consist of limestone upon a base of amorphous basalt.—From Mrs. Metcalfe (late Jeffreys), her "Widowed Missionary's Journal," containing some account of Madagascar, and also a Narrative of the Missionary career of the Rev. J. Jeffreys.—From the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, the three first parts of the first volume, sixth series, of its Memoirs.—From Professor Bopp, F.M.R.A.S., the second part of his Sanscrit Glossary, and another work on some points in Sanscrit Grammar.—From Dr. Mohl, F.M.R.A.S., his edition of Lacharme's Latin version of the *She-king*.—From W. Marsden, Esq., M.R.A.S., some specimens in Chinese of the poem written by the Emperor Kien-lung, and translated by Père Amito, under the title '*Eloge de Moukden.*' The poem was written in thirty-two kinds of fanciful characters, of which these specimens comprise a portion.—From R. Fullerton, Esq., five Burmese MSS. on palm-leaves and ivory.—From the Rev. Dr. Morrison, M.R.A.S., a Japanese and English, and English and Japanese vocabulary. This work is in 8vo., comprising about 340 pages, and has been lithographed in the Roman character at Batavia by a Chinese, who understood neither English nor Japanese: the imitation of the form of letter-press pages has a curious effect.—From Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. M.R.A.S., an Account of Malcolm Pait, the Sanitory station on the Mahabuleshwar Hills near Bombay.—From Captain H. Dundas Robertson, of the Bombay army, a coloured drawing of the Shastree's game of *Heaven and Hell.* A translation of the inventor's account of the game accompanied it, and was read. It appears to be founded on a careful examination of the metaphysical systems of the Hindus. The game is divided into a number of squares, of which a part represent the systems of the different philosophers. The plan of the game exhibits the most highly approved methods that have been laid down by Hindu theologians for gaining beatitude. It contains two heavens and two hells. The "Great Heaven," or *Muc'sha*, is in fact the Divine essence itself, at which the souls of the good arrive by two different roads: one of which is short (that of *Capila*); and the other long (that of *Patanjali*). Both are described in detail, and there are also instructions for playing the game. Two dice and as many men as there are players (twenty-five) are used; the dice are of ivory, about two inches in length, and square. The men are of five different forms, and as many different colours. The author's name is Trivingally Acharya Shastree.

The donations to the museum were as follows:

From R. Fullerton, Esq., late Governor of Penang, a Burmese harp; a Burmese alligator guitar and stand; a Burmese violin and a Burmese flute; two cotton dresses, neatly ornamented with shells worn by the Kerrian women; a piece of cloth made from the bark of a tree in Sumatra; a piece of cotton cloth made by the Bataks; the cloak of an Australian chief, and an old carved chair from Malacca, used in the inquisition while the Portuguese had possession of that country.—From H. Ibbetson, Esq., through Capt. J. Low, a sculptured figure of an elephant, and a sculptured head of Buddha, found among some ruins in Sumatra, by Mr. Ibbetson, about a hundred miles up the Jambi River, on the east coast of the island. The natives said

there were many more farther up the country, but could give no account of their origin; they believed they had been used as *chessmen* by some former race of inhabitants. The figure of the elephant, although mutilated, weighs nearly five cwt.!— From Capt. Rainier, R.N., C.B., through Colonel Bowler, a fossil shell, from the valley of Babel Meluk; a part of the vocal statue of Memnon, which stands in the plain of Amenoph in front of Medinet Abu, the supposed palace of Memnon; a specimen of red granite from Syene near the first cataract of the Nile; all the obelisks in Egypt were taken from this quarry: a specimen of the rock of Mount Horeb; a specimen of double refracting spar, from Shaikh Eridi, the supposed "Diamond Garden" of the Arabian tales; and a specimen of granite from the top of Mount Sinai: the base of the mountain is formed of rose-coloured granite; the centre red, and the top grey.

William Henry Chichely Plowden, Esq. was balloted for, and elected a resident member of the Society.

A letter from Capt. Rainier, communicated through Colonel Bowler, was read. It contained a description of an avenue of Sphinxes (or Sphinges), and of the excavated temples at Ben-i-Hassan in Egypt, one of which has not hitherto been noticed by any traveller. These temples are the first which are arrived at on ascending the Nile from Cairo in lat. 27° 53′ N. The avenue of Sphinges, discovered by Capt. R., runs from the second temple to the Nile. The heads of the statues are broken off, and the horizontal section of the necks alone is visible. Captain Rainier had previously measured the distance between the Sphinges in the great street of Amenoph, which connects Luxor and Carnac, and found it to be nine feet, which agreed exactly with the distance in the present instance, and he subsequently found the head of one buried in the sand.

Sir Alexander Johnston communicated a letter which he had lately received from M. Victor Jacquemont, a young French naturalist, sent out at the expense of his government, on the recommendation of Baron Cuvier, on a scientific exploration of India. M. Jacquemont came to this country to procure letters of introduction to the authorities in India, by every one of whom, from the highest to the lowest, he has been treated with the greatest hospitality and attention. This letter is dated in camp, under the fort of Dankár, in Ladakh, the 3d of September 1830. He expresses his hopes of meeting, in about two days' march to the northward, some strata abounding in organic remains, which will enable him to determine the geological date of that immensely-developed limestone formation, which constitutes the mighty Tartar ranges of the Himalaya, superior in height to the granitic peaks of the southern chain. In pursuit of a similar object, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, he twice crossed two passes considerably more than 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. His observations on the skirts of the Himalaya, along the plains of Hindostan, are quite confirmatory of M. de Beaumont's views as to the late epoch when that mighty range sprung forth from the earth. With respect to the geological age of its granitic basis (a question wholly distinct from the consideration of its rising up), he thinks it will be proved, contrary to the former and still prevailing opinion, that it belongs to one of the latest primitive formations.

In a postscript to his letter, M. Jacquemont furnishes a few particulars respecting the celebrated Hungarian traveller, M. Csoma de Körosi. He is supported in his researches into the language of Thibet by a small stipend allowed him by the government of Bengal. He has completed a grammar and vocabulary of the language, and was about to proceed to Calcutta with the results of his labours. Of his capacity as a philologist some idea may be

formed, when it is known that, although he has never been in England, nor had much opportunity of speaking English, he understands that language perfectly. Most other European tongues are equally familiar to him; and he has spent four years in studying the literature of Thibet, in the monastery of Kanum, with the assistance of a learned Lama of Ladakh.

The meeting was adjourned to the 7th of May.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—A meeting of the Physical Committee of this Society was held on the 27th October.

A letter from Dr. Gerard, of Soobathoo, transferred from the general secretary, descriptive of some remains of shells, discovered by him in the Himmalayan range, was read.

The lofty position, in which the doctor so unexpectedly encountered an extensive tract of shell-formations, was ascertained by himself to have an elevation of 15,000 feet above the sea. One of the larger blocks, composed of a multitude of shells of different sizes, imbedded in a matrix of calcareous tufa, was broken off from a solid mass of 150 cubic feet, apparently all of the same structure.

Upon an examination of these fossils, four classes of shell-formation were distinguished:

1st. A bivalve, varying in size from a quarter of an inch to two inches, very closely resembling the Unio, a fresh-water shell which exists in great abundance in the plains, at the foot of the lower hills, and thoughout the Dooab.

2d. Varieties of the Cardium: the matrix in which these are imbedded differs from the former in being more calcareous. Many of the shells are lined with crystals of carbonate of lime.

3d. Varieties of the Ammonite, Nautilus, and Gryphite genera; most of them mineralized by iron clay and pyrites; some enclosing calcareous crystals.

4th. Belemnites and Orthoceratites, mineralized by the same material as the Ammonites. Of the two latter classes of fossils, Dr. Gerard had, on a former occasion, presented a rich assortment to the society. Their abundance in the beds of various mountain torrents, especially the Gundak, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the *Sacra* of the Hindu Thakoordwaree, under the name of the Saligram. The occurrence, however, of the fresh-water shell Unio, at the elevation of 15,000 feet, has been first brought to light by Dr. Gerard's enterprising visit to these lofty regions.

Among the contributions to the museum were, specimens of the Garnet Sand from Cape Comorin, and some fossil seeds from a stratum of brown coal at Wurkelly, in Travancore, from Colonel W. Morison.

The stratum is said to have a depth of fifty feet, and to be situated 120 feet below the surface of the ground. The overlying rock is laterite, succeeded by strata of friable sand-stone, aluminous clay, and bituminous shale. The strata are exposed to view by the encroachment of the sea. The seeds are supposed by Mr. Potter, of the botanical garden, to belong to the genus *canarium* of the natural order *terebinthaceæ*. Seeds are frequently received from Penang and Madras, exactly resembling the fossil specimen.

Specimen of the turquois and of the rocks whence it is derived, collected at the mines near Nishapoor, in Persia, by E. Stirling, Esq.

The turquois occurs in veins or small conchoidal clusters, in a matrix of iron clay, accompanied with pyrites jasper, lithomarge, sulphate and carbonate of lime, hornblende, quartz, and felspar. It varies in colour from white-

earthy, yellow, light blue, to green of different shades—the blue appears to be the most rare variety.

On an examination of these genuine specimens, it was ascertained that their colouring matter was oxyde of copper, united with silex, alumine, iron, water, and sulphuric acid. They did not contain phosphoric acid, nor any material per-centage of lime. A more complete analysis was promised to the class hereafter.

Specimen of sand-stone from Agra, exhibiting a striking picture of ferruginous arborescence, presented by Major Jos. Stewart.

The progress of the experimental boring in the fort was explained to the meeting, and specimens were produced of the several strata of clay down to the depth of 109 feet. No accident has hitherto occurred to impede the works, owing to the effective apparatus fitted up by Mr. Kyd for lifting the rods.

An examination of several bottles of water from the hot springs on the Arracan Coast, was communicated by the secretary. The specimens were as follows:—

	Specific Gravity.
1. Hot fountain at Embien in Tavoy	1001.7
2. Hot well at Lankyen, ditto	1002.4
3. Hot fountain at Sienlee, in Martaban	1000.8
4. Petrifying rivulet at Mergui	1000.7

Sulphate of lime was the only salt present in an appreciable quantity in any of these specimens; in No. 2, it subsided in pearly spicular crystals, on boiling down the water to concentration.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 3d November, the president, Sir Charles Grey, in the chair, a letter was read from the secretary to Government in the General Department, forwarding one from the secretary to the Government of Bombay, presenting two gold coins, one of Toghleh Shah, the other of Mahmood Shah, found in the Konkan. A letter was read from Captain Twemlow, on the site of an ancient city at Ellora, and presenting a copper coin of Toghleh Shah found there. A letter was read from M. General Ventura, forwarding, by M. Meyeffreds, impressions of three coins, with a report of his operations at Manikyala. Read also extracts from a tour along the southern frontier of Ladakh, by Dr. Gerard.

Residing as Captain Twemlow does, within a short distance of the caves of Ellora, he states that he has often been to visit them, and on each occasion had diligently searched the valley below the caves for remains of the cities which the extraordinary people who excavated them may be supposed to have founded. Beyond a few bricks, however, of a superior description to any now made, he was unable to obtain a trace of cities in the valley in question. Being convinced that the stones taken out of the caves must have been converted to use by a people apparently so civilized, he extended his search above, on the table land of Ronzah, and, with the aid of some old Potails, obtained the information that the remains of the Chabooterah, or terrace of Raja Oonas, might still be seen, and that it was situated in the midst of the extensive ruins of a very ancient city, formerly called *Boodda-vuttie*. Proceeding to the place, he found the evident remains of a most extensive city, and, in going up a nullah leading to it, one of his people picked up a coin encrusted over. From the little boys in the fields he obtained the six coins forwarded to the Society, together with others, all of a subsequent date to the overthrow by the Mahommedans of Oonas Angree, as it was called, after it lost the name of Boodda-vuttie. Captain T. expresses his intention of further investigating, as far as he can, the history of this ancient city, which is situated on the table-land

of Ronzah, above the pass near Dowlutabad. The modern city of Ronzah is built in a more sheltered situation. The whole of the stones for its walls, houses, and tombs, Captain T. was informed, were taken from the ancient city, and he has no doubt that originally the stones were taken from the caves of Ellora close at hand.

Dr. Gerard's paper is an outline of a journey through Cooloo (crossing the Himalaya range) to the skirts of the Ladak capital, traversing the table-land of Roopshoo, descending into the valley of Speetee, and opening upon the Sutlej at the monastery of Kanum. In this tour, the Sutlej was crossed by a rope-bridge, where the bed of the river has an extreme elevation of 2,500 feet. It was the middle of July. The mountain state of Cooloo, tributary to Runjeet Sing, was traversed by a route successively varied by ridge and valley. It being the season of rain, the landscape was obscured with mist—the roads being bad and quaggy. In his progress he met with but indifferent treatment at the sacred or brahmin villages, and though the rajah had sent some of his people with him to insure the contrary, their presence was of no avail. The Sikhs, on the other hand, were civil and courteous. The lofty boundary ridge, which throws the streams from opposite sides to the Sutlej and Beas, was crossed at a height of nearly 10,700 feet. The people of this mountain state are similar to those of our own Alpine territory, having all their vices, but being more warlike. " In addition to the characteristic debasement of society in slavery, infanticide, polyandria, and the total absence of female virtue, we have here human sacrifices to their deities." Dr. Gerard's description of the superstitious debasement and cruelties of this people, gives a very melancholy idea indeed of their moral status. There are numerous shrines and holy places, to which crowds of pilgrims resort. On the 27th July, he came in sight of the ancient Hyphasis, at the ferry of Koortor, where the river has an expanse of bed which he little expected to find so near its source. At Sultanpore, the capital of Cooloo, he encamped near the margin of the river, upon a green sward shaded by magnificent elm trees, the very spot where the late Mr. Moorcroft pitched his tents. He visited the rajah in his palace. He ound his establishment more suitable than he expected. The rajah is quite a young man, has a good address, and was courteous and attentive to our traveller. The officers of Runjeet Sing (fine-looking men) came in groups to see him, some asking medical advice. Sultanpore is populous, and frequented by a considerable number of foreigners. Good roads, however, are totally unknown. The physical configuration of this Alpine tract is gigantic, and its frontiers well defined. The Sutlej is southward, the Hyphasis on the western skirt, while the Himalayan crest forms a magnificent limit on the north, and opens into countries of which we scarce know the name. Leaving Sultanpore, he crossed the Beas by a double bridge, connected by an island. On the 8th August, he pitched his tent on the slope of the Himalaya, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, surrounded by luxuriant vegetation and flowering herbs. The road up is one long stair to the crest, constructed by a fakir. On the way there is a nest of snakes, the pious relics of another pilgrim. They were in a state of torpor till excited by the music of a shepherd's pipe. The guide was the only person who appeared to treat them with any respect; the rest of the party playing tricks with them. On the 9th, they crossed the Himalaya by Rotang Pass, turning a little to the right to the consecrated rills of the river, which are collected in a small basin walled round for the purposes of ablution. Here is the source of the Beas, which, at the distance of only five days' march, presents a formidable expanse. The last of the superstitious ceremonies

observed at this sacred spot is, the dropping in of an offering to the genius of the stream. The extreme altitude of this spot appears to be about 13,000 feet. Descending into a ravine, the bed of the Chandera-Baga, or river of the moon, was crossed by a cradle-bridge. The traveller is now struck with the change of the climate and the alteration in the appearance of the inhabitants. The configuration of the country assumes a new form, and the eternal snow gradually recedes to the summits of the mountains. Even the skies have a deeper and more resplendent blue. Nothing was green but the crops; the vegetation being scanty and arid, and the sun's rays powerful. In the former part of their route they had been daily shrouded in rain and mist; vegetation was luxuriant, and the slopes were invested with pine forests. Here, however, not a tree was visible but the drooping willow, which is planted. The soil was quite destitute of verdure, and the air felt dry and elastic. On the 13th of August, Dr. Gerard reached Tandeh, upon the bank of the Sooruj-Baga (river of the sun). The passage of the stream was by a fragile bridge of osier twigs. Tandeh was Mr. Moorcroft's second rendezvous, after Sultanpore. It has an altitude of 10,000 feet. Here Dr. G. was confined for fifteen days by bad health. While here he visited the temple of Tilaknath, two long days' journey down the river; but there is nothing of interest to see, and the inhabitants are uncivil and suspicious. The valley of the Choonab, or Acesines, is under the dominion of Runjeet Sing, but the government officers seldom shew themselves so high up as Tilaknath. The whole country abounds in ancient gigantic ruins.

On the 29th August, he was able to resume his journey along the course of the Sooruj Baga, and on the 2d of September, he reached the last inhabited spot of the country, at an elevation of 11,000 feet. The valley was prettily enamelled with villages and cultivation. The inhabitants, however, appeared poor, greasy, and ragged. He was greeted by one of the thakoors of the country with a present of ardent spirits distilled from malt, some rice, atta, and butter, at the same time offering his services, saying that he was the chief of the place. It was now constant sun-shine, and the temperature increased with the elevation, though they were still in the vicinity of enormous masses of snow. Darcha is the last village in the dell, and the sun's rays reflected from the barren sides of the rocks raise the temperature to 84° in the shade. On the the 8th September, Dr. Gerard crossed the Paralasa chain, at an elevation of 16,500 feet, and traced the Sooruj-Baga (which the party had been following) to its source, in a lake only 300 feet lower. Dr. G. remarked, "that its surface was at its extreme ebb; thus almost verifying Moorcroft's similar observation respecting Mansarowur, a fact which Mr. Colebrooke and reviewers were puzzled at, and actually discredited; but it would appear that the lakes, at least in the Trans-Himalaya regions, are highest in spring, when the ice first breaks up and thaws." In crossing this lofty ridge, the wind blew piercingly on one side, while the sun's rays were scorchingly ardent on the other. The extremely thin, dry, and cold air checks the vital energy with fearful rapidity. On the sixth day's journey from the inhabited limits, they ascended the Laitchee long range, which rose up abruptly, like a vast wall from the bed of the Chander-Baga. Along this track are found marine fossil remains. At length, after a most toilsome journey over rugged and sterile mountains and rocky tracts, Dr. Gerard, for the first time, "pitched his camp upon the plateau of Tartary." The barometer indicated an elevation of nearly 16,000 feet. In front was a black ridge, having the uniform height of 3,000 feet above the camp; yet there was no snow on its summit. The soil was almost without any vegetation,

baked, hard, and thirsty. The skies were of the most resplendent indigo tint, and the air highly transparent. The attendants, who expected to enter upon a fine flat country, after crossing three successive ranges, viewed with consternation interminable Alps upon Alps arise. They saw a wild horse, at which one of the party fired; but hardly any report was heard, sound being so feeble in the rarified air. A pack of wild dogs (quite red) was also seen stealing along a gulley. On the 17th September, his progress was arrested by the Wuzeer of Ladak. His interview with this person was highly agreeable. His deportment, dress, and address were showy, his conversation frank, and his appearance altogether prepossessing. The day after, he invited Dr. G. to dinner. The wuzeer seemed, on the whole, to be a jolly *bon-vivant*. In impeding Dr. G.'s further advance, he appeared to rely more upon that gentleman's good feeling than any exertions of his own; remarking that he would not oppose it by rude interference, but that the consequence would be discredit and disgrace to *him*. The three days Dr. G. passed in the wuzeer's camp were far from uninteresting: yet, notwithstanding his easy familiarity, he seemed quite uneasy till he decided upon turning his face southward, and his eagerness to equip and transport him into Speetee, by a route skirting the Chinese confines, evinced his extreme anxiety to get him fairly out of his sight, and away from the precincts of the capital. On the morning of the 19th September, the yaks being ready, after the ceremony of smoking pipes together, our traveller and the wuzeer parted. His route now became excessively uncomfortable, owing to exposure to the cold night air in such a savage country. He met several groups of wild horses, which they endeavoured in vain to chase. Southward, towards Speetee, the landscape appeared very sharply peaked, and in clusters of white tops; but in the north-east the mountains were of a vast contour, and the snow more uniformly defined. At length they encamped in a dell which opened upon Lake Chimorerel. From this spot were seen numerous herds of shawl goats, sheep, horses, and yaks. The dell, save towards the lake, was land-locked on every side, and Lake Chimorerel itself spread out its blue expanse to the foot of very precipitous mountains, forming a sharply defined and lofty boundary to the valley of Speetee, through the windings of which the route of the party lay. On the 27th of September, their path skirted the shore of the lake. In justice to the memory of Mr. Moorcroft, we deem it proper to subjoin, at length, some remarks of Dr. Gerard, having reference to a certain anomaly in the condition of some lakes at that very great elevation.

"The whole circumference of Lake Chimorerel is embayed by mountains, but hill-ward, on its north-eastern shore, the mass of elevated land rose very abruptly from the water's edge, and entered the regions of snow, which had an uniform margin of 19,000 feet. Neither this nor the other lake has any efflux, and were we less acquainted with the course of the Sutlej, we should have here at least a verification of the fact, which Mr. Colebrooke and reviewers received with cautious credence, and even actually discredited, of Mansarowur being entirely land-locked, conceiving that in so elevated a region evaporation was insufficient to carry off the supplies derived from the neighbouring snow; thus forgetting, or not knowing, that the absorbing power of the atmosphere is infinitely increased by its rarefaction, and in tracts so singularly arid, that the traveller beholds ice permanent and unthawed in a temperature of 50°, torrents frozen fast in their fall in a medium often 20° warmer than the graduated freezing point. Throughout India, in July and August, though the thermometer often points above 90°, evaporation is checked in spite of this heat; such being

the density of vapour at so low a level that a damp mouldy surface is thrown over every thing. Upon the table-land of Thibet the air is so dry that frost is not visible upon the soil or grass, though the thermometer may stand at the zero of the scale, as I have witnessed. Few and inconsiderable streams passed into the Chimorerel at this season, but the dry channels of water courses were crossed, which shewed an expanse of bed that argued their powerful body at some period of the year. The highest water-mark upon the shore did not appear to exceed five feet, and I have no belief that the surface subsides lower: so far from truth was the assertion that Mansarowur must be at its maximum height in August, whereas this occurs at a diametrically opposite period, or at least in the spring, when returning warmth breaks up the frozen surface, and thaws the immediate snows. Moorcroft's remark is therefore verified, however puzzling it appeared to reviewers in another hemisphere entirely ignorant of the physical constitution of the regions they ventured to criticise."—*Ibid.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society held on the 10th November, Sir E. Ryan, president, in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. Græme, resident at Nagpore, informing the Society that his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore had allotted about thirteen biggahs of excellent land near the residency, for the purposes of a botanical garden, and had resolved to maintain in it a reasonable establishment of gardeners, as well as to defray the expense of introducing into it the produce of these and foreign territories. A letter was also read from Mr. Maingy, commissioner of Moulmien, acknowledging receipt of cotton, tobacco, and also of garden seeds, and communicating some very favourable particulars of the Tenasserim cotton.

The president submitted a specimen of cotton raised by Mr. Richard Hunter, of Cuttack, from the Tenasserim cotton seed. The secretary submitted a specimen of cotton raised by Mr. D. Andrew, junior, at Mulnauth, in Jessore, from the same seed. The two specimens were found to be precisely the same, and the staple, although not long, appeared to possess a considerable portion of due tenacity. Baboo Radacanth Deb submitted an essay on the cultivation of cotton and sugar-canes, as practised by the natives of this country. Mr. Willis submitted four different specimens of sugar canes.—*Ibid.*

VARIETIES.

Mean Temperature of the Globe.—Dr. Brewster, in a paper read before the Royal Society, and printed in his *Journal of Science* for April last, has investigated with great skill the important branch of meteorology, relating to the temperature of the globe. The formula for the mean temperature, deduced by Mayer from observation, which gave 58° as the mean temperature of 45° N. lat., and 26° the difference between the temperature of that parallel and the equator, had been adopted by most writers, though demonstrated to be inaccurate by the fine series of observations collected by Humboldt. Dr. Brewster, in comparing the formula with the observed results of this celebrated traveller, found its principle to be entirely irreconcileable with well-established facts. He says, "In comparing the temperature of the equator with that of 45°, and with that of the highest latitude in Humboldt's series, it was obvious that the cold increased much more rapidly towards the Poles than had been believed; and upon extending the comparison to the intermediate temperatures, I found that the mean heat of any place was well represented by the radius of its parallel of latitude, or, in geometrical language, that the temperature varied with the co-sine of the latitude. In expressing this law, I have assumed

81½° as the mean temperature of the equator, the very same number which Humboldt has preferred as the mean of various results under distant meridians. The formula, therefore, becomes T = 81½ cos. lat." In applying this formula to thirty places, situated between the equator and the parallel of 70° N. lat., the mean temperatures of which have been observed, and comparing the differences between the observed and the calculated results, the agreement is remarkable, and the equilibrium of the positive and negative errors shews that the formula embraces the leading causes which affect the mean temperature of the West of Europe. "The sum of all the positive errors," he observes, "is 13° 12, and the sum of the negative errors 9° 11, and their total amount is 22° 23, which gives only an average error of 8-10ths of one degree of Fahrenheit upon each observation. The results of Mayer's formula give all the errors positive except one, and their sum is no less than 70° 7, being 2° 3 for each observation. The error of the formula becomes so great as 9° between the parallels of 60° and 70°, which proves, in the most convincing manner, that the temperature of 32°, which Mayer assigns to the North Pole, is very far above the truth." Dr. Brewster's formula makes the polar temperature as low as *zero* of Fahrenheit's scale, or 32° below the freezing point. The observations of Mr. Scoresby, in the parallels of 76° 45′ and 78°, led him to fix the Polar temperature at 10°; but Dr. Brewster, correcting an error in the process of Mr. Scoresby, reduces this computation to 4° 8 for the mean temperature of the Pole.

The average temperature of the old and new world is found not to be the same. Humboldt has shewn that though the temperature of the equatorial regions is nearly the same under all meridians, yet in higher latitudes it declines rapidly in the new world, and under the eastern meridians of Asia. From a table constructed by that traveller, it appears that the difference of temperature of the old and new world is nearly 4° in the parallel of 30°; 9° in the parallel of 40°; 13° in the parallel of 50°; and 17° in the parallel of 60°. The determination of the temperature of North America affords the means of approximating with more certainty to the degree of cold existing at the North Pole. "In the old continent," remarks Dr. Brewster, "the mean heat at 60° of latitude is 40°. In 78° of latitude, Mr. Scoresby makes it 17°, and thence infers that it must be 10° at the Pole. Now, if Mr. Scoresby had approached the Pole in a meridian passing through the New World, he would have encountered a cold of 24° in the latitude of 60°; and in the parallel of 78° this cold would have increased to 4°, as deduced from the formula. If we then substract from this an anomaly calculated after Mr. Scoresby's ingenious process, we shall find that the polar temperature computed in this way is many degrees below the *zero* of Fahrenheit's scale. Or, to state the matter more popularly, since the cold at the Pole is 10°, as inferred from observations made in the *mildest* meridian, it must fall greatly below this, and even *below zero*, if inferred from observations made in the *coldest* meridian."

From the observations made by Captain Parry, however, it would appear that the Pole is not the coldest point of the Arctic hemisphere, and that there are *two points of greatest cold* not many degrees from the Pole, and in meridians nearly at right angles to that which passes through the west of Europe. "Observations are still wanting to determine the exact position of the Isothermal Poles; but they appear to be situated in about 80° of N. lat., and in 95° of E. and 100° of W. long; the transatlantic one being nearly 5° to the N. of Graham Moore's Bay in the Polar Sea; and the Asiatic one to the N. of the Bay of Taimura, near the North-east Cape." This view of the

distribution of temperature within the Frigid Zone suggests the need of a new law of the progression of climates; it being impossible to represent the two classes of phenomena, on the transatlantic meridian and in the west of Europe, by one formula, in which the limiting temperatures are found at the Equator and the Pole. In endeavouring to determine the form of the Isothermal curves, Dr. Brewster tried to calculate the temperatures by the product of the sines of the distance of the place from the two Isothermal Poles; but he, at length, found that the following formula expressed facts pretty accurately, *viz.* Mean. temp. = 82° 8 Sin. D., upon the supposition that the greatest cold is 0° of Fahrenheit; or Mean temp. (86° 3 Sin. D.)—3½°, upon the more probable supposition that the greatest cold is—3½° of Fahrenheit, 82° 8 being the mean temperature of the Equator in the warmest meridian, and D the distance of the place from the Isothermal Pole. Applying the last formula to the results obtained by Humboldt, and the observations of Mr. Scoresby and Captain Parry, the coincidence of the observed and calculated results, in the old and new world, was greater than could have been expected.

Further investigation, however, shews that the degree of cold assumed for the Asiatic Pole is too great; and that it is nearer 1° of Fahrenheit, or 4½° warmer than the transatlantic Pole. The formula in this case becomes T = (81 8 Sin. D) + 1°.

Notwithstanding that these views make the temperature within the Polar circle much lower than had previously been supposed, yet, when taken in conjunction with the results of the expedition under Capt. Parry, Dr. Brewster thinks, they rather encourage the hopes of reaching the Pole itself. "Upon the supposition that there are *two* Isothermal centres in 80° of latitude, and that their temperature is—3½° of Fahrenheit, the mean temperature of the pole of the globe will be about 11°, incomparably warmer than the regions in which Capt. Parry spent the winter. If an expedition, therefore, were to set out for Spitzbergen, and remain there for one or more seasons, till an opening should be found through the icy barrier which stretches from that island to the Greenland Coast, there is every reason to believe that it would ultimately succeed. If the Pole is placed in an open sea, the difficulty of reaching it entirely ceases; and if it forms part of a frozen continent, those intrepid individuals, who sustained the rigorous cold of Lancaster Sound, could experience no hardship under a comparatively milder climate."

Geological Survey of Southern India.—Dr. Turnbull Christie, who has been appointed to examine the geology of the presidency of Madras by the India Company, has left Edinburgh for our Eastern empire. He travels through France and Italy, embarks for Alexandria; from thence he visits the Holy Land, Mount Sinai, sails down the Red Sea for Bombay, and from thence by land or sea to Madras. From the varied talent and information of this accomplished individual, his indomitable zeal and activity, and experience of eastern climate and travelling, we anticipate great accessions to our knowledge of the natural history of the various countries he visits. He takes with him a painter for the purposes of zoology, comparative anatomy, botany and geology, and a complete set of instruments for ascertaining the nature of the meteorological and hydrographical phenomena that may present themselves to his attention.—*Jameson's Philos. Journal.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

History of England. Vol. I. *Anglo-Saxon Period.* By Francis Palgrave, F.R.S. and F.S.A. Being Vol. XXI. of *The Family Library.* London, 1831. Murray.

In a very amusing preface, Mr. Palgrave has afforded a good idea of the new mode in which he has undertaken to treat the History of England, and which, so far as the portion now before us enables us to judge of it practically, promises to be an extremely popular mode. He familiarizes the student, in a felicitous manner, with the habits and characters of the early periods of our history; he applies his etymological skill with singular effect in the illustration of *things* by *words;* and he is eminently happy in the style he has adopted, which, whilst clear, perspicuous, and purely English, aims not ambitiously at rotundity of periods, antithesis, or parallelisms. One new feature in the work is the attempt to connect more closely than customarily, the states of modern Christendom and the later Roman empire. The arts, sciences and letters of the Anglo-Saxons form the subjects of three very interesting chapters, in which there is much which is new to the general reader. The historical narrative is brought down to the battle of Hastings.

A variety of curious illustrative cuts render the volume an ornamental as well as useful work.

Italy. By Josiah Conder. In three volumes. London, 1831. Duncan.

It would require a longer and more elaborate review of this work than its subject will admit of our devoting to it, in order to do justice to the labours of the author. Mr. Conder's talents and comprehensiveness of research are sufficiently established by his *Modern Traveller;* a work, which, in spite of the modesty of its pretensions, is a most valuable and accurate digest of geography, upon which the tyro may rely without the fear of being misled.

As Mr. Conder remarks, so much has been written about Italy, that little can be expected to remain undescribed. In the course, however, of his examination of the materials already before the public, he soon found that this redundancy of information was of little advantage; that "some works of the highest pretensions are the least trustworthy; and that a general description of Italy, approaching to accuracy or completeness, does not exist in our literature."

Our own knowledge will enable us to confirm, to a certain extent, the sentence passed by Mr. Conder on books of travels and tours in Italy, many of which abound in errors and false descriptions. Under these circumstances, we sincerely congratulate the public upon the appearance of a work which really is an accurate and complete account of modern Italy.

View of Ancient and Modern Egypt, with an outline of its Natural History. By the Rev. Michael Russell, LL.D. With a Map and ten Engravings. Being Vol. III. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library.* 1831. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

The great merit of the preceding volumes of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library* led us to expect much information as well as amusement from this, and we have not been disappointed. It is an elaborate and able condensation of the scattered facts which are to be gleaned from ancient and modern authors respecting the wonderful country of which it treats, methodically and judiciously arranged, and illustrating, as far as practicable, the geography of Egypt, the civil history of the early Egyptians, their stupendous works of art, their literature and science, their manners and customs; and the *View* is completed by a succinct but excellent account of Modern Egypt, its civil history and actual condition. The commerce of the ancient Egyptians with the East is not treated of by Dr. Russell, who refers to the authors (Dr. Vincent and Dr. Robertson), in whose works ample information on this interesting subject may be found.

Considering the many controversial points involved in the history of ancient Egypt, it was scarcely possible for the author to have avoided them altogether. But

we will not neglect this opportunity of strongly urging upon the able writers who are engaged in the compilation of these works, which are intrinsically of an elementary character, the propriety of abstaining from theoretical disquisitions and the path of speculative controversy. Errors imbibed in early reading, and old literary prejudices, are the most formidable obstacles to the diffusion of just notions; and ingenious theories very often misdirect the minds of those they were intended to inform. Dr. Russell has devoted several pages to develope the supposed identity of origin of the ancient Egyptians and the Hindus, quoting largely from Wilford, the worst authority he could have trusted to; and he has endeavoured to substantiate the theory of the shepherd-kings being Philistines, by remarking that every one knows that, in the language of Western Asia, the term *Pali* denotes "shepherds," and *stan* or *sthan* means "land;" and "accordingly, the compound word *Puli-stan* (Philistine) literally signifies 'Shepherd-land,' or 'the country of Shepherds.'" In pursuit of a theory, Dr. Russell has here associated two words of *different* languages, one *ancient* the other *modern*. If this be allowable, etymology will prove anything.

A Treatise on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. By the Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL.D. F.R.S. Being Vol. XVII. of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

An able and lucid exposition of the two interesting sciences, illustrated by numerous cuts and diagrams. The work is a fresh specimen of the care and accuracy which characterize the publications in Dr. Lardner's collection.

Views in the Burman Empire; drawn on the Spot by Captain J. Kershaw, 13th Light Infantry; engraved by William Daniell, R.A. London, 1831. Smith, Elder, and Co.

These views, ten in number, executed in aqua-tinta, coloured, are extremely beautiful, and do very great credit to the pencil of Capt. Kershaw, and to the graver of the eminent artist conjoined with him. The gorgeous temples and peculiar edifices at Rangoon, Prome, Pagahm Mew, &c. are represented with remarkable fidelity; and the landscapes are exquisite. We have rarely seen a more successful exhibition of Eastern scenery, with all its soft tints, delicate light, and luxuriant foliage, than in the view of Prome from the heights occupied by H.M. 13th Light Infantry. Pagahm Mew is also a fine picture.

These plates afford the best idea of Burman scenery we have yet met with, and we shall be surprised if they do not attract much notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait, to co-operate with the Polar Expeditions: performed in H.M. ship Blossom, under the command of Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N., F.R.S., &c. &c., in the Years 1825, 26, 27, and 28. 2 vols. 4to., with Maps and Plates. £4. 4s.

Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan, by the Two Passes of Selimno and Pravadi; also of a Visit to Azani, and other newly-discovered Ruins in Asia Minor, in the years 1829-30. By Major the the Hon. George Keppell, F. S. A. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 12s.

Arabic Proverbs, or the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, illustrated from their Proverbial Sayings current at Cairo, translated and explained by the late J. L. Burekhardt. 4to. 25s.

A Grammar of the Thai, or Siamese Language. By Capt. James Low, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service. 4to. 20s. (Imported from Calcutta.)

Rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary, in the ancient Enchorial Character, containing all the Words of which the Sense has been ascertained. By the late Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., &c. 8vo. 12s.

The Orientalist; or Letters of a Rabbi; with Notes. By James Noble, Oriental Master in the Scottish Naval and Military Academy. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. (Edinburgh.)

A Series of Views in the Birman Empire, selected from the most picturesque Scenery met with in the advance of the Army under Major-Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell, K.C.B., from Rangoon towards the capital. Drawn by Capt. J. Kershaw, 13th Light Infantry, and engraved by Wm. Daniel, R.A. Colombier folio. £5. 5s., with a descriptive account of each plate.

Four Views of the Neilgherries, or Blue Mountains of Coimbeetoor; drawn from Nature, and lithographed by Capt. E. A. M'Curdy, 27th Regt. Madras N.I. 15s. plain; 21s. India proofs.

The Edinburgh Reviewer Refuted, being an Exposure of the gross Misstatements in the Leading Article of No. 104, entitled "East-India Company, China Question." 8vo. 2s.

The Tour of the Holy Land; in a Series of Conversations; with an Appendix, containing Extracts from a MS. Journal of Travels in Syria. By the Rev. R. Morehead, D.D., &c. 18mo. 3s. 6d. (Edinburgh.)

A Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Sinde at Hyderabad; a Sketch of the History of Cutch, &c. By James Burnes, surgeon to the Residency at Bhooj. 8vo. with two Maps. 9s. (Edinburgh.)

Views about Kurrah Manickpore, in the Province of Allahabad. By Lieut. G. Abbott, 15th regt. N.I. Drawn on stone by M. Gauci, F. Nicholson, and W. Gauci. Atlas 4to.

THE TAOU SECT OF CHINA.

The Taou-sze is one of the three great religious sects into which the vast population of China is distributed; the other two are the Confucians and the Buddhists, or the followers of Fŭh. The founder of the Taou sect was Laou, or Laou-tsze as he is usually designated, being one of the ten tsze, or eminent philosophers of antiquity, whose writings, which are voluminous, enjoy a classical reputation. Those of Laou-tsze, which compose the *Taou-tĭh-king*, are contained in the first volume of the *Tae-ping-kwang-ke*, or "General Peace extensive Miscellany," in fifty-two volumes.

Laou-tsze, who is sometimes called Laou-keun,* was a native of the ancient state Tsoo, and was contemporary with Confucius, who flourished in the fifth century before Christ. These two great men, the originators of rival sects, were in friendly communication with each other, and fragments of their dialogues or discussions are extant. The system of Confucius, however, is a simple, rational, and useful body of ethics; that of Laou-tsze is refined, metaphysical, and obscure. It is not suprizing, therefore, that the former has triumphed over the latter, which, with the doctrines of Fŭh, are merely tolerated by the government of China, whilst the Confucian creed, if we may so designate that which scarcely deserves the name of religion, is adopted as that of the state. Under the reigning Tartar dynasty, the tenets of Fŭh and of Laou have been almost invariably depreciated and stigmatized. In the instructions to the people by the emperor Yung-ching, the third of the present dynasty, the tenets of these two sects are ranked amongst the "impure doctrines," against which the nation is warned to guard itself with especial caution,† and in an edict of Kea-king, the late emperor, dated 1805,‡ the doctrines of Fŭh and Taou-sze are mentioned as "unworthy of belief," and placed almost upon the degraded level of the Christian religion!

The Fŭh or Buddha creed deserves not, indeed, the stigma, which it is often fated to undergo. It has done much, in ancient times, when the human race was plunged into the deepest superstition, as worshippers of demons and serpents, to rationalize and humanize the minds of men throughout the vast extent of country in which it has spread. Like every other system of mere speculative doctrines, it has been corrupted and debased; but in its purest form, it will probably still bear a comparison with any other religion, the Christian alone excepted.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the inherent merits of the Taou-sze, which has, at present, perhaps, one hundred millions of votaries, it is neither useless nor uninteresting to investigate it with a view of tracing its origin, history, and affinities with other ancient creeds, which have flourished and which still subsist in the east. This is the object proposed by a young

* *Keun* is an epithet of respect or veneration.

† Mr. Davis' *Memoir*, Transact. R.A.S. vol. i. p. 5.

‡ Staunton's Penal Code of China, Appendix, No. XVIII.

French orientalist, M. Pauthier, in a work now before us,* which displays considerable ingenuity as well as learning and research.

The design of M. Pauthier is to point out certain features of analogy between the chief notions in the doctrine taught by Laou-tsze and the religious and philosophical dogmas of the Hindus, disclosed in their most ancient works, the *Vèdas*, the *Mánava Dherma Sástra*, the *Puránas*, the *Bhagavat Gita*, &c. M. Abel Rémusat, in his learned memoir on Laou-tsze, has remarked various instances of parallel sentiments in the works of the Chinese philosopher, and in those of Pythagoras and Plato. Mr. Colebrooke, in his elaborate and masterly expositions of the philosophy of the Hindus,† has likewise indicated some striking resemblances between the Greek philosophers and those of India. M. Pauthier's attempt, therefore, tends to establish another link in the chain of proof, which would deduce the great schools of ancient moral philosophy in the eastern and western worlds from one common source, the works of the *inspired* sages (as he considers them) of Hindustan. He observes:

If ever human thoughts received the inspiration of the Deity, assuredly the *Védas*, or Sacred Scriptures of India, exhibit, more than any other religious record, the mark of that inspiration. Never was religious sentiment exalted to so high a pitch of conception; never did it reveal to mankind sublimer symbols. Borne along like the satellite of an unknown world, it revolves eternally round that incomprehensible Being, who attracts it, though it is incapable of reaching him; but deeply penetrated with the fact of his existence, it exhausts itself in miraculous efforts to discover the reason and the mode of that impenetrable existence; and, in order to explain it, has carried the abstraction of human understanding to its utmost limits. It may be said, that in India, nature in every one of her forms and aspects, has been interrogated and asked for God; she has replied, "it is me; it is not me!" Amongst the Hebrews, the idea of God was likewise grand; but its grandeur was somewhat of human character; it was, so to speak, altogether material; whilst in India, divested of its symbols, it has been mentally sublimed as far as negation of existence, the impassable boundary of the human mind.

There is perhaps some truth, and some exaggeration, in these encomia. Europeans, however, are in general greatly mystified and misled by the inaccurate accounts of the Hindu religious philosophy which are commonly resorted to for information, and by the debasement it has received from the modern Hindus. Light breaks in very slowly upon these obscure matters, and is long in reaching the minds of the mass of mankind.

M. Pauthier has given a translation of the *Taou-keaou-yuen-lew*, or legend of the Taou doctrine, with portions of the Chinese text, from the *Sow-shin-ke*, or to cite the title more fully than he has done, the *San-keaou-yuen-lew-Shing-te-Fŭh-Sze-sow-shin-ke*, i. e. "Memoirs of the Origin of the three Sects of the Holy Lord (Confucius), of Fŭh, and of the Sage

* Mémoire sur l'Origine et la Propagation de la Doctrine du Tao, fondée par Lao-tseu; traduit du Chinois, et accompagné d'un Commentaire tiré des Livres Sanskrits et du Tao-te-king de Lao-tseu, établissant la conformité de certaines opinions philosophiques de la Chine et de l'Inde, avec un dessin Chinois; suivi de deux Oupanichads des Védas, avec le Texte Sanskrit et Persan. Par M. G. PAUTHIER, Paris, 1831. Dondey-Dupre.

† Transactions of R. A. Society, vol. i.

(Laou-tsze), now deified." He has adduced extracts, in illustration of his opinions respecting the conformity of sentiment between the Chinese philosopher and the ancient Hindu writers, from Menu, the *Bhagavat Gita*, and some of the *Puránas*, and he has appended the *Céna Upanishad* of the *Sáman Véda*, and the *Isa Upanishad* of the *Yajush Véda*, in Sanscrit, with a French translation, and also the version of these two *Upanishads* into Persian, made by Dara Shakeh, the brother of Shah Jehan, from copies brought to Europe by Anquetil Duperron, whence are translated his versions of the *Oupnekhats*, as he terms them, from the Persian اپنکهت.

The legend begins as follows:—

The holy memoir of the dark, primordial, most-high Laou-keun, of the temple of gold (or palace of gods), remarks that "the deep, dark, immaterial, precious, primitive, primordial Shang-te (Supreme Being), Taou-keun, [Laou-tsze, author] of the true religion and primordial writings, thus addressed a king of ancient times, Tsaou-te (Emperor of the Morning): 'Formerly, before the heaven and the earth were separated, or the Yin and the Yang were divided, all was foggy (*mung*) and as it were buried beneath the waters. The original matter reposed in a mysterious and incomprehensible state. The great god of India (Ta-fan) sported at the creation in the solitary and dusky expanse of space. In the midst of the self-existing void, were millions of material elements of air, or subtile spirits, which, by transformation produced the incomprehensible *non-being* (the wonderful *non-entity—meaou-woo—*, negation of visible existence), the holy prince, afterwards honourably surnamed the incomprehensible *non-being*, the supreme master, the self-existing being, the being primordial and pre-existing, the honourable of heaven, called also the the sublime man, precious and venerable.'"

Amongst the terms, many of them sufficiently vague, in this difficult passage, the translation of which we adopt from M. Pauthier, he has selected some for comparison with those which occur in Sanscrit writings. Thus the epithet *heuen*, which signifies deep-blue, sky-colour, dark, applied (admirably, as he thinks) to the pre-existing Being, he identifies with the Sanscrit तामस *támasa*, dark, obscure, one of the three primitive qualities of things; नील *nila*, dark, blue, or violet, and कृष्ण *Crĭshna*, which has the same signification. Most of the Indian deities, as well as those of Egypt, he remarks, are painted of a deep blue or black colour. These analogies, however, are not very important.

The Chinese terms *yuen-foo-king*, implying primordial scriptures, remind us, M. Pauthier observes, of the verse of Menu: "From fire, from air, and from the sun, he (Brahma) drew the three primordial *Védas*, &c.," which are thus associated with the deity.

The sense of *Taou*, the occult principle of the sect, is difficult to be discovered. It has been assimilated to the λογος of the Greeks, the *ratio* of the Latins, and the *eternal reason* of modern European philosophers. But this assimilation affords us very little help. The Confucian school also recognizes a *taou*, but it is entirely different from that of Laou-tsze. In the *Tae-ping-kwang-ke*, we are told that Laou-tsze

inquired of Confucius whether he had found the *taou*; the latter replied that he had been seeking it in vain for twenty-seven years. The *taou* of Confucius seems to be analogous to the *perfection of virtue*. "To conform to the *taou*," say the commentators of his school, "is to follow nature; so that any person can know and practice it. The *taou* is constantly near men; but if any one scorns that which is common and easy to practise, for something more elevated, remote, and difficult, this is not the *taou*." With Laou-tsze, the *taou*, according to M. Pauthier, "has a more exalted signification, because his doctrines are borrowed from the great religious notions of a being superior to man, distinct from men, and whose power is infinite. The *taou* is deified; it is the supreme and primordial mind and reason." He acknowledges, indeed, that most of the commentators of the *Taou-tĭh-king* have materialized the meaning of the term. He maintains, notwithstanding, after a careful examination of the tenets of the sect, that the *taou* is "the deity considered in a philosophical and an elevated point of view."

Besides the express reference, in the text cited, to the "great god of India," the whole paragraph, M. Pauthier contends, is manifestly of Indian origin. Thus Menu: "This (world) existed only in darkness, imperceptible, undefinable, undiscoverable by reason, undiscovered, as if it were wholly immersed in sleep: then the self-existing power, himself undiscerned, but making this (world) discernible, with five elements and other principles, appeared with undiminished glory, expelling the gloom."* M. Pauthier adduces a passage from the *Rĭch-Véda*, translated by Mr. Colebrooke in his essay on the *Védas*, wherein the language is equally in harmony with the Chinese text.

The *yin* and the *yang*, the male and female principles, the active and passive elements,—properly obscurity and light, the *tamas* and the *rajas* of the Hindus,—he identifies with the two principles of the Sánchya philosophy, the *pracrĭti* (nature) and the *purusha* (soul), a description or definition of which he borrows from the *Bhagavat Gíta*:

Know that neither *Pracrĭti* nor *Purusha* has a beginning; know that the transformations and qualities of things are produced by Pracrĭti; Pracrĭti is the principle which operates in the instrumental cause of action; Purusha is the principle which operates in the sensation of pleasure and pain; Purusha dwells in Pracrĭti and participates in the qualities thence derived; the desire for the qualities (possessed by Pracrĭti) is the cause of generation in a good or bad yoni (*matrix*); Mahéswara, the great God, who sees all things, permits all things, and nourishes all things, the great soul that animates this mortal body, is the supreme Purusha.

We cannot follow M. Pauthier in his critical investigation of the details of this analogy between the dual principles of the Chinese and the Hindus, in which he derives much aid from the able dissertations of Mr. Colebrooke.

The fog (*mung*), and inundation (*hing*), referred to in the Chinese text, rolling into the mysterious and incomprehensible void of infinity

* Menu, ch. I. v. 5 and 6.

(*meaou*), he compares with a passage in the *Yajush Véda*: "the waters alone existed; the universe was but water originally; the lord of creation, transforming himself into vital air, moved on this mass of waters."

After the lapse of 999,999,000,000 of creations and annihilations, there was a condensation (or combination) of a million of material elements, or elementary rudiments of the subtile air, which gave birth by transformation to the incomprehensible entity (*yew*), to the holy prince who is himself called the incomprehensible entity, the great emperor, the monarch of the void, the star of the morning, precious as jasper, the prince of the great taou, who is called besides the sublime man, precious and venerable.

The successive creations and annihilations here mentioned are, as M. Pauthier remarks, evidently the *kalpas* of the Hindus. The incomprehensible entity (*meaou-yew*), opposed to the incomprehensible non-entity (*meaou-woo*) of the preceding citation, refers, he considers, unquestionably, to the *sat* and *asat* of the *Védas* and the *Bhagavat Gita*. The latter thus describes the Supreme Being: "O infinite being! sovereign of the gods! habitation of the world! thou art immortal, imperishable! thou art the *sat* (entity) and the *asat* (non-entity), that which penetrates the most elevated region, &c." The Chinese text proceeds:

After 80,888,000,000 of creations and annihilations, there was a combination of a million * of the elements of subtile air of the rudimental *taou*, which were transformed into the holy prince of the first matter (or chaos). The records give him the surnames of supreme, true, and great emperor; of dark, primordial, and venerable prince of the ten thousand transformations of the first matter; surnamed besides the precious spirit, the venerable man.

Taou M. Pauthier here identifies with the Brahma of Menu's cosmogony, who drew forth mind, and pervaded, with emanations from the supreme spirit, the chaos. The characters *hwăn-tun*, rendered by Morrison "chaos," by M. Pauthier, "first matter," the *materia prima*, he assimilates to the crude materials of the successive creations amongst the Hindus, and the state to which all beings return after each annihilation.

Although, in the succession of ages, Laou-keun has transformed his person, he has known no birth-day.

This, observes M. Pauthier, is the exact doctrine of the *Bhagavat Gita*: "I have already had a great number of births, as well as thou, O Arjuna! These births are all known to me, but thou knowest them not, vanquisher of enemies!"

In the reign of the eighteenth emperor, Yang-kea, of the Shang dynasty, his spirit was transformed, and his body of subtile elements was incarnate in a wonderful blue (or dark) virgin,† fair as jasper, where he remained, in conception, eighty-one years, till the time of Woo-ting, the twenty-second king (of the same dynasty), the year of the cycle kăng-shing, the fifth day of the second month, at the hour maou (between five and seven A.M.). He was born in the place called Keu-jin, near the village of Lae, in the district of Koo, in the kingdom of Tsoo, &c.

* M. Pauthier translates the words *pih-tseen-wan*, literally, "a hundred thousand ten thousand," as if they denoted a number, whereas they denote a large indefinite number.

† *Heuen-meaou-yŭh-neu*, a beautiful and sprightly virgin of blue or dark complexion?

Here, M. Pauthier observes, it is impossible not to recognize an *avatar*, or incarnation, so common in the Hindu creeds.

The holy legend of Laou-keun further says, that Tae-shang-Laou-keun, the old high-exalted prince, inhabited the palace of supreme purity, that is, he was the great ancestor of the subtile and primordial elements of the creation, the basis of the earth and luminous sky. He took root in the bosom of supreme repose and the supreme void, before the great principle (*tae-tsoo*) and the great origin (*tae-che*). It was he, and he alone, who from the height of his imperial elevation, dispersed in space the subtile elements of air, and rendered the ether transparent. He extended and transformed the heavens and the earth, that he might work creations and annihilations of forms in infinite series of periods. He transformed his own person (clothed himself with a mortal body), and fulfilled all the destinies of this world of dirt and dust: he resembled not the great crowd of men amongst whom he was reckoned. The legend says, moreover, that he appeared in the world as a great sage; that he observed both the good and the evil of successive generations, and established his doctrine with the times. He attained the nine heavens, and stretched himself over the four seas. From the time of the three kings, all the emperors and kings of successive generations have submitted to him and received his doctrine. Whence it appears, that both above and beneath the sky, all the beings that exist in the energies (or subtile elements of air) of the *taou*, are transformations of Laou-keun. He promulgated his doctrines a million of times, and there is no one who has not obtained his salvation and deliverance therefrom; yet mankind * know not that from which they daily derive benefit. Laou-tsze says: "I was born before the manifestation of any corporeal form. Before the supreme beginning, I appeared. I acted at the origin of the simple and unorganized matter. I was present at the development of the great first mass, and moved in the midst of the vacant space. I entered and departed by the doors of the mysterious immensity of space." Laou-tsze says again: "The generations relate, that Laou-tsze appeared in the time of Yin. The surname of Laou-tsze had its beginning in the accomplishment of the innumerable *kie* (*kalpas*), in the bosom of the mysterious chaos, in times far remote, before the development and organization of things. He descended again to be the instructor of emperors, &c."

This passage, obscure as it is, recalls distinctly the avatars. Without going farther through the legend, the remainder of which is extravagant (but not on that account unlike Hindu legends), we may concede to M. Pauthier so much, namely, that the apotheosis and incarnation of Laou-tsze, and the terms employed to describe his acts and operations, lay a strong ground for suspecting that the Taou doctrine was borrowed from the philosophers of India, especially from the doctrines of Capila, of the *Yóga Sástra* of Patanjali, and of the *Bhagavat Gítá*.

Our author then inquires whether the *Taou-tĭh-king*, the authentic work of Laou-tsze, contains the same notions and doctrines as the legend written by his disciples.

From a very obscure passage in the work referred to, he shews, by the help of the gloss, a recognition of the dual principle, the *yin* and the *yang*,

* *Pih-sing*, "the hundred families," meaning all China.

and the affinity of this doctrine, as developed by the philosopher, with that of the Hindu cosmogonists and philosophers.

His next point is to establish a conformity between the tri-unity of the Chinese philosopher's *E*, *He*, and *We*, "the three that cannot be explained," the "chaos that forms one," the "chain of beings without interruption that cannot be named," (which M. Abel-Rémusat supposes to be a transcription of the Hebrew word *Jehovah*), and the trinity of the Sánchya school. He considers the supposition of M. Rémusat as altogether inadmissible, because, till the invention of the Masoretic points, the Hebrew word יהוה was pronounced *Adonaï*, and besides would not have been expressed in Chinese by *E-he-we*.

In another passage of the *Taou-tĭh-king*, Laou-tsze designates the "unknown Being," the "inexpressible One," by the name of *Heuen*, blue or black, which corresponds with *Crĭshna*. One of the commentators on this passage, which is abundantly obscure, says, that some read, instead of "nothing," "without a name," and instead of the "being," "with a name," which M. Pauthier identifies with the *sat* and *asat*, the *entity* and *non-entity*, of the Hindus.

The commentators, on the term *heuen*, use language which recalls that of the Sánchya school. "Whatever is very remote," says one, "and which cannot by possibility be attained, has necessarily the colour black (*heuen*); therefore it is that Laou-tsze always expresses that which is very remote and which is unattainable by the character *heuen*."

In conclusion, M. Pauthier thus sums up his results:—

We may assume, with some certainty,

That the doctrines and creeds of the followers of Laou-tsze are doctrines and creeds borrowed from India;

That these doctrines and creeds are chiefly connected with the Sánchya philosophy, the Vedánta, and that branch of the Vedánta and Sánchya philosophy to which the *Bhagavat Gítá* belongs;

That the doctrines of Laou-tsze, as disclosed in the *Taou-tĭh-king*, belong to these same branches of philosophy, which a complete translation and analysis of that curious work would probably confirm;

That, consequently, the doctrines of Laou-tsze, being foreign to China, must be studied in India;

That India is the cradle of almost all the doctrines and creeds which have inundated the east, and which passed from thence to other parts of the world;

That Egypt alone can dispute with India the title of "cradle of the human race," if the former's antiquities, history, mythology, and systems of philosophy, once known, did not discover an Indian origin;

That till this last problem be solved, the priority will remain proved to belong to India, and that it is there must be sought the reason and primitive sense of most philosophical doctrines and religious creeds.

These, it must be confessed, are large conclusions from rather slender premises; and although we think highly of the ingenuity and research which M. Pauthier has displayed in the Memoir, he has only initiated an inquiry which, though promising further results, has not demonstrated the object of which he is in pursuit.

Prefixed to the Memoir is a copy of a Chinese engraving, placed at the beginning of the *Taou-keaou-yuen-lew*, representing Laou-tsze and four of his disciples with a circlet or halo of glory round the head, with the leaves of the lotus on the crown. "This singular attribute," remarks M. Pauthier, "which, in the mythology of India, is that of Vishnu and of Crishna, denotes, at least in the opinion of the votaries of Laou-tsze, the Indian origin of his doctrine. Upwards of 100 similar engravings of honoured or deified personages, accompanied by their disciples, occur in the Chinese work, but that of Laou-tsze and his fours disciples forms the only instance of this striking singularity."

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

To the Editor.

Sir:—I am obliged by the mistake of a copyist to trespass again for a short space upon your pages. Being at a distance from the documents referred to in my letter of last month, I was obliged to employ another hand to fill up the references, and in supplying that intended for the 53d page of your last Journal, the observations of the writer in the *Missionary Herald* upon the case alluded to were inserted instead of the narrative of the case itself. I now subjoin the case, as it should have been entered in my former communication, and, entreating your excuse for the inadvertency,—I am, &c.

12th May 1831. A late Resident in India.

"After preaching at Chitpore Road Chapel," says one of the Baptist missionaries, "having inquired if any wished to receive Scriptures or tracts, in looking round, I observed a young Baboo, of respectable appearance, sitting on one of the benches, apparently considerably interested in what was going on. I asked him, if he would accept of a book? 'Yes,' he replied, 'if you will give me a Christian catechism.' I wished to present him with the Gospels in English and Bengalee: to which he objected, saying, 'I have the whole Bible in English, which I not only read, but believe it to be the Word of God.'—'Do you, indeed?' said I. 'Yes,' he replied; 'for I am a Christian.' I inquired whether he belonged to any church? To which he answered in the negative; yet added, that he had a strong desire to unite with Christians; from which he was deterred only by the present state of the Hindoo law respecting inheritance, and the disposition of his relatives, who when they knew that he had avowed himself a disciple of Christ, would immediately disinherit him. Being asked respecting the period when he came to the knowledge of the Saviour, he said, that he had been instructed in English, and recommended to read the Bible, about fourteen years ago, by an elderly English gentleman of the name of Scott; from which time he had been convinced of its truth. In the course of conversation, he gave me his name, and referred me for the truth of what he said to two respectable English gentlemen. He also added, repeating it three or four times, that he knew several respectable and rich Bengalee gentlemen, who were similarly situated with himself; believing the truth and excellency of the Christian faith, but fearing to confess freely their sentiments, lest they should be plunged at once into poverty."*

* *Missionary Herald* for April 1828, pp. 27, 28.

ENGLISH POETRY BY A HINDU.

THE SHAIR—BY KASIPRASAD GHOSH.

But a few years back, such a prodigy in literature, as a volume of English poems, written by a Hindu, printed at an Indian press, clothed not merely in the English language but in its genuine idiom, and displaying as large a share of accuracy and even elegance of composition, as many of our writers of verses can boast, whose productions find admission into albums and annuals, would have excited at least as much astonishment and interest as a camelopard, a pair of united twins, or even a Malay mermaid. If, in this age of changes and of wonders, such an event is not likely to provoke surprise and admiration, none who take an interest in the welfare of our Hindu fellow-subjects can fail to experience pleasure in finding that the Hindu mind is apt to receive the seeds of European learning, and that, by the strenuous efforts of our Indian government, English literature is likely to take permanent root amongst the natives of Hindustan.

A volume of poems * has been transmitted to us, "with the author's compliments," written in an elegant English hand, with the autograph of "Kasiprasad Ghosh," and dated "Calcutta, 5th November 1830." In a neat preface, wherein a few inaccuracies of style vindicate a foreigner's claim to its sole composition, we are told that this young native gentleman, who has received his education at the Anglo-Indian College of Calcutta, felt a desire to distinguish himself as "the first Hindu who has ventured to publish a volume of English poems." These poems consist of a somewhat regular piece, called the *Shâïr*, the Persian term for a minstrel or bard; some short poems on the Hindu festivals, with a variety of sonnets and occasional compositions, in all the diversities of English metre.

The author's motive of [for] writing the "Hindu Festivals," almost all the principal ones of which will be found in the subsequent pages of this volume, is nothing else but this: being one day in conversation with a friend on the subject of publishing his poems, he was suggested [reminded of] the importance and utility of writing something by way of national poetry; and having then no other Indian subject at hand, which he could make a choice of, but the "Hindu Festivals," he versified them in small pieces of poetry.

It would be obviously unjust to try the poetry of Kasiprasad Ghosh by the severe rules we should apply to the compositions of Englishmen. Yet it will be quite astonishing to those who know, by painful experience, how difficult it is to express one's thoughts, in poetic language, with the idiomatic propriety required by a tongue whose genius and principles differ *toto cælo* from our own, to observe how rarely this young Hindu's poetry would suffer from such a test. The diction is easy and fluent; the rhyme is seldom defective; the pauses are often musical; the construction is almost always regular, and even in the higher attributes of poetry, the thoughts and sentiments, there is often a justness and boldness, which show that the author's understanding is of no mean rank. The defects of his style are

* The Shâïr; and other Poems. By Kasiprasad Ghosh. Calcutta, 1830. Dedicated, by permission, to Lord William Bentinck.

evidently acquired from the models he has studied,—the *namby-pamby* compositions, which the complaisance of public taste suffers to be dignified with the name of poetry. We have no doubt, that after a diligent course of application to the true models of English poetry,—the authors who deserve to be called our classics,—Kasiprasad Ghosh will be competent to take a station much above those writers whom he seems to imitate.

The story of the *Sháïr* is simple. Hassan, a Musulman swain, relates to his mistress Zeeran, whilst reclining beneath the shade of tall asokas, the history of a "son of song," who had been the tenant of a charming bower, which they espied in the wood, and which the minstrel had chosen as a retreat from

The world's disdain and frowning look.

His retreat was not a solitary one. Although "man delighted him not," he could not, like Hamlet, say so of woman. He had a companion, the fair Armita, "the rose-bud of his life:"

Her fairy form and azure eye,
Her raven tresses flowing by,
Her ruby lips and pearly breast,
Where seemed young Love had made his rest.
Could shame a poet's efforts rare,
And well a painter's painting dare:
As if she were dear Loveliness,
Revealed on earth in mortal dress;
Or Bliss embodied come from Heaven,
To soothe a heart by tempests riven.

The description of the "guileless joy" of these two happy spirits, enhanced by the minstrel's mellow lay, whilst he touched his magic vina, or lute, fills the first canto of the poem.

But disappointment and sorrow pursued the sháïr even into retirement. His Armita "slept the sleep too dark to break:"

Swift as an eagle's rapid flight,
Or dark-eyed beauty's glance of light,
That leaves behind a tender sting,

happiness vanished from his grasp. The common-place sentiments and images, on such occasions, are prettily expressed. Of these consists the second canto.

Unable to forget that "such things were that were most dear to him," the sháïr sunk into dejection and despair.

His heart was like a desert bare,
Darkened by nightly clouds of care,
Through which Despair like thunder crashed,
And, lightning-like, his memory flashed,
Serving by frequent gleams to show
How all his life was dark below!

In vain he "strung his vin and sang his lay." The source of inspiration was dried up; she, that had smiled upon his strain, was gone for ever; his lute and his song awakened painful recollections of pleasures once enjoyed,

but never to be tasted again in this world. The grief-worn shâïr sunk beneath the weight of life, and, rushing up a craggy rock, which overhung the heaving billows of the blue ocean, he flung himself into the arms of "friendly Death." Before he took the fatal leap, he sung a last sad farewell "to life and its unvaried woe," which is no unfavourable specimen of the talents of Kasiprasad Ghosh:

THE FAREWELL SONG.

Farewell my lovely native land!
Where roses bloom in many a vale;
Where green-clad hills majestic stand,
Where flowrets woo the scented gale;
Where Surya from his throne above
With brightest colours paints the day;
Where ripplets rise to clasp their love,
Th' eluding beams that o'er them play;
Where when the Queen of silent night
Graces the star-illumined hall,
How on the heart her dewy light
In streams o'erpowering still doth fall!
Where mighty Ganga's billows flow
And wander many a country by;
Where ocean smiles serene below,
Beneath thy blue and sunny sky.
Where many sacred rivers lave
Full many a wood or mountain green;
Where pines and citrons towering wave
In rural grandeur—stately scene!
Land of the Gods and lofty name;
Land of the fair and beauty's spell;
Land of the bards of mighty fame;
My native land! for e'er farewell!

The concluding stanza, containing the reflexions of the narrator, Hassan, is pretty:

Here ends my long and mournful tale
Of him who lived beside that vale.
There see his vin is hanging by
The mountain's lonely brow;
And, Time and Air as o'er it fly,
Is sadly mouldering now.
And O! perchance its tuneful strain
May ne'er by man be waked again.—
Perchance its rapture-thrilling wire
Will never more the heart inspire.
The envious ivy's ringlets twine
Around the vin of note divine.
The worm has formed his little cell
Where tuneful sweetness loved to dwell.

To each of the cantos is prefixed a short poetical introduction, dedicated to an individual: the first is inscribed to one, whose fame in Europe, as a profound Sanscrit scholar, must be less flattering to his feelings than the

grateful sense of obligation cherished towards him by the rising generation of Hindus, for his unwearied efforts to promote their intellectual improvement,—Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson.

The longest of the minor pieces in this collection is entitled "The Hero's Reward," which was written, as we are informed, after the author had perused Mr. Wilson's translation of the Sanscrit drama of *Vikrama and Urvasi*. Its subject is the marriage of the demi-god, king Purúravas with Urvasí, one of the Apsarases, or heavenly nymphs of Indra's court, whom he had rescued from the daitya, or demon Késí. Kasiprasad Ghosh thinks it necessary to apologize for this poem being written "rather too much in the spirit of Hindu poetry." The opening lines, which describe the paradise of Indra, the god of the firmament, will afford a good idea of the rest of the poem.

Great Surya smiles with lustre gay,
And flings through azure skies his ray.
The golden mountain's glittering brow
  Is decked with many a sparkling gem,
Which shine by Surya's brightness now
  As if a halo circled them;
And on the mount beneath his beam
  The King of Swerga's garden smiles,
In which by many a gurgling stream
  The god his time in pleasure whiles.
Here Vayu through the charming wood
For ever creeps in gentlest mood;
Now o'er the bowing grass he goes,
Now stirs the fragrance of the rose;
Here many a flower of lovely hue,
  Famed in the lore of former time,
Blooms glittering with the diamond dew
  And sweetening the heavenly clime.
Young roses through the passing breeze,
To taste their sweets invite the bees;
Here fountains round the heavenly bowers
Perpetual fall, and glittering showers
Of diamonds, pearls, and stars descend,
And sweet celestial music lend
Unto the ears of mortals blessed,
For pious deeds, with heavenly rest.
The garden edge is compassed round
With trees, with lasting verdure crowned;
And in the garden's centre stands
A palace built by heavenly hands;
With sapphires decked, the golden walls
Of Satakratu's courtly halls
Reflecting fling their beauteous light,
And glisten round all fair and bright.
The snow-white pavements made have been
Of chrysolites of brightest sheen,
Where sweetest flowers of lovely hue
Are strewed upon with drops of dew.

The outer wall is smoothed all o'er
With rubies glittering more and more;
And through the garden's trees appears,
  Like morning's light in winter sky,
Ere the resplendent Surya rears
  His glorious face of light on high;
As if in floods of ruby light,
The court is bathed and made so bright.
But lo! a throng afar appears,
Like vanished joys of former years;
So indistinct, that scarce the eye
Its faint progression can descry.
As when at morning's dubious light,
A star or two appears at sight;
And now beheld, and now no more,
  They glimmer in the growing shine;
So like a mass of dim light o'er
  The garden move the gods divine;
And 'midst them those who greater are
Shine like so many stars afar—
Now, more and more advance they nigh,
With breasts erect and statures high;
With steps majestically slow;
With looks cast on the ground below.
Before them Indra, dignified
With royal mien and royal pride,
Proceeds.—Th' immortals go to where
The court is shining bright and fair.

The "Hindu Festivals" are pieces which can scarcely be relished by readers who are not familiar with their mythological allusions. They, nevertheless, contain many pretty passages; and notes are added for the instruction of the unlearned.

The smaller pieces, generally speaking, are less correct than the principal ones, owing, doubtless, to less care having been bestowed upon them. Still there is not one which is discreditable to the young poet, and which does not tend to vindicate his nation from a charge brought indiscriminately against all its poets, ancient and modern, that they are wholly deficient in sentiment, and incapable of conveying their thoughts by other than extravagant and impure images.

THE CULINA BRAHMINS.

A CONTROVERSY of an interesting character has sprung up, in the principal presidency of India, amongst the natives chiefly, regarding the Culina brahmins, the fruits of which may possibly check, or entirely stop, an abuse which must materially influence the morals of the native population of Bengal.

The Culinas, or Koolins, are a class of brahmins said to have been distinguished from the rest by Balala Séna, raja of Ghour, some five or six centuries ago, who, to encourage learning and an adherence to the Shastras, amongst the brahmins, divided them into three orders, the first and most honourable of which were denominated Culinas, from *Cula*, "a race," and who were required to possess nine qualifications: 1st. to observe the peculiar duties of brahmins; 2d. to be meek; 3d. to be learned; 4th. to be of good character; 5th. to be disposed to visit holy places; 6th. to be devout; 7th. to be averse to receiving gifts from the impure; 8th. to be fond of an ascetic life; 9th. to be liberal. These Culinas and their descendants, in consequence, enjoy vast consideration, even amongst the other brahmins, who invariably yield them the seat of honour, and their alliance in marriage is coveted as a great distinction.

From this last circumstance an evil of great magnitude appears to have arisen. A Culina brahmin may marry, or give his son in marriage to, a woman of an inferior order; but his daughters must marry persons of his own order, or remain unmarried. When Culinas marry a woman of an inferior order, they receive large presents of money; and as they are not limited in the number of wives, some of them convert this privilege into a source of pecuniary profit; and it is said that many of the disreputable Culinas marry from twenty to a hundred wives each. In the mean time, the sons of Culinas being generally pre-engaged in these venal matches, their daughters can find no husbands; and consequently too frequently form irregular connexions.

The vicious effects of this practice are detailed by Mr. Ward, in his account of the castes of the Hindus:*

Each kooleenu marries at least two wives; one the daughter of a bramhun of his own order, and the other of a shrotriyu; the former he generally leaves at her father's, the other he takes to his own house. It is essential to the honour of a kooleenu, that he have one daughter, but by the birth of many daughters he sinks in respect: hence he dreads more than other Hindoos the birth of daughters. Some inferior kooleenus marry many wives. I have heard of persons having 120. Thus the creation of this *order of merit* has ended in a state of monstrous polygamy, which has no parallel in the history of human depravity. Amongst the Turks, seraglios are confined to men of wealth; but here, a Hindoo brahmun possessing only a shred of cloth and a poita, keeps more than a hundred mistresses. Many have fifteen or twenty, and others forty or fifty each. Numbers procure a subsistence by this excessive polygamy: at their marriages they obtain large presents, and as often as they visit these wives, they receive presents from the father; and thus, having married

* *View of the Hindoos*, vol. I, p. 81.

into forty or fifty families, a kooleenu goes from house to house, and is fed, clothed, &c. Some old men, after the wedding, never see the female; others visit her once in three or four years. A respectable kooleenu never lives with the wife who remains in the house of her parents; he sees her occasionally, as a friend rather than as a husband, and dreads to have offspring by her, as he thereby sinks in honour. Children born in the houses of their fathers-in-law are never owned by the father. In consequence of this state of things, both the married and unmarried daughters of the kooleenus are plunged into an abyss of misery; and the inferior orders are now afraid of giving their daughters to these nobles among the bramhuns.

These customs are the cause of infinite evils: kooleenu married women, neglected by their husbands, in hundreds of instances, live in adultery; in some cases with the knowledge of their parents. The houses of ill-fame at Calcutta, and other large towns, are filled with the daughters of kooleenu bramhuns; and the husbands of these women have lately been found, to a most extraordinary extent, among the most notorious and dangerous dakaits (decoits): so entirely degraded are these favourites of Bullalsenu!*

A letter, professing to be written by a Hindu, signed "An unmarried Brahmin," appeared in the *Sumachar Durpun*, a newspaper published for circulation amongst the natives, partly in Bengalee and partly in English, and known to be edited by Mr. Marshman, one of the missionaries at Serampore College, in which the writer exposed the abuses attending the inordinate privileges of the Culina class, which gave them the monopoly of the brahmin females, and intimated that it was desirable that government should interpose and put a stop to these practices, grounding his argument upon the late interposition in respect to suttees.

The editor of the *Durpun*, in commenting upon this letter, observes that no practice entailed greater misery on the inhabitants of Bengal; that the original ground of the distinction conferred upon the Culina brahmins, was their superior virtue and attainments; and that, so far from the distinction being now justifiable on that ground, there are not at present a fourth of the number of men of learning among the Culinas as among any other class of brahmins. The writer confirms Mr. Ward's account in some particulars, and adds:

The natural consequence of this system is, that while a kooleenu is paid for marrying a young woman, those brahmuns who are not kooleenus are obliged to pay a high price for their wives, and are frequently constrained to borrow money at a high interest, to the extent of three, four, or five hundred rupees, and continue to labour under a heavy load of debt for many years. This is indeed a crying evil, and productive of much immorality, as well as of great unhappiness.

* Mr. Ward adds, in a note, the following horrible particulars: "it is universally admitted among the Hindoos, that the practice of causing abortions prevails to a most dreadful extent among the women. A Kooleenu brahmin assured me, that he had heard of more than fifty women, daughters of Koolenus, confess these murders. To remove my doubts, he referred me to an instance which took place in the village where he was born, when the woman was removed in the night to an adjoining village, till she had taken medicines, &c. Her paramour and his friends were about to be seized, on a charge of murder, when the woman returned home, having recovered from the indisposition occasioned by the medicine she had taken. On making further inquiry into this subject, a friend, upon whose authority I can implicitly rely, assured me, that a very respectable and learned bramhun, who certainly was not willing to charge his countrymen with more vices than they possessed, told him it was supposed that *a thousand of these abortions took place in Calcutta every month!*"

This system prevails only in Bengal; it is contrary to the rules of the shastrus, and inimical to the happiness of the people; and as it was established by royal authority alone, the Hindoos flatter themselves that it may be abolished by the supreme power now reigning in India. Assuredly no greater boon of a temporal character could be bestowed on the whole class of brahmuns than the abrogation of this pernicious practice; and we feel confident that if the leading members of society in Bengal would join in a petition to Government, pointing out the peculiar hardship of the present practice, as well as the mode in which it may be removed, the petition would meet with a favourable reception.

The *Chundrika*, a purely Hindu paper, and the organ of the Dhurma Subha, a society for promoting the observance of Hindu institutions, took up the cause of the Culinas, and, in an angry article, professed to answer the *Durpun*. The defence, however, is any thing but satisfactory. The editor says:

To every one of his (the letter-writer's) assertions, we are prepared to give an answer; and it would require no effort to establish the proof of his falsehoods. But for the present we are restrained from doing so; because we cannot tell whether this writer be a Christian, or a Unitarian, or a Mahomedan. If he be either of these, he is not competent to take a share in this discussion respecting the division of castes and the holy shastras. If he be a Hindoo, on clearly declaring his name, place of abode, and caste, his mistake shall be rectified!

With respect to the observations of the editor of the *Durpun*, he says:

The whole of what he has heard respecting the koolins is utterly false; for their honour was not conferred by Raja Bullal Sen. The koolins existed in ancient times; and Bullal Sen, being a learned king, listened to the poorans and other shastras, and according to the opinion of many pundits establishing all these persons, merely confirmed the order of distinction to be bestowed upon them individually in succession. None are perfectly acquainted with the truth in this matter, except the pundits of the *Kool* shastras (pedigrees). The ghutuks of this country are conversant with these shastras; and they are able to give the pedigree of all brahmuns from the beginning, and are fully acquainted with the nature of that honour which belongs to the koolins. Amongst secular persons and pundits of other shastras, scarcely any person is to be found possessed of any knowledge of this shastra. If the editor of the *Durpun* wants information on this subject, let him call a number of the ghutuks and he will obtain it. After that, let him give information to his countrymen and to Government. But if he listens to common persons on the subjects of the koolins, his wisdom will be deformed by the contamination of error. There is no danger of loss to the koolins, nor any probability of success attending his representation to Government respecting the marriages of bramhuns: Government will never attend to it, for the editor of the *Durpun* is a Christian, and can have no interest in a Hindoo practice, but considering such to be evil and injurious, has become desirous of its abolition. This the Governor General can easily comprehend; for if all Hindoos were to represent it was the custom in some caste for the daughters to marry whomsoever they chose, and that even without the consent of their father and mother, and with such degradation as to unite themselves to harees and dooms, and to pray that such a custom should be abolished, would Government attend to such a representation? Were objects to be obtained merely by having them published in a newspaper

or written in a book, then all the Hindoo customs would long before this have been abolished; for the missionary gentlemen have left no subject untouched; and the editor of the *Durpun* has not failed to do his part, and does not now. Our Government, in watching over its subjects, is swayed by no one, that it should violate the religious observances of any caste. If it did so, the people would be distressed, and the distress of the people would not produce prosperity to the state. If the editor of the *Durpun* is anxious for the good of this country, then it is not proper for him to shew hostility to its religion, and manners, and customs, or to seek the overthrow of any part of them. If there is any thing faulty in the practices of any class, the people of that class can themselves decide upon it; and if it ought to be abolished, and there is any need of an application to Government, there is nothing to prevent them making it.

All the material parts of the charge are thus left untouched, even unnoticed, by a writer who would have impugned them if he could.

Finding that the question had excited a good deal of interest in the circles of native society at Calcutta, the editor of the *Durpun* returned to the subject. He begins by stating, as the result of his further inquiries, that he finds that the Culinas, as a body, were not deserving of the censure contained in his former remarks; that "those, who have never been dishonoured by unequal matches, never think of marrying more than two, or, at the utmost, three wives;" and that "the practice of marrying thirty, forty, fifty, or a hundred wives, for a livelihood, is confined to the descendants of those, the lustre of whose patrician honour has already been diminished by inferior marriages." The writer then shews, from the Shastras and authoritative writers, that polygamy is contrary to the Hindu law, and that selling of daughters in marriage is expressly forbidden by Menu and Casyapa, one of the most revered and most ancient of the Hindu theological writers. He concludes:—

Our brother editor has made one assertion in his last paper, which rather staggers us. He alleges that the kooleenus trace their origin to Brumha; granted. But he also says, that their genealogical records from Brumha to the present day are in writing. Now, as Brumha existed before the Sutyu yogu, and as 32,92,930 years have passed since the beginning of that yogu, if the genealogies of all the kooleenus during this long period really exist, the whole world is not large enough to contain them, even supposing these books to be piled as high as Mount Soomeroo. There must be some little error in this calculation.

We shall now give an extract from another native paper, the *Cowmoodi:*

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the great defects of the modern kooleenus, which had remained concealed in the minds of our fellow-countrymen like a lamp shrouded from view, are now become so manifest. The editor of the *Durpun* is now bringing them to light in that paper; and the great benefit which he is conferring is too manifest to require to be made known to the wise. He is receiving the blessing of many eminent men for his exertions. Although it is manifest, upon a very slight examination, that the editor is needlessly undergoing the labour of replying to the unfounded remarks of the editor of the *Chundrika;* yet, upon a closer examination, his labour will not be found to be useless, for the constant agitation of this subject in the shape of replies must produce increasing advantage. And although those who, like the editor

of the *Chundrika*, are careless whether a thing be useful or pernicious, may derive no benefit from the discussion, yet we feel convinced that the magnanimous will feel gratified by the agitation of this subject.

Just as a drop of rain from the Swantee constellation, if it fall upon a heap of ashes, produces no fruit, but falling upon the head of the elephant, produces a jewel!

One of the English papers (the *India Gazette*) has inserted a letter from a native correspondent, who, like the "Unmarried Brahmin," is of opinion that Government should interfere. He represents the Culinas, generally, as an ignorant, unprincipled, and unfeeling race, destitute of property themselves, and as introducing, by these mercenary marriages, misery into families. "The government," he observes, "which out of compassion for the fate of Hindoo women, has adopted an equally bold and decisive measure to save them from the flaming pile, ought to take proper steps for rendering their condition such as not to induce them to commit the same violence to their lives, only in a different mode and in secrecy, with the disadvantage of the absence of that hope of future reward which existed in the other case, and the presence of the horror of future punishment;" and he puts the case very forcibly in the following passage: "every man at all acquainted with the state of Hindoo society must admit that the evils described are in existence; that they are evils which ought to be removed none will question; that the sources of these evils—polygamy and the sale of females in marriage—are opposed to the Hindoo religion, no pundit, who is not interested to maintain the contrary, will deny."

In the remarks of the editor of the *India Gazette* we are disposed to concur:

We are not surprised that the native defenders of the koolins, who must know the effects produced by the practice, deal only in abuse of their opponents. It is the only weapon adapted to their cause, for it will not bear a moment's calm examination; and if any European or Christian writer has seemed to give his sanction to the practice, this can only arise, we are persuaded, from a want of acquaintance with its real nature and consequences, or probably from a well-founded disapproval of the means proposed to be employed for its suppression. A call has been made on Government to suppress it, grounded on the interposition of the supreme authority for the prevention of widow-burning; and the respectable editor of the *Sumachar Durpun*, while he disclaims any wish that Government should interfere in the domestic arrangements of the natives, yet seems to consider some sort of interference desirable, by which the monopoly of wives by the koolins might be prevented. We do not perceive how this object could be effected without interfering with the domestic arrangements of the natives. At present, we must regard such interference as impolitic and unnecessary, perhaps we might say impracticable. An authoritative prohibition of the practice it would at least be very difficult to enforce. In those countries where monogamy is the law of the land, and where it is congenial with the long-established habits and feelings of the people, the first wife, in a case of bigamy, has powerful interests and motives to induce her to bring the delinquent to justice; but here polygamy prevails, and is founded both on the law of the country and on the sentiments

of the people, and in the cases to which we are referring, the alliance of the polygamist is sought as an honour. In such a state of things, the prohibition of the practice, even if it were politic or necessary, would be vain and incapable of being enforced. But such interference is entirely opposed to good policy, and has nothing to do with the proper business of Government. There are many evils that exist in society, but which it is beyond the province of any government to seek by direct means to remove. The Hindoo parent, who gives his daughter in marriage to a polygamist, does so knowingly and voluntarily—not only without force, but in the expectation of a positive advantage from the purchased alliance. If he did not give her in marriage to a koolin, he must give her in marriage to some one else, and the effect, therefore, of any prohibitory act of authority would be to deprive the parent, and to assume for Government, the right of making the selection. It may be, that in a proper state of society, neither would have that right; but of the two, the parent is most entitled to it, and the interference of Government would be wholly unjustifiable and tyrannical. The case of the abolition of suttee-burning has been adduced, but it has no real application; for neither life nor limb is in danger, nor is any force employed against either the native parent or his offspring. It is a transaction throughout, in which, whatever its evils, nothing is given, or taken, or done, contrary either to natural or positive law.

Looking, however, at the actual evils inflicted on society by the practice, it is extremely desirable to devise some remedy for removing them; and the only remedy that will be found effectual must be drawn from the moral sense of the community, inflicting deserved infamy on the koolin brahmuns who degrade themselves by mercenary marriages, and exciting Hindoo parents to rescue their female offspring from the destitution and disgrace which such connections entail. We consider the present discussion as an indication of the increasing strength which the moral feeling of the native community is acquiring, and we hope, therefore, that it will be occasionally revived, until at last the sound and moral part of native society shall have sufficient influence to put down the practice by the mere force of their own pleasure.

Discussions of this kind, discreetly initiated, will certainly do much good, and effect a speedier eradication of the evils of the Hindu system than any other expedient whatsoever.

We perceive it is stated by Mr. Ward, that, in 1815, some Hindus of high caste were on the eve of petitioning the British government to interfere with the view of breaking up this monopoly of wives by the Culinas, on the ground of its preventing many persons from entering the marriage-state.

INDIAN HISTORY.

No. IV.

We are not disposed to adopt the hypothesis of M. de Marlés, concerning the original peopling of Hindustan, a problem that is perhaps altogether incapable of a satisfactory solution. But it must have struck the most transient visitants of that country, that the population of India is derived from various sources, and that the almost endless diversities of feature, form, and complexion, in the inhabitants, bear the most undeniable testimony to the diversity of their descent and origin. It appears, however, to be a fact almost demonstrable, that Egyptian colonies had in a very early period been established in India. When the Portuguese first touched the coast of Malabar, they found there, if their relations are worthy of credit, a small Abyssinian community, governed by their own laws, and constituting, in every respect, an independent republic: a fact from which an ancient settlement may be fairly inferred. At that period, it was not unusual to confound the natives of Abyssinia with those of Egypt. When Sevagee, the founder of the Mahratta empire, revolted against the rajah of Bejapoor, three considerable provinces of that country belonged to Abyssinian chieftains, and it is well known that they rendered eminent service to Aurungzebe, in his war with the Mahrattas. We pass over the author's conjectures relative to the establishment of Jewish tribes in Hindustan, because it rests upon a narrow and incomplete induction. His observations on the origin of the Parsees is entitled to considerable respect. When the caliphs had overthrown the domination of the Persians, and extinguished the dynasty of the Sassanides, in the year 652 before Christ, some of the fire-worshippers, to escape the intolerant fury of their Mahomedan vanquishers, sought an asylum on the coast of Guzerat. They were hospitably received by the native princes, and, in a short time, they formed a large establishment; but, although they remained unmolested by mild and tolerant Hindus, their numbers seem to have remained nearly stationary; and in all probability the whole race would have been extinct, but for the succession of new colonies, with which the revolutions of Persia fed the original settlement.

Christianity, M. de Marlés remarks, has at various periods struggled to establish itself in India. But the utmost obscurity hangs over the early history of the Christian establishments. The writers who have endeavoured to elucidate this most disputable point have been led, by the delusions of zeal, to take for granted all that they were required to prove. It is probable, however, that Christians settled themselves in Hindustan towards the close of the first century of our era; and that at a later period they had respectable establishments on both coasts of the peninsula, but chiefly on the eastern side. But they were mostly Nestorians, and they may therefore be presumed to have arrived from Egypt by the ordinary route of the merchants of that country who trafficked with India. With regard to the settlement founded by the Apostle Thomas, M. de Marlés is inclined to consider it wholly apocryphal. The mission of St. Thomas, notwithstanding, is not wholly unsupported by evidence. The first historian who mentions it is

Socrates, the continuator of the ecclesiastical history of Eusebius. According to that authority, St. Thomas is said to have received by lot the province of Parthia, which, since the death of Alexander, had become a powerful empire by the conquest of the entire dominions of the Seleucides, that is, of Bactria, and the provinces bordering upon the Indus. According to Eusebius, the fact is confirmed by an unbroken tradition. It has also been argued, that the apostolical mission of St. Thomas must have been well known in the third century, inasmuch as the heresiarch Manes is said to have sent one of his disciples, whose name was Thomas, into the same part of India, and that the whole story was generated by the confusion incident to an identity of name. St. Jerome states that Christian pilgrims from India travelled every year to Jerusalem. Procopius also remarks, that the Indian Christians first brought the silk-worm to Constantinople; and Marco Polo (no slight testimony) describes a town, on the Malabar coast, where a numerous and flourishing colony of Christians had been planted for a long space of time, who had preserved the body of St. Thomas, of which even the Hindus never spoke but with great veneration.

But the fact is stoutly denied by other reasoners. They laugh at the story of Manes and his pretended disciple, and remark that the name of India was loosely applied by the early travellers to Arabia, Colchis, and Æthiopia. Haiton, an Armenian, who visited India at the end of the third century, found only one town which was partly peopled by Christians. The Portuguese found no Christians on their arrival but the Nestorians. The first Catholic Christians were those who accompanied the Portuguese expedition. "Be this as it may," observes our author, "the number of Christians in that country, with the exception of Europeans, is very inconsiderable. It would be difficult to find more than 12,000 of that communion; and even these are composed only of the lowest caste, or rather of the abject races who are excluded from all castes. The slow progress of Christianity in India is chiefly attributable to the inviolable attachment of the natives to their own doctrines, and to the distinction of castes. A change of religion by a Hindu implies the renunciation of the most cherished prerogatives of their birth, and would in effect level them with the Pariahs, whom they hold in contempt and abhorrence. Besides, Christians drink intoxicating liquors, and eat the flesh of the cow."—"The Catholic missionaries," says M. Sonnerat, "were so sensible of this obstacle to conversion, that they studiously affected to dress after the fashion of the brahmins, and like them to decline all intercourse with the Pariahs." With regard to spirituous liquors, if M. de Marlés had conversed with persons who had recently resided in India, he would have made ample deductions from the generality of his remark. European habits are insensibly stealing upon the natives of India, particularly on those whose rank, wealth, or acquirements throw them into a close contact with English society. Claret, Madeira, and even brandy are not held in utter abhorrence by the native gentlemen of Calcutta and Madras.

M. de Marlés' chapter on the ancient and modern commerce of India bespeaks considerable research. From the earliest ages, the productions

of India appear to have been among the principal articles of mercantile traffic, and the first commercial adventures were employed in the procuring and transmission of Indian commodities. Even prior to the Mosaic era, the intercourse with India existed; and amongst the various branches of Sabian and Phœnician trade, that which was carried on between Hindustan and the ports of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea was the most important and lucrative. Our author states the well known historical facts relative to the ancient commerce of India somewhat too rhetorically, as our readers may perceive from the following passage, which may serve as a pretty fair specimen of the general style of the work. "The Arabians were undoubtedly the first people who traded with India. Confined to a barren desert and shut up by the sea, which on three sides washes their shores, they confided themselves to the ocean that encircled them, and pushed their frail barks towards the east. The favoured countries of the east have always attracted the first curiosity of man. He seems to have thought that in directing his course towards the rising sun, he would find a world more young, a nature less exhausted. The craving after happiness (besoin de bonheur) which he perpetually feels,—the instinct that impels whithersoever it is to be found;—such was the predominant motive of his restless wanderings. Happy the people, whom the sun enlightens with his first rays, had they *never* known only the arrival of a simple and virtuous race upon their coasts! The Arabian traveller reposed upon the shores of India; he found there the incense, the perfumes that he loved:" but M. de Marlés' declamation upon a topic in itself too simple to require any such embellishment, must be given in his own untranslateable diction. We despair of rendering it common justice. "L'Arabe voyageur se reposa sur les côtes de l'Inde; il y vit l'encens, les parfumes qu'il aimait; il les rapporta dans sa patrie, et des idées de fortune se mélant ensuite au doux sentiment qui l'agitait, il alla vendre aux Egyptiens ces precieuses denrées."

We hasten our escape from this cloud of words, to sum up the substance of the facts relative to the ancient trade of India in language, we trust, not less perspicuous though probably less brilliant. It is obvious that a trade, corresponding to that which is still carried on between Bombay and Muscat, must have existed in all ages. As vessels coming with the monsoon for the Persian Gulf make Muscat, so those bound to Hadramant or Aden, run down their longitude to the coast of Africa; and here too, as Dr. Vincent has remarked, from the earliest periods that the monsoons were known to the Arabian traders, marts would be established. The Egyptians themselves were not navigators, but Egypt became necessarily the channel of a large portion of the Indian trade as well as that of Ethiopia; and Thebes and Coptos, no doubt, owed to that commerce their wealth and greatness. Another line of communication was from the port of Eziongeber, at the head of the Ælanitic Gulf, overland to Rhinocolura. Thither all the commodities brought from India were conveyed overland, by a route much shorter and more practicable than that by which the productions of the east were carried at a subsequent period from the opposite shores of the Arabian Gulf to the Nile. At Rhinocolura they were re-shipped, and trans-

ported by an easy navigation to Tyre, from whence they were distributed throughout the world. "This, as it is the earliest route of communication with India of which we have an authentic description, had so many advantages," says Dr. Robertson, "over any ever known before the modern discovery of a new course to the east, that the Phenicians could supply other nations with the productions of India in greater abundance and at a cheaper rate than any people of antiquity. To this circumstance, which for a considerable time secured to them a monopoly of that trade, was owing not only the extraordinary wealth of individuals, which rendered the merchants of Tyre princes, and her traffickers the honourable of the earth; but the extensive power of the state itself, which first taught mankind what vast resources a commercial people possess, and what great exertions they are capable of making."*

"At this epoch," observes M. de Marlés, "commerce even in India was in the most flourishing state." The Institutes of Menu confirm the fact; a book, the date of which, accurately computed by Sir W. Jones, ascends to at least twelve centuries before Christ, and contains many regulations, which, referring to maritime navigation, seem to prove that the natives of India were familiar with the ocean and the art of navigation, for a long period before the other nations of the world. But our author has overlooked a commercial communication with India which was probably the most ancient of all, *viz.* that which was maintained by the Persians and Assyrians, by way of Bactria and the Caspian provinces. Of an early intercourse between Persia and India abundant proof is to be traced in the language, traditions, and religion of the two countries. Balkh, the mother of cities, the Mecca of the Magians, the capital of Persia in her heroic ages, and at a later period of a Greek kingdom, was indebted to this cause for its advantageous commercial position, and its immense wealth. Bactria was the key of Central India, the link between the east and the west. It was the great rendezvous on the high road from the Caspian gates, not only to the country of the *Indi*, but to Sogdiana and Serica; and by this route a commercial intercourse was maintained between China and ancient Europe. The produce of India in like manner was transported on the backs of camels from the banks of the Indus to the Oxus, down which river they were conveyed to the Caspian Sea, and distributed, partly by land-carriage and partly by navigable rivers, through the different countries lying between the Caspian and the Euxine. The magnitude and value of this commerce may be inferred from the fact, that Seleucus Nicator, at the time of his assassination, entertained thoughts of forming a junction between the two seas by means of a canal.† It seems to have been exclusively from the Persians, that Herodotus derived his slender information relative to India, and the extent and value of the Indian trade affords the only explanation of the fact which he mentions, that under Darius Hystaspes, the Indian satrapy furnished a tribute of gold equal to 4680 Eubœan talents of silver, being nearly one-third of the whole annual revenue derived from the twenty satrapies of the kingdom.

The maritime trade with India was long monopolized by Egypt, which,

* Robertson's Disquisition, sect. i. † Plin. Nat. Hist., as cited by Robertson.

under the Ptolemys, became transformed into a naval power. The old Egyptians were not navigators, and their merchants were contented with being the factors of the lucrative trade of which the Nile was the channel. Thebes and Memphis were consequently inland cities. The policy of the Macedonian monarchs was the reverse; and Ptolemy transferred the seat of government to the capital which Alexander had founded, with the express view of rendering it the emporium of the Indian trade. The most strenuous exertions of the Greek sovereigns of Egypt were directed to the promotion of commerce and geographical discovery. Their immense library contained copies of all the memoirs and documents written by the officers who attended Alexander on his expedition. These, with other materials, were for the first time embodied by Eratosthenes, the librarian, into a general system of geography, calculated for the use of the learned and mercantile reader. Aided by these lights, and stimulated by their own spirit of enterprize, the merchants of Alexandria did not long content themselves with receiving Indian commodities by the channel of Arabia Felix. The first recorded voyage to India is said to have been performed by an adventurer of the name of Eudoxus, who afterwards employed all his efforts in attempting to circumnavigate Africa. The details of his voyage are not given, nor is there any other account of the course by which Egyptian vessels found their way into the Indian seas. Our only full knowledge of this navigation is derived from the valuable work entitled the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea.*

Egypt, become a Roman province, lost its rank as an independent state, observes M. de Marlés, but continued its commerce with India, a commerce which grew into great prosperity, and was carried on by land through Palmyra over the deserts of Syria. This celebrated city became thus a vast commercial emporium, and rose into such wealth and power, that after the Roman conquest of Syria, it maintained its liberty for two centuries, and defied alike the Roman and the Parthian invader. This commerce was carried on by sea at first by the route traced by the Ptolemys, at a later period, across the ocean. Hippalus, a courageous and expert navigator, had remarked the regularity and the constancy of the monsoons; he, therefore, stretched at once out to sea, and arrived at the port of Musiris, about twenty-four years after the subjugation of Egypt by the Roman arms; and the wind, of which he availed himself, was afterwards called by his name. Asiatic luxury corrupted Rome under Augustus and his successors. Constantine transplanted the seat of empire to Byzantium, and it was in this capital that the commerce of India was concentrated; aromatic spices, pearls, jewels, and silk fabrics were the chief articles of trade.

"In consequence of the rapid progress of Islamism," continues M. de Marlés, "a century after Justinian, new manners, new interests arose amongst the nations of Asia. The Arabians were eager to acquire the commerce which had enriched the countries they had overrun, and the city of Bussora, founded by Omar, the second caliph, auspiciously situated at the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates, was not long before it eclipsed

* Translated and illustrated by Dr. Vincent. The author, Arrian, is said to have been an Alexandrian merchant in the time of Claudius.

the glory of Alexandria. The ports of Egypt were shut even against Europeans, and the commodities of India were distributed only by the hands of the Arabians. In the meantime, the inhabitants of Constantinople, unable to endure the privation imposed on them by the conquerors of Persia and Syria, fitted out caravans, which, after a journey of three months across the deserts of Tartary, arrived on the frontiers of China, or leaving the Oxus near its source, reached the Indus and penetrated the northern provinces of India. These caravans were constantly exposed to the attacks of the Tartars, the Kurds, and Turks; but the appetite for gain prevailed over the fear of danger, and Constantinople was not only supplied itself with eastern commodities for her own consumption, but distributed the surplus over the great cities of Europe. Of this trade, the Venetians were the factors; they exported goods from Constantinople to all the western markets. The Genoese, jealous of their prosperity, aided the Greeks in driving the Latin emperors from the imperial throne, in order to re-establish on it the ancient dynasty, and in return for this service they obtained the same commercial privileges which had enriched their rivals.

"This state of things did not last long: the Portuguese doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and in thirty years acquired the exclusive possession of an immense commerce, and established a political and maritime dominion in India, which existed for more than a century. The Dutch, the French, the English, the Danes, and the Austrians followed the steps of the Portuguese. The articles of commerce between India and Europe have been always the same. The statements of Alexander's officers 2,000 years ago, and repeated by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy 500 or 600 years later, are conformable to the state of Indian trade at this day. It consisted of cotton and silk goods, precious stones, and spices. Silk was so dear a commodity in ancient times, that the use of it was confined to the affluent. Just before the reign of Aurelian it sold for its weight in gold. The market of India which was the most frequented was that of Baroach.

"Bengal derives from the peninsula the produce of that part of India, for which she pays in muslins, silk, and saltpetre. Opium and pearls she procures chiefly from the Maldives and the Moluccas; and sandal-wood, pepper, cardamums, and cocoa-nut oil from the Dekkan and the Malabar coast. The author of an article inserted in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society (a native of Cashmere) attributes the wealth which still exists in Hindustan, in spite of the dreadful devastations that have desolated that country, to the immense importation of bullion derived from time immemorial from her foreign commerce. In support of his opinion, he cites the examples of the caliphs, who were not rich, though their dominion extended over Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Spain, whilst money has always abounded in India. Towards the thirteenth century, when the traffic was carried on with India both by Constantinople and Alexandria, the consequences of the immense drain of specie which it absorbed were severely felt; and nothing less than the mines of Peru and Mexico could have afterwards enabled Europe to continue so disadvantageous a commerce, which exhausted her precious metals for articles without intrinsic value, and which,

in a few years, left no traces of their existence. At this day the English replace a part of the bullion they expend by contributions levied in their territorial possessions, or in the countries *they protect* against the Mahrattas; but Europe derives no benefit from it, *because that which is not consumed in administrative expenses*, is employed in their trade with China. Perhaps the best way of establishing a compensation between India and Europe, and of preventing the waste of the precious metals, would be to inspire the Hindus with a taste for our produce, so that a traffic of exchange merely should be established; but such results will always find insuperable obstacles in the religious ideas of the people and the fixed immutability of their customs."

This slight sketch of the ancient commercial relations of India is evidently imperfect, but such as it is, with the exception of some disputable points of no considerable moment, it may enable the reader of M. de Marlés' history to form some tolerably correct and comprehensive notions of the subject. The more important topics of this work will be the subject of a future article.

ON AN ABSENT FRIEND.

(*From the Chinese.**)

In the upper room of a Seaou † temple, I sat watching the fall of the evening shades;

While the curling smoke and the distant sounds of the king-stone ‡ music spread through the lonely wood;

The zephyrs, softly blowing over the cool stream agitated the leaves of the white pin flowers;§

And the hoar-frost was falling on the autumnal hills, thickly strewed with faded leaves.

Looking at the cloudless sky, nought could I see but the wildgoose flying in the clear horizon.

Under the bright moon-shine, I listened to the distant sound of villagers beating out their rice;

Then, thinking of the friend, whom I had not seen for more than a year gone-by,

I sat at a window, shaded with pine trees, striking the cords of an harmonious king.‖

* *Canton Register.*

† A Chinese monarch, named Seaou, having built numerous temples to Bud'h, caused them all to be named after himself.

‡ A certain stone used as a musical instrument.

§ A flower similar to the water-lily.

‖ A stringed instrument held in great repute among the ancients.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

The third book of the division of criminal laws, is entitled "Quarrelling and Fighting." The precision and nicety, with which the various species of assault and battery are discriminated, and their amount of punishment is apportioned, constitute a characteristic feature in this singular body of laws.

In all ordinary cases of quarrelling, where a blow is struck, with hand or foot, if an assignable hurt or wound is produced thereby, the penalty is thirty blows; if no such hurt or wound appears, twenty blows; if a cudgel or similar weapon is used, the penalty is thirty blows, and if a hurt is occasioned thereby, forty blows. Tearing away more than an inch of hair it punished with fifty blows, and if a blow draws blood from the eye or ear, or occasions it to flow from the stomach, the penalty is eighty blows, which is also the punishment for throwing filth or ordure upon the head or face. Breaking a tooth, a toe, a finger, or any bone in the body, wounding an eye, materially injuring ear or nose, scalding with hot water, burning with fire, wounding with copper or iron needles, or filling up the mouth and nose with filth, subject the offender to 100 blows. The section goes on, at considerable length, to enumerate, in the same manner, the various possible injuries that may be done to an individual short of death, with their respective penalties, as far as 100 blows, perpetual banishment to the distance of 3,000 *le*, and the forfeiture of half the offender's property to the support of the person injured.

When there are more offenders than one, who attack jointly, they are punishable according to the severity of the blows they inflict respectively, except the original contriver of a premeditated attack, who suffers more severely. If murder happens in an affray, the person who struck the last and severest blow is esteemed the principal in the homicide. In the case of a combat between two persons, or of several engaging in an affray, striking each other promiscuously, the individuals are punishable according to the blows duly ascertained, and proved by examination of the effects, to have been received, except that those who merely return blows, and have right and justice on their side, are liable to two degrees less punishment. "As for instance," says the text; "let Kia and Yee be supposed to quarrel and fight, and that Kia deprives Yee of an eye, and Yee deprives Kia of a tooth; now the injury sustained by Yee is the heaviest, and subjects Kia to the punishment of 100 blows and three years' banishment, whilst the lesser injury sustained by Kia subjects Yee to a punishment of 100 blows only; nevertheless, if it appears that Kia only returned the attack, and had the right on his side, his punishment shall be reduced two degrees, and accordingly amount to eighty blows and two years' banishment: on the contrary, if Yee only returned the attack and had the right in the dispute, his punishment shall be reduced two degrees, and amount to eighty blows only." Such is the systematic exactitude of the law of battery in China.

When an individual is wounded, the person who inflicted the wound is responsible for the consequences for a certain period, determined by the

magistrates; that is, he is bound to provide medicines for the wounded person, and is answerable for his death, during the period, either on account of such wound or from any external cause operating thereon. A supplemental clause limits the period of responsibility for gun-shot wounds to forty days.

Brawls within the precincts of the imperial residence are punishable *per se;* and if a blow be struck, or if the sound of the voices of the disputants reach the apartment of his majesty, the penalty is fifty blows, which falls upon both parties.

Striking a member of the imperial family is a high offence, and is punishable according to a complex scale, calculated according to the nature of the blows and the degree of relationship which the insulted individual bears to the sovereign.

Blows interchanged between officers of government are punishable according to the comparative rank of the parties. Persons not in the service of government assaulting an officer are punishable more severely than co-ordinate or independent officers striking each other. Disciples and apprentices striking their masters are punishable two degrees more severely than in ordinary cases of assault. The reason of this rule is given in the preamble to the section: "a knowledge of letters, of husbandry, of arts and manufactures, and of commerce, cannot be acquired without regular discipline, and sufficient apprenticeship, and gratitude is therefore due to those from whom the necessary instruction has been received. A disciple of the literary class is held to be bound in gratitude from the very commencement of his apprenticeship; but the disciples of husbandry or agriculture, of arts and manufactures, and of commerce, are only held to be thus bound, after having concluded their apprenticeships, and severally entered into the professions, the knowledge of which they had thereby acquired."

The slave-law of China recognizes, though, perhaps, in a less degree, the hateful distinctions which mark that of almost every country where slavery exists. A slave striking a freeman is punished, proportionably to the consequences, one degree more severely than in cases between equals. A freeman striking a slave is, in like manner, punished less severely than in ordinary cases. But in the case of the death of a slave, in consequence of the injury received, and in the case of a slave having been killed designedly, the offender is to be strangled: thereby providing an effectual protection to persons in the condition of slavery, which is wanting in other countries. In that part of the law, however, which embraces the relations between master and slave, we find the usual injustice which the system almost necessarily creates. Slaves designedly striking their masters are to be beheaded without distinction of principals and accessaries. Even accidentally killing them is punishable with death, and accidentally wounding them, with blows and perpetual banishment; a severity which is in some degree modified in the supplemental clauses. Slaves guilty of striking their master's near relations are liable to death. A hired servant striking his master, or his master's near relations, is punishable with blows and banish-

ment for three years. If, in the case of a slave guilty of theft, adultery, *or any other similar crime* (a vagueness of expression unusual in this code, and which affords a frightful latitude of interpretation), his master, or some one of his nearest relations, instead of complaining to a magistrate, privately beats such slave to death, the offender is punishable with 100 blows. If such person beats to death, or intentionally kills, a slave belonging to his family, *who had not been guilty of any crime*, the offender is punishable with sixty blows and one year's banishment! the wife or husband of such deceased slave, as well as the children, shall be entitled to enfranchisement. "The master, or the relations of the master, of a guilty slave, may, however, chastise such slave in any degree short of occasioning his death, without being liable to any punishment." Even in the case of a hired servant, if a master, or his aforesaid relations, in order to correct disobedience, should chastise a hired servant, in a lawful manner, on the back of the thighs, and he should happen to die, the person who inflicted the punishment is not liable to any penalty.

Sir George Staunton has appended to his translation of this code an extract from a printed collection of law reports, containing the trial, revisal of proceedings, and final sentence, in the case of a master charged with the murder of his servant. The reader will probably smile at the term "law reports;" but these official records are drawn up with all the care, and much in the style, of the cases in our law books. The case which, as the translator remarks, may contribute something to the illustration of the particular law before us, and of the manner in which the laws in general are carried into effect in criminal cases in China, is as follows:

Lieu-hoey-kuey hired the services of Pau-kiun-ting, a slave of government, for ten years. A married sister of Lieu-hoey-kuey, named Lieu-she, came to visit her father, Lieu-kuen-fung, who, one day, sent her into the chamber of the servant, Pan-kiun-ting, for some fire-wood. The latter, being intoxicated, endeavoured to take indecent liberties with her; she resisted and cried out, upon which her mother, Chang-she, came to her aid, when the slave relinquished his hold, and was twice struck by the mother. Fearing punishment, he soon after ran away from the house, carrying with him some bread, and 120 *lee* (about 9d.) in money. Lieu-she, having complained to her brother, and solicited him to carry his slave before the magistrate, departed next day to her own house, and imparted the affair to her husband, Puon-kiun-ye. He, however, thought it unnecessary to take further notice of it. The offending slave being unable to gain a livelihood, returned to his master, confessing his guilt. Lieu-hoey-kuey took no steps till next day, when his father ordered him to bind the offender and carry him to a magistrate, that he might be punished. Expecting resistance from the slave, Lieu-hoey-kuey sent a servant, Lieu-tsing-ta, to his sister's husband, begging his immediate presence, counsel, and assistance. Puon-kiun-ye came, and the slave being intoxicated and asleep, Lieu-hoey-kuey proceeded, with his brother-in-law and servant, to the slave's chamber, and began to tie a bamboo cord in a knot round the neck of the slave, who awoke and endeavoured to rise. The three were, how-

ever, proceeding to secure him, when, abusing them all, the slave said, " if you carry me to the magistrate, I shall only be beaten or pilloried, and then sent home; after which, I will surely take your lives in revenge." Lieu-hoey-kuey, enraged at this, seized a small knife, used for cutting tobacco, which happened to lay at the head of the bed, and wounded the slave in the lower part of the belly, of which wound he very soon after died. The parties, alarmed, concealed the body, but some of the deceased's relations found it, and lodged a complaint with the district magistrate. Lieu-hoey-kuey was brought to trial, and confessed the aforegoing statement to be correct. The sub-viceroy of Kiang-se, within whose jurisdiction the case occurred, pronounced the offence to be the wilful murder of an hired slave, and to be equivalent to the wilful murder of a serving-man, which, according to the code, was punishable with strangulation. The Supreme Criminal Court, however, held that, according to the code, if a master strikes his servant so that he dies in consequence of the blows received, he is punishable only with 100 blows and three years' banishment, the punishment of a master killing his servant in an affray; they decided that the case of Lieu-hoey-kuey was analogous thereto, and directed the sentence of the sub-viceroy to be altered accordingly; and adverting to an edict of the thirty-eighth year of Kien-lung, by which it is ordered that all magistrates of cities of the first, second, and third order, who concur in pronouncing a sentence of death, which is afterwards set aside as erroneous, and exchanged for banishment, are subject to a diminution of rank, and removal to an inferior office, they suggested that the magistrates who concurred in the erroneous sentence of the sub-viceroy should be degraded accordingly. Upon the proceedings being laid before the emperor (Kien-lung) they received his majesty's ratification.

A considerable part of this book is occupied with the subject of assaults in a family: a very nice and important branch of the law of battery under a patriarchal economy.

A principal wife striking her husband is liable to 100 blows, and the latter may be divorced. If the blow should wound the husband, the penalty is three degrees more severe than in ordinary cases; and if it shall occasion entire disability and permanent infirmity, the wife is to be strangled. If an inferior wife strike her husband, or her husband's first wife, the punishment is one degree more severe than that of the first wife striking her husband. On the other hand, a husband shall not be punished for striking his first wife, unless the blow produces a cutting wound, in which case the punishment is two degrees less than in ordinary cases, *between equals*. Blows and wounds inflicted upon inferior wives are punishable one degree less severely than in the case of a first wife; and if the blows prove mortal, the punishment, which is capital in the case of a first wife, is blows and temporary banishment in that of an inferior wife.

The punishments awarded for blows between relations are the subject of no less than seven sections, very minute and complicated in their provisions, which depend upon the severity of the blows, the degree of relationship of the parties, and whether the offender be senior or junior. In all cases of

assault and battery between relations, the blow struck by a junior is punishable one degree more, and that struck by a senior, one degree less, than an equal offence in ordinary cases between equals. The offence of wounding, so as to kill, a younger brother or sister, a brother's son or daughter, a grandson or granddaughter by a daughter, is punishable with 100 blows and three years' banishment; and even intentionally killing such junior relations subjects the offender merely to having the banishment made perpetual. The clauses, or supplemental laws, have modified this latitude given to senior relations.

Striking a father, mother, paternal grandfather or grandmother, is a capital offence; and even wounding such near relations purely by accident, is punishable with the same severity as wounding to death a brother or sister. On the other hand, a father, mother, paternal grandfather or grandmother, who kills a disobedient child or grandchild *designedly*, incurs sixty blows and one year's banishment only.

Sir George Staunton takes occasion to remark upon this last law:

It is manifest from this article, that parents are not, in any case, absolutely entrusted with a power over the lives of their children, and that accordingly the crime of infanticide, however prevalent it may be supposed to be in China, is not, in fact, either directly sanctioned by the government, or agreeable to the general spirit of the laws and institutions of the empire. This practice, so revolting to the feelings of humanity, must certainly be acknowledged to exist in China, and even to be in some degree tolerated; but there are considerable reasons for supposing that the extent has often been overrated; and, at all events, it does not seem allowable to lay any very great stress upon the existence of such a practice, as a proof of the cruelty or insensibility of the Chinese character. Even the dreadful crime of a parent destroying its offspring is extenuated by the wretched and desperate situation to which the labouring poor in China, to whom the practice of infanticide is admitted to be in general confined, must, by the universal and almost compulsory custom of early marriages, often be reduced, of having large and increasing families, while, owing to the already excessive population of the country, they have not the most distant prospect of being able to maintain them.

Striking in defence of a parent, or grand-parent by the father's side, is justifiable to a considerable extent. Unless the blow produces a cutting wound, the individual who inflicts it is exempted from responsibility, and even if it be severe, it is punishable three degrees less severely than in ordinary cases, except it prove mortal, when the punishment is the same. If a son or grandson, upon the murder of parent or paternal grand-parent, instead of complaining to the magistrate, takes revenge by killing the murderer, the punishment is only sixty blows; and if he does it upon the impulse of the moment, and the instant the murder is committed, he is entirely justified. Such is the sanctity with which the Chinese law clothes the character of a parent, and such the power with which it arms filial affection in his defence: a distinction which is rarely made in the codes of western nations. In the Gothic laws, according to Stiernhook,* acts of violence against parents by children were punishable with far more severity

* *De Jure Gothorum*, l. 3. c. 3.

than in other relations, and were treated like the crimes of subjects against the sovereign; but in our laws, even the killing of a parent is regarded no otherwise than simple murder, unless the child was also the servant of his parent.*

* 1 Hale P. C. 380.

PASSAGE-AGENCY.

To the Editor.

Sir: Allow me, through your valuable Journal, to call the attention of my brother officers to a species of taxation, getting apparently very prevalent in our service; I mean the practice of allowing persons, styling themselves passage-agents, &c. &c., to procure our passages on returning to India. This, they say, is done by them without any additional expense to the parties, and a vast saving of trouble, &c.; and to enforce this, they dun you with letters and applications without number. But I would ask, is it likely that captains, whose chief remuneration arises from passengers, will allow a considerable part of their profits (earned with much trouble, and not till after a long period of service) to these persons, who really have *no claim* on them, we not being in any way obliged to go by their ships? If this is not the case, it is very clear the remuneration these agents get (I believe five per cent., amounting to £5, £10, and £15 per passenger) must be over and above the sum the captain will take. The passage-money is asked, as a matter of course, in guineas, but always paid in pounds. As to the trouble saved, they must imagine us desperate lazy fellows if, whilst in the city, we cannot go to two or three captains* and inquire their terms, by which means one cannot fail learning the lowest, for there is always considerable competition; and if any other information is required, it may always be obtained at the India House, as well as "the names and addresses of officers on furlough," a thing they make so much fuss about, and which, by-the-by, I cannot imagine how they manage to collect, nor when collected, is it always agreeable to parties having their addresses given to every one.

Trusting this may have the effect of putting those on their guard who cannot, in these *hard times*, afford to throw away their money, and subscribing myself an enemy to all innovation of this sort, knowing how many hard expenses we are already obliged to submit to,

I am, Sir, &c.

An Officer in the Indian Army.

Oriental Club, May 17.

* Where to apply to may always be seen in the advertisement at the head of the paper; it is best to see the captains themselves, who are generally, I believe, to be found at the Jerusalem.

JOHNSON'S EDITION OF RICHARDSON'S DICTIONARY.*

A NEW edition of Richardson's Dictionary has been long required by every Persian scholar; for although the second was in every respect infinitely superior to the first, both as to corrections and additions, still it was by no means complete in the Persian, and very defective in the Arabic department. These deficiencies the present editor has supplied from native lexica, particularly from one compiled in Persian "under the immediate inspection of Professor Haughton, by learned natives of the East,"—from the *Kámús*, and the Scholia on Hariri selected by De Sacy. The additions, which he has introduced, consist of more than 38,000 words. The wonderful facility of acquiring Eastern languages which Mr. Johnson possesses, his acquaintance with the Sanskrit and its dialects, and particularly his deep and critical knowledge of the Arabic, perfected by an intercourse with natives, whilst he was in Italy, pointed him out as almost the only person able creditably to execute this Herculean task; and in its execution he has amply verified the expectations which preceded its appearance. A slight comparison of the two editions will shew the benefit which he has conferred on Oriental literature: the examples are selected at random.

WILKINS'S EDITION.

Arabic.

بقر *bakar*, black cattle (the bull, cow, ox, &c.). جوع البقر an insatiable appetite, the stomach of an ox. اقاطع البقر a kind of oxen. عيون البقر an ox-eye, a kind of fine large black grape, also the damasc plum. *Bukur*, oxen. *Bakar* and *bākr*, astonished on seeing an ox (a dog). Sighing. Being fatigued. *Bakr*, cleaving, splitting, widening, opening. *Bukar*, a lie, an evil, misfortune, calamity.

JOHNSON'S EDITION.

بقر *bakara* (fut. يبقر *yabkaru*) he clave asunder. بقر *bakr* (from بقر) cleaving, splitting. Widening, opening. Looking for water (the lapwing). *Bukr* or *bakar*, being astonished at seeing an ox (a dog). Sighing. Being fatigued. *Bakar*, black cattle (as the bull, ox, or cow). اقاطع البقر herds of oxen. جوع البقر an insatiable appetite, the stomach of an ox. ذو البقر name of a place. عيون البقر an ox-eye, a kind of fine large black grape. The damasc plum. بقرعيد a feast held in commemoration of Abraham's offering to sacrifice his son (Ismāīl, not Is-hāk, according to the Muhammadans). *Bukar*, a lie. An evil, misfortune, calamity. *Bukur* (pl. of بقرة *bakarat*) oxen.

بقرات *bakarāt* (pl. of بقرة *bakarat*) oxen. Flocks (of sheep).

* Richardson's Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary. A new edition, considerably enlarged, by Francis Johnson. 1829.

WILKINS'S EDITION.

Persian.

پیوند *paywand*, a chain, fetter, manacle, shackle. The tendons, ligament or joint of the human body. Connection, conjunction (and in general whatever joins things together). Kindred, relations, allies. Bound, fastened, touching, reaching, tending towards, belonging to. ابد پیوند joined to eternity, eternal, everlasting. اسمان پیوند heavenly, tending towards heaven. اسمان پیوند شدن to be exalted to heaven.

پیوندن *paywandan*, to join, &c. See پیوستن.

پیو *paywah*, *payūh*, *puyūh*, a moth.

پیه *pih*, fat, grease, tallow.

JOHNSON'S EDITION.

پیوند *paywand*, bound, fastened; touching, reaching, tending towards, belonging to. A chain, fetter, manacle, shackle. The tendons, ligament or joint of the human body. Connection, conjunction (and in general whatever joins things together). Kindred, relations, allies. پیوند دست *paywand-i dast*, the wrist. پیوند کردن *paywand kardan*, to join, to engraft. ابد پیوند *abad-paywand*, joined to eternity, eternal, everlasting. آسمان پیوند *āsumān-paywand*, heavenly, tending heavenward. آسمان پیوند شدن to be exalted to heaven.

پیوند کاري *paywand-kārī*, patching. A patch. A graft.

پیوندن *paywandan*, to join, fasten, tie, connect.

پیوندي *paywandī*, engrafted.

پیو *paywah*, *pīwah*, *payūh*, or *puyūh*, a moth.

پیه *pīh*, fat, grease, tallow. Pride, arrogance.

پیهزده *pīhzadah*, a species of herb.

These examples will show the extensive improvements which have been made in each lexicographical department; and if we had space to collate with MS. lexica even the few instances adduced, it would be seen, that various original authorities have been placed under contribution to this undertaking. But the improvements which have been made in the Arabic are as important as the additions to the Persian: the pronunciation, as given in the former editions, is corrected; and though Mr. Johnson has retained the plan of his predecessors in translating many words as participles, he has observed, in his preface, that they are always to be considered as nouns. The bulk of the work preventing him from arranging them where they occur exactly according to their classes, he has inserted a table exhibiting the forms of the Masdars, which completely defines them conformably to the principles of Arabic grammar. He has also marked the conjugations,

whence the verbal forms proceed, and retraced words incorporated into the Arabic and Persian to the tongues to which they belong.

In every point of view this dictionary must be accounted invaluable by the Oriental student: with Freytag's edition of Golius, it supplies those deficiencies, which have been so long experienced in both tongues. It is, nevertheless, to be hoped, that Mr. Johnson will be induced to complete the remaining volume on the same comprehensive plan; since it is well known, that no one can obtain a perfect acquaintance with any tongue unless he can as freely make translations into it as from it; to facilitate which, both in the Arabic and Persian, it is indispensable that the second volume be equally comprehensive: our relations with India, indeed, seem to render this self-evident and highly important.

With this hint we conclude our observations, recommending the new edition to the advanced as well as to the incipient scholar, as a work in every way worthy of the well-deserved character which Mr. Johnson has attained in Oriental literature, and one which is necessary to the completion of every Eastern library.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The following is an extract from the evidence of Colonel Briggs, late Political agent in Candeish, before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on East India affairs:—

4130. To what extent is the knowledge of reading and writing carried among the natives of India?—It extends universally among the Brahmins, shopkeepers, and merchants; not very generally, I think, among the other classes; but there is no instance of a Brahmin or shopkeeper who cannot read and write.

4131. Are there schools maintained by themselves in almost every village?—Yes; some schoolmasters were sent up from the college of Bombay to the Rajah of Sattarah. They had been educated in certain elementary schools at Bombay. The Rajah would not receive them; he said they were not persons that would answer his purpose at all; he said he had plenty of schools: and in the small town of Sattarah, where the population did not exceed 10,000 persons, I was surprised to find that there were forty schools; in Candeish and in the Deccan generally, schools are common; and all Brahmins, the sons of bankers and the sons of all shopkeepers, or any persons who have anything to do with business, are taught reading, writing, and accounts.

4132. Were all the persons returned to you to serve on juries persons capable of reading?—I admitted only those capable of reading and writing to serve on juries.

4133. What sort of proportion of the persons returned to you did you find capable of reading and writing?—All those that were returned to me were capable; I required them all to be persons of that description.

JOURNEY FROM MUNDLAISIR TO BOMBAY.

BY LIEUT. COL. DELAMAIN.

9th June 1822, left Mundlaisir and arrived at Moultan, sixteen miles; Bheekunghaun, eighteen miles: Cherail, ten miles; Punana, eleven miles; Aseergur'h, *viâ* Jallendra, fifteen miles, on the 13th.

The weakest side of the fort appears to be on the south-east, where the natural slope of earth is obstructed by works of great magnitude, giving it the appearance of a continued precipice all round. Outside the large bastion, the ground is high, connecting with small ranges of hills, about 600 yards distant. Doveton's breach was to have been made more to the east, up the passage of a ravine. The lower wall, which crossed the ravine, had been levelled, but the top one was not commenced when the fort surrendered. Here were some fine cannon, twenty-two to twenty-four feet long.

16th. To Boorhanpoor, fourteen miles: first part of road stony, through low hills and ravines. Lodged in the old palace, near the Taptee. Boorhanpoor is a flimsy city; all the houses of wooden frames filled with brick. It appears fast approaching to decay. There is nothing in it worthy of observation; the best public building is the Jamai Musjid. What is called the fort contained merely the palaces and residences of former Moghul emperors, when in the Dekhan. Some baths are habitable. The city has a fine wall round it, and handsome gates.

17th. Left Boorhanpoor by dak; crossed the Taptee, five miles below the city. First stage to Antolee, eleven miles; second stage to Adilabad, thirteen; third stage to Bodur, fourteen. My routee kunats cut by thieves; but as they awoke me by knocking against the bed, they got nothing.

19th. To Tallygaum, sixteen miles; passed through Rewtee, Bytawud, Deolusgaon, and Samrowd; stopped for two hours by a nulla, at Deolusgaon; crossed the river at Samrowd. Twenty-five or thirty thieves interrupted my baggage-sepoys loading; drove them off.

20th. To Ajuntee, nineteen miles. Road good the whole way, through thin jungle. Crossed the bed of one or two nullas. Road up the ghat rocky and very rough; the whole of the pass covered with stones of various colours, or running in veins through the rocks, principally red, blue, white, and green; some particoloured in a curious way. The nizam's country commences at Furdapoor, the village below the ghat. Ajuntee has been a place of note, but is falling into decay. Took up my residence in a baruh duree, on the edge of a deep ravine, down which flows a fine cascade. The building is excellent, and was erected, they say, by Asof Jah, on his way to the Dekhan, 150 years ago. The pukka serai is in good order. It is shameful to see the edges of the door-ways cut with sabres, and the walls destroyed by barbarians shooting at a mark against them, at the baruhduree, the whole of which is of fine polished chunam. This was done, with many other pieces of wanton destruction (as knocking off all the knobs of the balustrades, &c.), by the European regiment, as well as I could learn, on its return from Aseer. Asof Jah expended four lacks of rupees here, a sum presented to him by an heirless eunuch, and he did not like to put such an acquisition into his treasury. The baruhduree alone cost 80,000, and the bridge at the cascade 80,000; the rest went in shahipunah, musjid, &c.

22d. To Pailode, twelve miles; crossed a nulla under Pailode; to Andaree, thirteen miles; crossed one broad nulla at Phalsee; road rocky and bad; to Phoolmurry, thirteen miles; crossed nulla at Kanolee; to Sounda or Sang-

wee, ten miles, very small place; to Aurungabad, two coss to Delhi-gate, and one coss through the town to the cantonment: three coss (six miles). A much poorer city than I had expected to see; much rubbish or waste inside the walls. The residencies of the civil and military officers in the city very good, all amply supplied with fountains, &c.; they are, however, confined between high walls; ingress and egress inconvenient, there being no roads for wheel-carriages.

29th. To Doulutabad, six miles; pitched inside the shahipunah. From the town you enter, through several gateways, a large enclosed work called the Mahakot; in this are fine pukka reservoirs, ruins of palaces, as the Lal Mahal, Cheenee Mahal, &c.; some of the coloured tiles of the latter still remain; the Jamai Musjid, built upon the temple of Debee, and on the other side of the road, a high minar of Mahomedan architecture, the upper galleries surrounding which are fallen; below these is a very long inscription in the Persian character. The object of this minar is not apparent; it is said that a former one on the same spot was to place lights in. From the Mahakot you pass into the Kalakot, which may be considered the inner fort. Here you soon reach the ditch which surrounds a grand perpendicular scarp of solid rock; the ditch (in which is stagnant water) being also dug out of the solid rock. A pukka bridge was built across, but this has fallen in, so that it is necessary to descend by a long awkward ladder, and to mount the opposite side in the same way. You now pass through a dark subterranean passage, cut through the solid rock, requiring torches. Passing horizontally for some time through this extraordinary way, containing recesses, doorways, passages, &c. on either side, you come to day-light; then again continuing your road, by torch-light, through the rock and up several flights of steps cut therein, the rest of the road to the top of the hill is on the face of the earth. The distance to the top is still considerable. There are several fine reservoirs of excellent water in the way, which lasts all the year round. These places are called *tankas* by the people, whence I suppose our word *tank*. There are several guns mounted here and there, and some of large size; one of these, which is described in an inscription, as *topi gilu shikun*, or "the destroyer of castles," is stated to have expressed his or her determination not to quit the spot it now rests on to be removed higher up to another bastion, or rather cavalier, expressly built for it; thus the new bastion has never been occupied. In this, perhaps, the gun evinced as much judgment, at least, as the engineer; using the sagacity of the elephant, which will never allow it to trust its weight on doubtful ground. The hill is conical; near the summit is a tolerably large stone barahduree, and terraced roof, with a most commanding prospect; but on the highest pinnacle is a very fine gun of the husht-dhat, which calls itself *Dhooldhan*, inscribed in Persian characters. There are also the names of three or four rajas thereon, in Hindee characters. This gun, I suppose, is about eighteen feet long, and its principal object appears to have been to command the neighbouring hill and fort of Sooltangurh, which fort must seriously annoy the Mahakot, if not the fort itself. On the way up, you are shown a very deep cavern, at least I take it to be of some length, as they say it goes to Delhi. I forgot to mention, that where you emerge from the subterranean road, or tunnel, there is a large iron grating, or rather solid door, which is placed over the entrance, and a furnace lit thereon in times of danger. This red hot door would be an awkward impediment to assailants. There is no other way up. Rode round the fort of Sooltangurh: the whole of that part, not protected by the works of the shahipunah and mahakote, has a stupendous face of rock, of about 150 or 200

feet perpendicular height, with a wet ditch, also sunk in rock; the effect is grand, and it is quite unassailable. It has evidently been pared off with immense labour, the heaps of rubbish forming mounds beyond the ditch. The perpendicular rock lessens where the works defend it.

1st July. To Roza, five miles. Viewed the tombs of the kings, princes, and ouliahs, of which many are here interred. There is nothing desirable in this spot, but the original object of the settlement of these Mahomedan enthusiasts was to do away idolatry, and to establish their faith in the very centre of Kafiristan, as they call this neighbourhood, teeming with idols and wonderful works of the Bootpurusts. They have at different times been guilty, from their blind zeal, of destroying as much as they conveniently could of those labours, defacing images, &c. Aurungzebe was not exempt from this bigotry. This great man lies under a paltry tomb of red stone, with a miserable screen around it, without an inscription (as I was told, for it was covered), while several of the saints and doctors are in costly sepulchres around him. He knew when grandeur was to be prized.

4th July. To Shahpoora, sixteen miles. Descend the ghat from the table-land of Roza; not very bad; thence the whole way, road excellent, lying by Kusaokera and Gajgaon.

5th. To Toka, fourteen miles. Crossed the Godavery and encamped at Keigaum, on the south side. The river here is broad, the ghat being below the junction of the Beera river. River not fordable; baggage in boats; horses, camels, &c. crossed by attaching bundles of gourds and bamba-walas: thus, too, families cross this wide stream, of 400 to 500 yards, male and female, and children, seated on the bundles impelled by them. Toka stands on the confluence between the two rivers, a town entirely of terraced houses and ghats, built by the peshwah's adherents, being a noted teruth. Crossed the Sewnanuddee, five miles from last ground; road very boggy.

6th. To Heura, nine miles, over a very fine and most extensive plain. A pukka fort; took up my quarters in the musjid adjoining.

7th. To Sonaee Bahmunee, ten miles; took up quarters in a choultry near the town. Country remarkably open and level.

8th. To Doongergaon, eleven miles. The baggage went round; I walked through a ravine, or ghat, called, I know not why, "the happy valley." Encamped close to a garden of Bajee Row, where is a good baruhduree; the garden sunk below the table-land, formed by clefts in the rock, and filled with coco-nuts, scoparees, &c.

9th. To Ahmudnugur, ten miles. The fort good, stone wall, and a broad though dry ditch, in good order; buildings inside neat, and well built. A neat little arsenal; mounted on it a pair of small guns, carrying a few ounces, or pound, said to be gold; did not appear to be purely so.

10th. To Akulner, ten miles. Road through a remarkably bare, naked country; indeed that has been the principal feature since leaving the Godavery. Wood very scarce. Saw a hubbub near a grave; on asking the cause, was told that two ghosts had risen from it about an hour before. Inquired where they now were, "O, they are walking about in the village" (Akulner), was the reply.

11th. To Runjungaum, eight miles; country an open plain; put up in bungla for travellers; plenty of room in it, and very convenient, but in one respect.

12th. To Seroor, sixteen miles; bare country. Crossed flying bridge over the Ghore Nuddee, called differently in the maps. A large and good cantonment, said to be very healthy, but now almost destitute of troops. General

Smith and staff are, however, here. Lines and bunglas are verging fast to ruin, except the head-quarter lines, which, with the horse artillery, &c., and the continual passage of strangers, form still a rather large society.

27th. Left Seroor; road continuing over a plain, open country as heretofore; to Kundapore, thirteen miles. Crossed the Bheema at Koregaum, the village defended with so much success by Captain Staunton, against the numerous undisciplined force of the Peshwa. The gur'hee, or walled enclosure, with a small door or wicket, is capable of some defence. The Bheema is unfordable for baggage; a flying bridge. A monument is building on the bank opposite the town in commemoration of the battle, to be sixty feet high; two miles on to Loni, altogether thirteen miles.

29th. To Poona. The approach, on reaching the bank of Moota Moola, is very good; the distant view of Parbutee Hill, the temples, winding of the two rivers, Moota and Moola, the plantation of trees, &c., give a favourable impression of Poona and the vicinity. Crossed the two rivers at their junction, in a small boat, and just below what is called the Sangum. This was the residency, situated on the point of land at the confluence of the rivers. The ruins of the houses bear witness to the destructive attack made by the Peshwa. From this Mr. Elphinstone crossed and recrossed the river to join the camp. The city is not large, and though partly poor houses, has several very good ones. Went to the top of Parbutee Hill, on which the Peshwa sat to view the result of the battle of Kirkee; on seeing it unfavourable he took himself off. Although there are some few houses decorated with paintings outside, I did not observe that profusion of mythological history represented, as stated by Hamilton and Moor. The ex-peshwa had three palaces in Poona; that of Suneechur (Saturday, the division of the city so named) seems to be the principal, being surrounded with a good stone wall and round bastions. There are several fountains in the town; nothing striking in the way of chouk or bazar. An excellent stone road up Parbutee Hill to the temple, which commands a fine view of a large talao below the town, the distant cantonments, which are very extensive, the windings of the river, distant plantations of trees, and beneath large square enclosures, where bramins were fed on particular days, amounting to many thousands, by the Peshwa; several very good bunglas rising in the cantonment, also a church. The church and the theatre both very good. A fine view from the top of the church, which is to have a spire of sixty feet high added. The cantonment and roads very good.

Left Poona on the 30th. To Burgaon, twenty-two miles; made two stages in one; baggage crossed two bridges. Crossed one flying bridge, and one ferry over the Moota and Moola, and went, *viâ* Dharporee and Chinchore; road good whole way.

2d. To Carlee or Carla, twelve miles; good deal of boggy road, though not quite so bad as I expected, notwithstanding the rain. The Indrownee nearly breast high and very rapid; camels obliged to go round to the left, and cross about a coss round. Good bungla at Carlee; road gradually leads through high hills. Loghur on the left, a noted hill-fort. Plain of Carlee quite flooded, and such weather as to prevent me going to see the cave, which is in the opposite range of hills. Went, in the afternoon, to Kandala; dreadful road, mountain sluices running in all directions; latter part of the road through a most wild romantic country, woody and mountainous. Kandala bungla is within a very short distance of a very magnificent ravine, or deep vale, betwen the mountains, and the insulated one, which fronts you, is a stupendous piece of scenery.

3d. To Campoly, a small village at the bottom of the ghat, six miles. An excellent made road the whole way down the Bhor Ghat, the top of which, at this season, seems wrapped in perpetual mist and rain, the clouds adhering most tenaciously to the summits of the mountains. This circumstance deprived me of the fine view over the Conkan. I do not know, however, that it did not add to the effect, the mist by refraction adding to the heights above as to the depths below, as I passed down the ghat, and sometimes leaving to the imagination an extent which the eye could not pierce. The scenery is certainly magnificent, and derived additional beauty from the innumerable streams which gushed and fell down the mountain sides. When viewed from below the highest mountain retired behind, and turning above the lower range, did not appear to me the height of the Vindhya range, at Jaum Ghat. I judged from the size the trees appeared to be on the top of the former, and the speck almost of the gateway at Jaum, when viewed from below. I may, however, have been deceived. The ghat is perfectly practicable for all carriages, even wheeled guns, &c. Took up my abode in the putail's house, at Campoly, a a tolerable square enclosure, which preserves me and my people from the incessant rains.

4th. On viewing the ghat mountains again, I think them higher than the Jaum Ghat range, and the people about me, when I asked, all said these were the highest of the two. It is a difficult thing to compare heights from impressions made on the eye at different times; much depends on your turn of thought at the moment. One can scarcely form a good guess even of the height of an elephant, except by comparing it with another, in measuring it.

Left Campoly; road through rich paddy country; crossed numberless streams, one breast high, near Chouk. The Conkan, as it is called (though I thought the term applied to the country lower down), is studded with high and grand hills or mountains, which separate from the great range, either in smaller ranges or separate hills. The soil, for some distance below, as well as above the ghat, is red clay, like that in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The distance to Chouk twelve miles.

A good bungla here, on a nice elevated spot, commanding very rich scenery; fields of rice, trees, villages, and in every direction noble mountains, &c. From this you see the Bhor Ghat range behind you; to the northward Mathé Ram, a grand hill, bearing at first view a stupendous square fort on its top, but it is natural; it was however fortified; to the westward Kurnalla, with a high building on its summit, and to the southward the hills on which Manikgurh stands, a grand bluff projecting mass of hills; but the highest mountain of all is, I am told, Parbatgurh, having a fort (as the name imports) in a N.W. direction; but not visible from this, on account of intervening hills. The neighbouring hills are, I understand, inhabited now only by herdsmen, who graze their buffaloes on the high grass which they produce.

5th. To Panwell, twelve miles; made road most of the way, by pioneers; which, when completed to the ghat, will be a most useful work. Continued through rich paddy country, interspersed with ranges of hills in all directions. Panwell is the very acme of mud and filth. A good causeway road leads to the river. A tavern here, in which I put up, having vacated the government bungla close by to a married family.

The language used by the natives here appears an odd mixture. A havildar came to me at Campoly, and told me *ceehan postby sahib*. I thanked him, but told him I had just got my letters from Panwell, and should reach that again as soon as the post. He seemed to be amazed at all this; at last I discovered

that he meant a military post, of ten or twelve sepoys. Hired two bunder boats. Set off, very fortunately with a fair wind and tide; reached Bombay at sunrise. The scenery at the mouth of the Panwell river, as well as I could discover by moonlight was pleasing; thence the sea becomes more open. You pass some small islands (Elephanta one of them), and at length gain a view of the coast of the promontory on which Bombay stands, the fort at the extremity, and the coast lined to a great distance with towns and houses, more or less connected. The barracks are conspicuous.

CONVERSION OF HINDUS.

To the Editor.

Sir: Previous to an attempt to expose "the deficiency" or "inaccuracy" of my information "concerning the state of Christian missions in India," as your anonymous correspondent, A late Resident in India, in your number for May, has been pleased to designate that part of my evidence before the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs that touches upon the subject of *conversion*, it was to have been expected that he would have satisfied your readers of *his own* pretensions to that superior credibility he arrogates to himself, in impugning statements, not gratuitously advanced, but elicited under the sanctity of an oath, before the great council of the nation, the result of thirty-two years' official employment in almost every situation where it was possible to acquire a knowledge of the religious institutions and caste-usages of the people placed under my authority. Resting, however, as your correspondent's information does, upon *Missionary Reports*, it is evident that he has had no opportunities of actual observation, without which his attack must be viewed as perfectly innocuous; and, therefore, I shall content myself with meeting him upon his own ground, by the counter-quotation from the last "Annual Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," an authority to which he cannot object; however inconclusive, *in general*, I consider it, on the dispositions, the prejudices, and feelings of the natives of India, on questions of this nature.

I am, Sir, &c.

T. H. Baber.

"From a consideration of the present state of Protestant Christianity in Southern India, it cannot fail to be apparent, that a primary duty is owing to the household of faith, and that until provision be made for the proper instruction and Christian edification of the native congregations dispersed over those extensive regions, it is a duty of *more than doubtful obligation* to add to the number of *nominal converts*, whose *ignorance* of the *doctrine*, and *neglect of the precepts*, of the holy religion of Christ, brings their profession into *disrepute* with the *moral and honourable among the Hindoos*, and even the rulers of the land.—*Report*, &c., p. 216.

LAW OF SUCCESSION IN INDIA.

No point in the Hindu law of property, it would at first sight appear, is susceptible of more easy decision, than whether there exists a preference in the distribution of property amongst inheritors on the ground of primogeniture. The point might apparently be ascertained, in our present advanced state of knowledge, by reference to the law as well as to the practice of the Hindus. Strange to say, however, there is no point which is less determined. The extension of our judicial authority over Hindustan renders it highly necessary, however, that so important a question should not remain in doubt; and it is with the hope that a few cursory remarks of ours, which are ventured with great diffidence, may induce persons conversant with the subject to give it their consideration, that we advert to a case of appeal, which was heard and determined before the Privy Council during the past month, and of which decision an authentic report appears in a subsequent page, in which the question of primogeniture has been, as it appears to us, incidentally decided.

Amongst the number of those who contend for a recognition of the principle of primogeniture by the institutes and customs of India, we can scarcely select a more unexceptionable authority than Colonel Tod, whose experience and familiar acquaintance with the very arcana of Hindu laws and usages, in that part of the country where they may be considered as almost uncontaminated by Moslem adulterations, renders his *dicta*, upon this point, of almost equal weight with the first native authority. That gentleman has recently * disputed broadly the statement of a writer in this Journal, who had assumed, as a principle, that primogenitureship does not exist in India, and that "property in that country descends to the whole family as tenants in common, a solemn act of partition being necessary to a distribution of it amongst its members." Colonel Tod remarks that this is true, as far as regards the Soodra or the Vaisya, the artizan or man of commerce; but asserts that amongst the aristocracy and military class, that is the Brahmins and remains of the Cshatriya caste, "primogenitureship is not only recognized, but reigns paramount."

This question is one to which the Select Committee of the House of Lords on India Affairs directed its attention. One of their lordships inquired of several witnesses whether the right of primogeniture prevailed in the distribution of property amongst the Hindus. In almost every case the answer was distinctly in the negative; in one or two it is doubtful only. The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone states that it is usual under the Hindu law, to subdivide the possessions of families amongst the children; and he acknowledges that such a practice tends to increase the poverty of the mass of the people by preventing the accumulation of property:† the very result which Colonel Tod opposes to his antagonist, in the manner of a *reductio ad absurdum*, to demonstrate the fallacy of the doctrine of the non-existence of primogenitureship. Mr. Fortescue, a civil officer of high rank in India, Commissioner of Delhi, is asked:

* See our last number, p. 46. † Lords' Evidence, No. 2599.

537. Does the right of primogeniture prevail?—No, it does not. If a man dies with four sons, those four share in equal proportions; and in respect of what is called a grand division, a *panee*, supposing there were four sons, each would inherit a division of that *panee*, which would create what is called (4) *tokes*.

Mr. Courtenay Smith, judge of the Sudder Adawlut for eight years, states that at the death of a Hindu his property is divisible,* by which must be understood, equally. Mr. Fleming, judge of the Circuit Court for the Patna division, states that at the death of a proprietor, his property, according to the Hindu law, is distributable amongst the sons, and in equal proportions. None of the witnesses make any distinction between real and personal property. Mr. T. C. Robertson, a judge and magistrate under the Bengal government, does make such distinction:

1714. All property is divided among the children in equal proportion, is it not?—Certainly not all; that would be too general an expression; it would require to define the nature of landed property. Personal property is very commonly divided in that way; but not real property.

In the case to which we referred in the outset, the details of which it is unnecessary to recite here, as they are given in another place, both parties seem to admit the fact, that by the Hindu law, paternal property is distributable in equal shares amongst the family, who are co-parceners until a formal separation takes place. The question in dispute, or one of them, was, whether the acquisitions made by one member of the family, prior to a division of the paternal property, was to be considered as made out of the undivided fund, and as the joint property of the family. Even this question, which is carrying the law of equal possession to the extreme, is affirmed, and by a decree of Mr. Elphinstone and his council, expressly upon the principles and maxims of the Hindu law. Be it remembered, moreover, that the family of the Mankeswars, are not Soodras or Vaisyas, but Brahmins of high caste, in possession of hereditary offices, and the deceased was prime minister to the Peshwa.

In the appeal to the King in Council, the petitioner, who is aggrieved by the decision of the Bombay authorities, in his representation to his Majesty, objects thereto, amongst other reasons, "because the decision is contrary to the provisions and principles of the Hindu law, by which all acquired property goes from the father to the *son*, and not to the father's *brothers*. There are *no shares due to any part of a Hindu family* of acquired property, but the son takes the whole, *in the same manner as the elder son succeeds to his father's real property in England, in exclusion of his brothers*." This seems to be decisive of the question: with the European law of primogeniture before him, the petitioner laid hold of it, to show, by analogy, that a father's brothers have no title to a share of acquired property, which he seems to admit is divisible, with the paternal property, amongst the son, or sons.

Still, it is curious to remark the discrepancy of the opinions given by the members of the punchayet, who appear to be learned shastrees, on the

* *Ibid.* No. 968. † *Ibid.* No. 1201.

points arising out of the question. The doctrine of primogenitureship was not once mooted in the whole proceedings; but it was doubted, supposing Mullar Row, the respondent, had any claim and the late Bhow had made a regular settlement, according to the Hindu law, what would be his share,—one-third, one-half, or what? This was one of the points submitted to the punchayet. One of the Shastrees says that the three sons of Mankopunt, the original proprietor, ought to share in all his fortune and possessions whatsoever.* The fortune he amassed, however, was to go to his adopted son and his two widows; something liberal being given to the son of the brother (the respondent); but the Shastree cannot specify how much. Another says that Appa (the respondent) should be contented with some small sum. A third declares that the whole of the possessions of Mankopunt, the father of the deceased, "whether enams, houses, or of whatever description," ought to be divided equally between the family; and the whole of the fortune amassed by the deceased should be divided equally between the deceased's brothers and their progeny: so that Mullar Row would have a further share, in consideration of his being treated as the deceased's heir, though not adopted by him. Another gives this reason: "a brother has no right to any part of whatever fortune any person may have amassed himself, besides that which he may have inherited from his father; therefore we have not written any share for Mullar Row. But the brothers lived in friendship together till the death of the Bhow; therefore we think Mullar Row ought to get something liberal."

One of the deductions made from the opinions of the Shastrees, by the arbitrators, Messrs. Robertson and Lumsden, is, that as the two surviving sons of Mankopunt, the grandfather, never separated nor shared their hereditary situation of Despandy of Timboorny, their native place, and no distinct separate acquisition being alleged and claimed as individual property, they are reciprocally entitled (and their sons by implication) to share equally in the fortunes they or their sons may have acquired."

Mr. Elphinstone, in his minute, remarking upon the objection raised by the appellant,—that "the doctrine upon which the decision is made is not known to the Hindu law, namely, that acquired property to any extent is subject to division, if it happens that the person who acquired it had any of the paternal property in his hands, and that the doctrine applies only to such profits and gains as may have been made in the portion of the paternal property employed,"—observes that, "the rule here laid down may be admitted to be conformable to natural justice, but it is by no means equally clear that it is conformable to Hindu law;" and after examining the opinions of the Shastrees, he concurs with the arbitrators.

The appellant, or his counsel, insist that the judgment pronounced by Messrs. Robertson and Lumsden, approved by Mr. Chaplin, and confirmed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, proceeds upon the erroneous application of the opinions of the Hindu lawyers, given upon the subject to succession to property acquired by personal exertion, whereas they apply

* It is worthy of remark, that part of the property of the deceased in the cause consisted of offices, which were, like the rest of the property, held in common, each person of the family having a joint interest in the profits of them.

solely to succession to property derived from the ancestor, or acquired by the employment of part of that property.

Whether this be the fact or not, we cannot venture an opinion; but in either case, it does appear to our apprehension perfectly clear, that, according to the Hindu law, as expounded by the learned personages consulted in this case, and by the members of the punchayet, and according to the principles adopted by the arbitrators and the local authorities, the principle adopted by the writer of the critique on Mr. Gleig's History of India is correct, namely, that the rule of primogeniture does not exist in India, and that a solemn act of partition is necessary to a distribution of property in that country amongst the members of a family, to whom it descends in common.

Colonel Tod is an authority, however, too high to be hastily overruled; and we should be glad to see the subject discussed.

It is to be observed, that in the letter of Mr. Chaplin, the Commissioner of the Deccan, to the Bombay government, that gentleman states what would induce us to place not much confidence in mere law texts. He says, that the practice of the country, as it now exists, has been found to deviate *considerably* from the abstract letter of the law in such cases.

Having adverted to the circumstance of the question having been submitted to a Punchayet, we cannot refrain from observing the proofs exhibited in the proceedings of this tribunal of its unfitness for deciding, or even elucidating, any question of intricacy or importance. It was in consequence of no hope existing that the members of the Punchayet, the proceedings of which had been protracted to a great length, would agree in their decision, that Mr. Chaplin recommended to the litigant parties to refer their disputes to the award of some one or two individuals. From a synoptical table of the respective opinions of the members of the Punchayet, twelve in number, it appears that three gave no distinct opinion at all, and among the other nine, there were no less than six different opinions entertained!

From a report of the original proceedings of the Punchayet, they appear to have been of the most cumbrous, vague, and unsatisfactory character. Each individual seems to have interrogated the parties, and from thence, and from documentary evidence, to have formed his own conclusions. The Sircar does not put the queries in a form adapted to extract a distinct and specific opinion upon the points at issue; but they embrace other topics, the comments upon which, by the Punchayet, lead to a vast variety of extraneous discussion. Nothing like precision appears in the proceedings of this tribunal, or indeed in the law opinions of the Shastrees. Law, which is proverbially uncertain in its results, must be almost a lottery in a Punchayet, conducted in the manner in which this Poona tribunal was managed. Mr. Elphinstone admits that their progress was extremely slow, and their proceedings were confused; and observes that although, when the magistrate (Mr. Robertson) suggested two short questions, one of fact and the other of law, they contrived to decide the question of fact; after nine months' trial, they were incapable of coming to a conclusion on the question of law, though they had the assistance of several learned Shastrees;

the members of the Punchayet being, some of them at least, learned in the law.

It may afford an English reader some amusement to observe the mode of examining witnesses by a Punchayet. The following are some of the questions put to the plaintiffs and defendants, and reciprocally: with the exception of the first, they are mostly utterly irrelevant, being apparently mere chit-chat; just as if Sir James Scarlett should ask a witness how he felt himself, or, "what news?"

Question. (To the Defendant.) Did any separation or division of property take place (of the Bhow's property)?

Answer. No division or separation took place.

Q. (To Mulhar Row.) When the Bhow sent for the child to Timboornee was he in his senses?

A. He was half in his senses, and half not.

Q. When the Bhow agreed to adopt a child, what nuzar was fixed for the Paishwa?

A. (By the Defendant's Vakeels.) The Paishwa asked for no nuzzur and none was given; nor after the Bhow died was any required. But on the fourteenth day after the Bhow's death, the Paishwa gave Luximon Row a shella, and Mr. Elphinstone visited him and gave him a pair of shawls.—On the next day, when Luximon Row went to the Durbar, he was ordered to cause the Chow Gurras to beat as usual; but instead of having golden sticks for chobdaurs and golden handles to chowreys, he was desired to use silver.

A. (By the younger Wife). There was no demand for nuzur while I remained in Poona. I do not know what happened after the war broke out, for I was sent to Purtabghur. The Paishwa, however, shewed great kindness to the boy, and gave him a shella from himself, and a pair of shawls from the Company's Government.

A. (By Mulhar Row.) When the Bhow died the Paishwa sent for Nana and myself, and ordered us to conduct the affairs of the family. There was nothing said about nuzur at Poona. Official papers also were not in the child's name, but in that of "Carcoons Nisbut Sudasheo Mankeshweer." At Solapoore we were required to pay for the adoption of the child, for the balance of mamlet, and a fine for joining with the English in ruining Trimbucjee; and Ramchunder Punt and Kistnajee Mankeshweer's son passed writings to pay sums on these accounts. I answered, that the adopted Son could produce no confirmed deed (Sumut Puttur), and that there was no paper in existence having the testimony of Wuttundars and relations.

Q. (To the Defendants.)—How did the Government address its official papers after the Bhow's death?

A. There were only two or three official papers which were in the name of the Carcoons, because there had been no deed granted to the child appointing him to the office of the Bhow.—(The little wife answered to the same effect.)

Q. Who performed the ceremonies of the Bhow's obsequies?

A. (By Plaintiff, Defendant, and the young Wife.) The child Luximon Row.

Q. When the Bhow was dying, did he make any present to Appa (the Plaintiff), and what duty was Appa employed in under him?

A. (By the Defendant.) He received no reward, and was well taken care of during his life.

A. (By Mulhar Row.) No, I got nothing.

Q. Who has now and has had charge of bringing up the child, and by whose desire?

A. (By the Defendant and his Guardian.) The Bhow desired both his Wives to bring him up; but the elder lady and Kistnajee Mankeshweer have hitherto done so.

A. (By little Lady.) The same.

Q. How long was the Bhow sick altogether, and how long very ill?

A. Three months. He became weak in his intellects in Bhaderpudund. He was thirteen days without understanding.

Q. Were you in the house when the Bhow died?

A. Yes, I was. I was eating my dinner.

Q. Did you object to the Son performing the funeral rites?

A. I became ashamed as soon as the Bhow died, and did not like to interfere in obstructing the ceremony. The elder lady and myself were at open enmity; my hand was therefore not placed in hers.

Q. What did the Bhow say to the other when he placed their hands in the elder lady's hand?

A. He desired them all to be of one accord.

SETTLEMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE IN CHINA.

The following account of the first settlement of the Portuguese in China, is given in the *Canton Register* from old manuscripts preserved in the Senate House at Macao:

The first attempt upon China by the Portuguese was in 1522, with three vessels commanded by Martin Affonço de Mello, who came as ambassador, and was defeated by a powerful fleet, near the Bocca Tigris. After this check, they continued trading along the coast, from Hainam to Nimpo: in this last place they contrived to settle. Their continual navigation from and to Japan enriched the population, till 1542, when the whole was destroyed, in less than five hours, by a force of 60,000 natives sent by the Viceroy, in 400 junks, which burnt 75 Portuguese vessels, and on shore 800 Europeans were killed after a desperate conflict. In spite of this calamity, in two years after, some of the Portuguese, by industry and presents, succeeded in establishing themselves in the province of Foquien, where they remained three years. But repeated acts of encroachment so exasperated the natives, that they contrived to burn in the port thirteen vessels of the Portuguese, and of 500 men, only 30 escaped with life. Still they continued trading among the islands, until they dared to build some huts on the island of Sanchoan, or St. John. These were also more than once destroyed, and as often rebuilt, as their vessels going to and from Japan always refreshed there. This so continued till the year 1554, in which, the Chinese, seeing the island improving, and much frequented by the Portuguese, who had buried there St. Francisco Xavier, prevailed on them to transfer their habitation and shipping to Sampacao, an island distant 36 miles to the westward of Macao. There they remained three years: for in 1557 a amous pirate, named Thunsilao, having ravaged all the coast and islands, obliged the Chinese to seek the aid of the Portuguese, who destroyed his people, after several conflicts. For this feat they were presented to the Viceroy at Canton: and under pretext of drying their ammunition and stores, they landed and took possession of Macao, then a deserted place. They here built houses and chapels, inviting the rest of the Portuguese from Sampacao, who immediately came to their countrymen. The Emperor Camhi afterwards granted them this whole Peninsula.

ON MUSULMAN SEALS.*

The first seal of Mahomet bore only the words رسول الله "Apostle of God," by which he designated himself. When he had a silver seal made he adopted this inscription: محمد رسول الله, "Mahomet Apostle of God," which was arranged in three lines, one word under another. His disciples imitated his example; and from this period, instead of putting figures upon their seals, they were contented with inscribing their names or their devices. Sometimes the name stands alone; sometimes it is accompanied by a pious, moral, or superstitious legend; sometimes there is a legend alone without the name. The more simple mode is for the name to be written simply, *Ibrahim*, *Soliman*, *Mahomet*; but there is occasionally added a term of humility, such as عبد الله, *Abdallah*, "servant of God," or briefly عبد *abd*, "his servant," from the profound respect which the Musulmans manifest towards the Deity, and which frequently makes them content with denoting Him by the pronoun of the third person, convinced that he is incessantly present to all minds.

Sometimes the name of the owner is accompanied by that of his father. The orientals, it is well known, never employ patronymics; whence it is that, in ancient times, they wrote "Solomon son of David," "Cyrus son of Cambyses," "Alexander son of Philip." The name in the east ceases with the life of the individual who bears it; and a father rarely gives his own name to his son. Nor is it unusual for the name of the father to be accompanied by that of the son: thus we find *Mahomet abul Cassem*, "Mahomet father of Cassem," &c. This is most customary amongst the Arabs. The Asiatics appreciate paternity so highly, that when a son is born to a man, he often adds his name to his own, and sometimes even assumes his son's name instead of his own: whence it arises that names beginning with the word ابو *abu*, "father," are so common in oriental history. Analogically, the son sometimes renounces his own name for that of his father; whence we have *ebn Ibrahim*, "son of Ibrahim;" *ebn Mohammed*, "son of Mahomet," or the word ابن, which in Arabic, is pronounced *ibn*, *ebn*, and *ben*. It is worthy of remark that the terms *son* and *father* are always taken, in the east, in their natural sense. Adoption is practised amongst Musulmans; but subsequent to Mahomet, wherever it takes place, the father is prohibited from giving to the person he adopts the name of son, and the latter from treating his new parent as a father.

Sometimes the owner of the seal adds to his own name the names of his father and grandfather: a practice which has been more particularly practised by certain sovereign houses, such as the Mogul sovereigns of India of the race of Tamerlane. These princes inscribed upon their seals their own name and those of their ancestors as far back as this conqueror, so that each generation was obliged to add another name.

With respect to the name itself, it is commonly conformable to the spirit of Islamism. Amongst the disciples of Mahomet, there are names which are favourites, and others which they dislike. The former are generally the names of good angels as well as of patriarchs and prophets mentioned in the Bible; to which are added those of some of the saints of Christianity, of Mahomet, and of personages who contributed to the establishment of Islam. All these

* Translated and abridged from M. Reinaud's *Description des Monumens Musulmans du Cabinet de M. le Duc de Blacas.*

personages, in their opinion, are now in heaven; and, in assuming their names, they consider themselves under their protection: conformably to this maxim, which they attribute to Mahomet: " give your children the names of prophets." The names rejected by Mussulmans are those of bad angels and great criminals, believing, in the same spirit, that whosoever adopts one of those names, thereby manifests an intention to take the original bearer of it as his model.

In respect to names borrowed from the Bible, it must be observed that Mussulmans believe in both the Old and New Testament; they are persuaded that Abraham, Moses, David and Jesus were beings beloved of God, and that the doctrines they preached were true; they believe in all the miracles attributed to them, except that they allege that it is false that Jesus Christ was any thing more than a prophet; and they maintain, that although the doctrines of Moses and of Christ were true, they were altered when Mahomet came into the world, and that it was reserved to their prophet to re-establish those doctrines in all their purity. Thus, according to the Mussulmans, all the personages mentioned in the Bible, as having led a pure and holy life, are entitled to respect, and it is good to employ them as intercessors with God. Those personages, they think, preached the true religion; that is, they were true Mussulmans. They, however, make a distinction between the patriarchs and the prophets. They pay especial honour to Noah, or Nooh, as they call him, who disarmed the celestial wrath, and deserved to escape the universal deluge; to Abraham, or Ibrahim, who, in order to please God, quitted his own country, and became the father of believers; to Moses, or Mousa, who appeared before Pharaoh, with his rod in his hand, and who passed dry-shod over the Red sea; to Solomon, or Soliman, who filled the universe with his fame; to Job, or Ayoub, the most perfect model of patience; to Jonah, or Younez, who was vomited alive from the belly of the whale. These names are found in almost every page of the *Coran*, as well as that of Jesus Christ, or Esa, as Mahomet writes the name, to whom the Mussulmans would render all the honour due to him, did they not deny his divine character. They even, in some particulars, go much further than we do; in the spirit of credulity which has always characterized the East, they attribute to these personages a multitude of miracles and prodigies, of which the Bible discovers no trace. Most of these prodigies are found in the *Coran*, and as they are taken from the *Talmud*, and the Rabbinical books, we have proof that Mahomet borrowed more from the writings of the Jews than from those of the Christians.*

Amongst the names detested by the Mohamedans, are those of the divinities anciently adored by the idolatrous tribes of Arabia. These divinities were exceedingly numerous; there was one for every day in the year. The principal of them bore the name of Lat, Menat, and Ozza. So great was the devotion of the Arabs towards these rude works of their hands, that, after the example of the Phœnicians, and of the people of the land of Canaan, they took their own names from them: as *Abd-olmenat*, " servant of Menat;" *Abd-olozza*, " servant of Ozza." Some even, who prostituted their worship to the stars of heaven, took the name of *Abd-olshems*, " servants of the sun." The abhorrence of the Mussulmans for the false divinities is founded upon the following story, which is alluded to in the *Coran:* Eve, when first pregnant, applied to a demon named Haret to know what she should bring forth. The demon offered to obtain from God the grant, that she should produce a creature like herself, on condition that she gave it the name of *Abd-olharet*, or " servant of Haret." The

* It would appear that, considering the vast number of Jews settled in Arabia, many of these prodigies must have been known to the idolators there anterior to the time of Mahomet.

unfortunate Eve believed him, and God, in order to punish her, caused the infant to die.

• Children are named, amongst the Mohamedans, either at the birth, or at the period of circumcision, when the child reaches the age of five or six years: the fathers gives names to the sons, the mothers to the daughters. Sometimes a great many names are put together, and one is drawn by lot; that which comes first is considered as from heaven. However, it is usually arranged in a family that one of the members shall bear the name of Mahomet. The prophet, according to his votaries, had three names; on the earth he was called Mohammed, which we have corrupted into Mahomet; in heaven he is named Ahmed; in hell Mahmood. These three names, the two former especially, are regarded as holy, and it is supposed that all who bear them will be saved.

Sometimes children are dedicated to a male or female saint, in imitation of what is related in the *Coran* respecting St. Anne, mother of the virgin, who vowed the child with which she was pregnant to the Almighty. These consecrations take place commonly on the birth of the child, or even prior; the ceremony imposes upon the child the obligation to devote his life to the service of the personage to whom he is vowed: and in token of his servitude, his ear is pierced. Such children receive a corresponding name, such as *Mahammed-Couli*, "slaves of Mahomet;" *Ali-Couli*, "slaves of Ali," &c.

In the inscriptions upon their seals, the Orientals sometimes add to the name some legend in praise of God, or some eulogy on the person, or patron, whose name they bear. It rarely refers to themselves; this they would esteem to be a disrespect towards God or his saints. On the contrary, they endeavour to make themselves appear as insignificant as they can. If the personage is mentioned in the *Coran*, as it is mostly accompanied there by some expressions of praise, and it is customary to prefer those words. For example: it is related in the *Coran*, that Abraham, having refused to adore the impious Nimrod, was cast into a furnace, and by the Divine permission the fire did not burn him. This passage is chosen as a device. If the *Coran* contains nothing relative to the personage in question, search is made elsewhere. There is extant an Arabic poem, in praise of Mahomet, entitled *Borda*, or "Mantle," because, it is said, if it be applied to any part of the body, it cures every species of disease. If any eulogy upon Mahomet is wanted to engrave upon a seal, a verse can be borrowed from the *Borda*.

There are poems of the same description extant, respecting the patriarch Joseph, and other holy persons of antiquity. The amours of Joseph, whom the Orientals call Youssouf, and the wife of Potiphar, whom they name Zuleikha, have always been celebrated in the East; Arabic, Persian, and Turkish poets have sang them *ad nauseam*, and they have become as it were a vast field for the exercise of their imagination. The Orientals have imagined that in these subjects, they find something of a very exalted character. In their opinion, the chaste Joseph, whom they represent to have been the handsomest man that ever existed, is the image of divine perfection, and that Zuleikha's irresistible passion for him, is the emblem of the creature's aspirations towards the Creator.

Other poems may be cited, the subject of which is altogether profane; and others which celebrate the true or false exploits of the ancient heroes of Persia. But as the engraved stones breathe a spirit essentially religious, those poems are rarely alluded to upon them. The scruples of the Mussulmans are founded upon this incident: there was a merchant at Mecca, in the time of Mahomet, named Nadhar (erroneously called Nasser by D'Herbelot), who had

sojourned for a long time in Persia, and as he had imbibed the historical narratives of that country, his amusement, on his return to Mecca, was to relate them to his countrymen. When Mahomet began to preach his doctrines, and to cite the prodigies of the Talmud and the Rabbinical books, the Meccanese told him they were acquainted with events far more surprising. From that moment, the prophet swore a mortal hatred to Nadhar, who, having fallen into his hands, was beheaded by him.

The poems most useful for understanding engraved stones, are those in which the verses end with the same letter. It frequently happens, that the inscription upon an engraved stone is not clear. If it be in verse, and a poem is known, the verses of which terminate with the same letter, recourse may be had to it. There exists, it is true, an immense number of poems, the verses of which terminate with the same letter. An Arab boasted in the eighth century of our era, that he could repeat by heart a hundred poems on each letter of the alphabet. But we have here only to do with those whose subject has something holy.

When they employ, in a device, a prayer taken from the *Coran*, they prefer such as are put into the mouths of the ancient patriarchs and prophets: these prayers having been heard, they are considered as consecrated, and it is hoped they may have the same effect. One of those most frequently used, is that uttered by the prophet Jonah when vomited from the whale's belly: "There is no other God but thou; praises be to thee; as for me, I am of the number of sinners."

Some persons are scrupulous in laying the *Coran* under contribution; they content themselves with some pious or moral sentiment, such as "There is no power but in God," &c.

Occasionally the inscriptions consist of short moral reflections on the fragility of human affairs, on the charm of friendship, on the benefits of a good life, on death and the judgment to come. The words are often in verse or rhyming prose. Such is the importance which the Mussulmans attach to rhyme, that they sacrifice to it perspicuity, elegance, and taste. The sentiments or maxims are mostly in Arabic, and are said to originate from Mahomet, which imparts so much authority to them: they are designated under the general name of traditions.

In some cases the inscription on seals are neither pious, nor moral, but superstitious. The object is then of a peculiar kind. Almost all Asiatics are infatuated by magic, sorcery, astrology, the cabalistic art, or some other occult science. Even those who withhold their belief from them dare not wound common prejudices, and act frequently like the rest. It is an opinion widely circulated throughout the east, that there exists a species of demons and evil spirits, whose sole occupation is to wander about the world and torment the human race. These spirits people water, earth, fire, air, the stars, and are most frequently found in ruins, uninhabited places, and at the bottom of wells and cisterns. Some of them acknowledge the law of God, and fear to hurt living beings; but the majority have no restraint, and it is necessary to be constantly on one's guard against their malice. These notions are very ancient; they are discoverable amongst almost all the nations of Asia, and they existed in Arabia in the time of Mahomet, who seems to have sanctioned them by his example. We read in Musulman writers, that Mahomet believed he beheld on all sides spirits intent upon his destruction. He repeatedly invented exorcisms to repel the effects of their wickedness; and, at length, believing himself bewitched, he caused two chapters of the *Coran* to descend from

heaven for his deliverance: these are the two last in the book, and they are still resorted to, being called *par excellence* " the two amulets."

The amulets used by the Mohamedans have the name of عزائم, or " invocations." They are to be had for all kinds of good, as well as against every sort of evil. There are amulets against the plague, diseases, fires, &c. Soldiers wear them to preserve them against the blows of the enemy; women employ them to remove sterility, or to preserve the children they have; they are used to obtain rain or fair weather, to discover treasures supposed to be concealed in the bowels of the earth, to protect horses, mules, and other valuable beasts, as well as the fruits of trees, and to guard against the croaking of frogs, and the stings of flies in the summer. The common people are contented with a formula on a scrap of paper; but those who are more particular have the sentences, generally from the *Coran*, engraven on stones, metal plates, &c. Application is commonly made, to procure these talismans, to the sheikhs or superiors of the musulman convents, and to dervishes who are in possession of influence over people's minds. There is a peculiar science upon this subject, which is in high repute. There are many treatises upon this science, in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. These expedients are resorted to, however, only in Turkey, Persia, and those countries where civilization has commenced. In those parts which are still a prey to barbarism, as Arabia and Nigritia, application is made to the first comer, who need not be a Musulman: it is sufficient that he has some reputation for science, and if he be an European, so much the better.

This kind of moral superiority, which we have acquired in certain countries of Asia and Africa, is a very remarkable circumstance. It seems to result from the great progress which had been made in the career of civilization in those countries formerly. The people, plunged in the most stupid ignorance, and incapable of explaining the ascendancy which knowledge imparts, imagine that the edifices, whose ruins are still before them, were reared by men in possession of some peculiar secrets, and who are in communication with beings superior to human nature. They think that genii, who were subject to those great men, removed all the difficulties in the way of their undertaking. It is in this manner they endeavour to account for the immortal monuments of the glory of the Pharoahs, and of the ancient potentates of the East. Conscious that the modern Europeans have overcome some of the ancient Oriental despots, and that they erect, at the present day, splendid works, the people of the East conclude that they inherit the wisdom of their ancestors, and can revive the memory of the past.

When written upon paper, the talisman is folded in a piece of stuff, or put into a box, which is carried about the person. Sometimes the paper is placed in a ring, between the stone and the metal. An expedient somewhat similar was practised by the ancient Jews, who, it is well known, were very superstitious, and believed in magic and sorcery. Josephus tells us, that when they wished to deliver a person from evil spirits, they enclosed a certain plant in the collet of a ring, and placed it under the nose of the patient, pronouncing the name of Solomon: " for," adds Josephus, " it was to this great prince the honour of this discovery is attributed, as well as other magical operations, and without him it would be impossible to obtain success."

Engraved stones or metal have, however, a great advantage over pieces of paper, in aiding the virtue of the words. The Orientals ascribe to certain substances, such as the ruby and the emerald, extraordinary virtues. It is important, however, that the moment when the stone or plate is engraven be

a fortunate one, in an astrological sense. The Orientals believe that the stars influence stones, metals, and inanimate matter, as well as men. Another expedient is that of fumigation, a term which is applied generally to all the bodies which are exposed to smoke; but here it denotes a certain magical operation, which consists in perfuming them. They begin by sacrificing an animal, and rub with its blood the stone or metal to be used: then they throw incense and perfumes into a strong fire, and endeavour to make them penetrate the metal or stone. The ceremony is completed by abstinence, pilgrimage, &c.

We are bound to say that the Musulman doctors generally concur in condemning these vain practices, and that many Asiatics forbear to use them. But the multitude has every where the same predilection for those superstitions.

The aforegoing remarks, which afford an idea of the spirit which prevails in the inscriptions on engraved stone, apply to all seals, those of private individuals as well as the public signets of princes. Let us now pass to other peculiarities.

In the first place, we ought to explain why nothing is said respecting the titles and qualities which, it would seem, ought to be inseparable from certain names. But in this respect, the Musulmans are not so vain as we are. In the same proportion that we are anxious to display our greatness, they seek to abase themselves, presuming not to speak of themselves, or if they do, it is in a most humble manner. This spirit is common to high and low. The only titles upon which they pride themselves are those of *sherif*, or "noble;" *seyed*, or "lord;" *ameer*, or "chief," which are given to those who are reputed to be of the blood of Mahomet; this is the sole hereditary nobility of the East. Another title often found upon engraved stones, is that of *hajje*, or "pilgrim," which belongs to those who have performed the pilgrimage of Mecca.

Far from proclaiming their titles, they seek to degrade themselves, assuming the designation of *fakir*, or "pauper," of *dervish*, or "mendicant," of slave, dog, and impure animal. It must not be imagined that it is only the lower orders who thus abase themselves; grand viziers, princes, and sultans, do the like. We perceive herein the spirit which has ever characterized Islamism: the Musulmans regard themselves equal before God, and pride themselves upon this equality. A king of Palmyra, shortly after the death of Mahomet, and under the Caliphat of Omar, became a Musulman and accompanied the Caliph to Mecca. In performing the ceremonies of the pilgrimage, he was hurt by one of the lower order, and full of wrath, fell upon the poor fellow; but Omar restrained him, saying, "Here we are all equal: there is no difference between great and small, rich and poor: moderate your anger."

It is chiefly in India that the Musulmans have departed from this spirit of humility. After the example of the idolaters of the country, their warriors have often adopted upon their seals the title of بهادر, *bahadur*, or "brave," and سنگه, *singa*, or "lion." Ministers and governors of provinces take the titles of directors of the kingdom, support of the empire, lord of lords. There are, nevertheless, countries in which, during the last centuries, the princes have sought to distinguish themselves from their subjects. Thus in Persia, the reigning king entitles himself King of the Age; and the Imam of Muscat calls himself Imam and Pontiff of the Musulmans. Such titles as these have often given occasion to sanguinary wars.

In Turkey, a peculiar custom exists. The seal of the sultan, as well as the coin and whatsoever has a state character, bears a signature which is called

طغرا; *togra.* It is a combination of connected flourishes, containing the name of the prince, and some wish for the prosperity of his reign.

In Africa, and the Barbary States, the beys and deys use the figure of a crescent, or something resembling a heart.

In India, certain Musulmans employ the symbol of a two-edged sword; that which Mahomet presented to his son-in-law Ali.

We read in an Arab historian (Arabshah), that Tamerlane adopted for his mark three circles thus disposed $_{o}^{o}{}_{o}$, accompanied by the Persian device: "thou hast been true; thou hast been saved."

It is worthy of remark, that nothing of this kind is observed upon the seals of the first Mussulmans and early caliphs. They interdicted themselves, even from the allusion, now so frequent, to Mahomet and the ancient patriarchs.

The absence of human figures, or of any living thing upon seals, is another indication of the spirit which pervades Islamism. Up to the time of Mahomet, seals in Arabia bore figures; at least it was so all over the East. Some persons placed upon engraved stones figures of saints or deities; others their own likeness; others representations of animals. The Jews alone retained their ancient abhorrence of all human representations. Mahomet, out of a hatred towards idolatry, adopted the Jewish notions in this respect. The Mussulmans, moreover, were severely interdicted from representing figures, at least on engraved stones. We have found only two or three which contravene this precept.

But if they were so scrupulous in respect to engraved stones, and wherever a religious feeling is predominant, it is not so with regard to books, plates of metal, and walls of houses. Some, it is true, take the precaution of not exhibiting human figures entire: one wants an eye, another an ear.

The next subject of consideration is the language in which the inscriptions are made. It is either Arabic, Persian, or Turkish. The former, as a sacred language, is greatly used, the *Coran*, the traditions, and chief books of doctrine and discipline, being in Arabic. This tongue is still spoken in Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Africa. The Persian is employed more particularly in Persia, and the north of India. The Turkish prevails throughout the Ottoman empire, and in a part of Asia. The Persian, however, is still used in Turkey, and the Turks have a taste for it. Hence it happens, that the language is no certain test of the country of the stones. Such a Persian distich is commonly met with on African stones; and such a Turkish formula is in frequent use in Persia.

With respect to the characters employed by Mussulman nations, they are Arabic. The Arabic language and writing being the sole link of communication between Mussulmans, the alphabet of the conqueror was generally used. Even in those countries where there existed peculiar dialects, it was esteemed a duty to employ the characters of the country of Mahomet. At a subsequent period, when the domination of the Arabs was overthrown, the dialects resumed their ascendancy. Moreover, some of the Mohamedan countries fell under the power of people from the depths of Tartary; then were formed the languages which are now spoken in Turkey and Persia; but the use of the Arabic alphabet was still retained: except that as the Persians and Turks had to express sounds peculiar to themselves, they modified the power of certain of the Arabic letters, by means of points placed above or below them. This uniformity is an advantage to those who devote themselves to the study of Oriental monuments. Unfortunately, the characters themselves have more or less changed; those now used are not altogether the same as were employed

heretofore. The ancient characters, those at least which occur on monuments, were generally written in right lines: they became gradually rounded. The ancients called them *Cufic*, from the town of Cufa, on the Tigris, where they were invented. The new characters were denominated *Neskhi*, or running-hand.

The inscriptions are written in the following manner. In the Arabic, as in the Hebrew alphabet, the consonants only are expressed; the vowels consist only of certain little signs placed above and below, and are most frequently omitted. It is therefore necessary to supply them, which is the first difficulty. Another is, that many of the consonants are alike, therefore the same character may be rendered in several different ways: in order to distinguish them, points have been inserted, called diacritical points, placed above and below them, but they are sometimes omitted. It is easy from hence to conceive the extreme embarrassment of a translator. But this is not all; as if the Asiatics endeavoured to render their inscriptions unintelligible, they sometimes shorten words, invert the order of the syllables, and disperse, as it were, the elements of the sense. Add to this, that they are ignorant of the use of points, &c. and it may be easily believed that the sense, if not known before-hand, cannot sometimes be discovered.

It only remains for us to speak of the date. This is always that of the Hegira. *Hegira* is an Arabic word signifying "flight;" and it implies the emigration of Mahomet, when the prophet, being obliged to quit Mecca, retired to Medina. The event took place A.D. 622, and has since served as an epoch to all the Mussulman nations. If the year of the Mohamedans was the same as ours, the exact date would be easily adjusted; but their's is a lunar year of 354 days, and consequently is shorter than our solar year by eleven days, which, in round numbers, makes a variation of three years in a century.

The date is marked on Mussulman monuments in cyphers, read like ours, from left to right. The sole difficulty in reading the date arises from Oriental negligence: sometimes, instead of writing 1243, they will write 243, or even 43. So long as the thousand merely is omitted, it is easy to supply it; but if the century be also omitted, it is impossible to say whether the date be 1243, 1143, or 1043.

We may here ask, since the Musulmans began the use of cyphers, which they call Indian, at a comparatively late period, how did they denote dates previously? Materials are not sufficiently numerous to enable us to answer this question satisfactorily. Upon medals and sepulchral inscriptions the date was expressed wholly in letters; upon engraved stones, this method would have required too much space.

There is a peculiar mode of marking the date in the east, to which we have given the name of chronogram. In the Arabic, as well as in the Hebrew and Greek alphabets, each letter has a numeral power. By combining an inscription so that, besides the sense conveyed by each word, the sum total of the numeral value of the letters should correspond with the year of the Hegira, in which it was written, a double advantage is gained. Thus it was A.H. 803 that Tamerlane, having conquered Damascus, and almost rased it from the ground, conceived the idea of perpetuating the recollection of his barbarous success, by striking money bearing the Arabic word خراب, signifying *destruction*, which, at the same time, denoted, by the numeral value of the letters, the year of the ruin of the Syrian capital. We are not aware whether this method has been employed in inscriptions on stones; it is very frequently used on coins and other records.

PHILOLOGICAL CONJECTURES.

BY THE REV DR. WAIT.

No. V.

त्रग् *trăg*, to go, to move; *traho* (drag—*Anglicè*), causatively.

वग् *văg*, to go; *vagor* Also वघ् *văg'h*.

अघ् *ăg'h*, to go, to hasten; *ἄγω*, *ago*, perhaps in a causative sense.

लघ् *lăgh*, to speak; *λέγω*, *loquor*.

लाघ् *lāg'h*, to be able, to have the power; *λάγω* or *λάχω* (obsolete) *λαγχάνω*.

अच् *ăch*,* to venerate, to worship; *ἅγιος*, *ἅγνος*.

अञ्च् *ănch*, to explain, to speak distinctly and submissively, to venerate, to go; *ἀγγέλλω*, *ἄγγελος*, *angelus*.

पच् *păch*, to cook; *qu. πέπτω* (*πέττω*, obs.)?

रिच् *rĭch*, to disjoin; *ῥήγνυμι* (*ῥήγω* — *ῥηγνύω*).

जर्ह् *jărch'h*,† to threaten, to curse; *jurgo*, *jurgor*, *jurgium*; also झर्ह् *j'hărch'h*, जर्च् *jărch*, and झर्च् *jh'ărch*.

ऋज् *rĭj*, to be fixed; *qu. ῥίγος*, *ῥιγέω*, *rigeo*, *rigor*, *rigidus*?

गज् *găj*, to be glad; *γήθω*, *gaudeo*.

गर्ज् *gărj*, to shout, to make a noise; *garrio*, *garrulus*, *γαρύω*.

पिज् *pĭj*, to adhere, to be joined; *πηγνύω*, *πήγνυμι*.

मञ्ज् *mănj*, to clean, to purify; *mungo*, *emungo*, *ἀπεμύσσω*?—*μάσσω*? Also मुञ्ज् *mŭnj*.

युज् *yŭj*, to join together, to yoke; *jugo*, *jugum* (the Latin *j* having been pronounced as our *y*), *ζεύγνυμι*—*ζευγνύω*, *ζεῦγος*, the dialectical variation.

रुज् *rŭj*, see रिच् *rĭch*, to break; *ῥήγω*, Æol. *Fρήγω*, *frango*.

त्रुद् *trŭd*, to cleave; qu. *trudo*?

नद् *năd*, to move, to shake; *nuto*, *nutus*, *νεύω*, *νεῦμα*.

पद् *păd*, to move; *πούς*, *ποδός*, *pes*, *pedis*.

———, to wound, to strike, *peto*? Also पिठ् *pĭth*.

मेद् *mēd*, to be mad, void of senses; *μεθύω*, *μεθη*.

* *Ch* is pronounced as *ch* in *cheese*, *church*.

† *Ch'h* is merely the aspiration of it.

लद् *lăt*, to act like the boy; *ludo*. Also लड् *lăd*.

वद् *văt*, to divide; *di—vido*. Also वड् *văd*.

वेष्ट् *vēsht*, to clothe; *vestio, vestis*, ἑσθὴς.

गृढ् *gŭth*, to cover; qu. *scutum?*

मद् *măth*, to reflect, to meditate; μητιάω, μῆτις.

लुठ् *lŭth*, to be oppressed with grief; λυπέω, λύπη, *luctus*.

वठ् *văth*, to grow, to be increased; qu. *vetus?*

कुड् *kŭd*, to form, to fashion; *cudo*.

माड् *mād*, to measure; *metior, meta*, μιτρέω, μιτρον.

रौड् *rāud*, to depreciate, contemn; *rudis*.

विड् *vĭd*, to call; *in-vito*.

अण् *ăn*, to live, to draw breath; *anima, animus*, qu. *anhelo?*

कण् *kăn*, to sound; *cano, canorus*.

क्षण् *kshăn*, to kill; κτείνω. Also क्षिण् *kshĭn*.

गुण् *gŭn*, to consult, to invite, to address; qu. γυνὴ?

घण् *g'hăn*, to shine; γανόω, γάνος.

तुण् *tŭn*, to go windingly, &c.; qu. τείνω, *tendo?*

फण् *p'hăn*, to go; βαίνω.

मृण् *mrĭn*, to hurt, to kill; qu. μαραίνω?

कृत् *krĭt*, to explain, tell, &c.; κρίνω, κρίσις, κριτὴς.

धुत् *tyŭt*, to shine; δαδόω,-δαίω-δαὶς.

पत् *păt*, to fall; πέτω, πτόω, πίπτω.

वसत् *văst*, to torment, to kill; *vasto*.

वात् *vāt*, to go; *vado*, βαδίζω, βάδος.

कृथ् *knăt'h*, to hurt, &c.; γναθόω, γνάθος?

क्रथ् *krăt'h*, to hurt, &c.; qu. κρατέω, κράτος, κράτερος, κάρτος?

ग्रथ् *grăt'h*, to be bending; qu. γραῖα, γραΐς—γραῦς—*cf.* जॄ *jrī*, to be old.

प्रथ *prăth*, to be celebrated, to be praised; πρωτεύω, πρῶτος. प्रथम *prăthămă*, first, chief; प्रथा *prăthā*, fame, &c.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of the Society took place on the 7th May: Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., Vice President, in the chair.

Amongst the donations presented were the following MSS., procured by Mr. Fullarton, the governor of Penang. 1. A Laos MS., on palm leaves, entitled *Phra-mat-thec-low;* 2. a Pegu MS., on palm leaves, called *Bo-ree-vong;* 3. a Siamese and Bali MS., on palm leaves, being a treatise on astrology; 4. a Bali MS., on palm leaves, called *Präh-ape-tam-sehet-tam-ran,* or Morning and Evening Prayers, in Bali; 5. a Siamese drama, in six acts, written on blackened paper; 6. a Siamese MS. on pathology; 7. a Siamese MS. on the ancient language of that country; 8. and 9. two specimens of Pali on white paper. From T. H. Baber, Esq., some papers on landed tenures in southern India. From the Literary Society of Batavia the twelfth volume of its Transactions.

The Right Hon. R. J. Wilmot Horton, recently appointed governor of Ceylon, was elected a non-resident member; and H. J. Thomas, Esq., F.R.S., a resident member of the Society.

The Abbé Dubois, the celebrated missionary of the Mysore, who was present, was introduced and admitted a foreign member of the Society.

The paper read was a sketch of the constitution of the Kandyan kingdom, communicated by Sir A. Johnston, and, so far as was read at this meeting, comprised an account of the authority and jurisdiction of the king and the adikars, or chief of the nobles; and also of the establishment of the elephant department, and the method of catching and taming the wild elephants.

The authority of the king was supreme and absolute, the ministers having the power to advise but not to control his will.

The highest officers of state are the two adikars; the persons subject to their peculiar jurisdiction were the messengers, the whip-crackers, and the gaol guard; they had also charge of the police of Kandy and the ferries, and they possessed a general jurisdiction over the whole of the Kandyan provinces.

At the termination of the meeting it was announced that the anniversary meeting of the Society would be held on Tuesday the 7th June, at one o'clock.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 29th November, Sir John Malcolm in the chair, Mr. R. C. Money said he was happy in being able to communicate to the members that the Society was now nearly free from debt, and in the month of March would be entirely so. On losing this incumbrance, he hoped the shelves of their noble rooms would be quickly filled. He was also glad to tell them, that matter sufficient had been selected from among the papers latterly forwarded to them, to form a very interesting volume. These papers would be copied and sent home. He could not help remarking on the great change which had taken place in the outward appearance of the Society, and on the increasing spirit of inquiry which had grown up during the last few years amongst them. This might be chiefly attributable to the exertions made in England by those splendid associations of the learned and the powerful, which had communicated some of their influence to the residents of this remote country. He then proceeded thus, with reference to an address to Sir John Malcolm, which had been proposed by Mr. Romer:—

"The age has passed away, when only a few solitary individuals, scattered in different parts of the world, were devoting their time and talents to the

pursuits of Oriental literature, when perhaps its feeble rays shone dimly from the fretted vaults of monkish superstition alone, and the compiler of an Arabic lexicon, or the translator of an Eastern tale, were looked upon as wonders in the world of science and research. Yet to them we must ever recur with grateful thanks, for having first opened to us the portals of Asiatic knowledge, toiling through difficulties which we can never meet with, and overcome often with doubts which cease now to distract us. This age, I say, has passed away, and we owe to that remarkable man, Sir William Jones, the happy thought of concentrating all the talent that was floating unemployed in this part of the globe, and of bringing its power forth in the service of literature. How he has succeeded, the discoveries made during his life-time, and since his death, can well attest; and although, like most persons, when about to explore some hitherto untouched mine, either of nature or of knowledge, his vivid fancy created beneath the unopened surface hoards of golden advantages which were never realized, and not half the discoveries were made which his enthusiasm led him to believe could be effected by diving into the depths of Hindu tradition, and taking from the quiet retreat of ages, where their remains had slumbered, the unrevealed treasures of Brahminic lore, which, like the long-buried bodies of men, crumbled to dust on being exposed to the breath of day—yet did not these disappointments break his indefatigable spirit, or subdue the energy of his associates.

"It is true, no trace of history was ever produced to lighten the darkness of past ages; and the islands of the Western Sea, which had long haunted the fanciful spirit of Major Wilford, touched by the wand of truth, were found to be but the dreams of his own desires, and the extraordinary suggestions of fraud and deceit. Yet has much, and wonderfully much, been done during so short a period. Prejudice for, and extravagant love of, ancient institutions, have given way to fact; we no longer look on the Hindu as a being almost antediluvian, and fling around his very abode those sacred associations which should only be yielded to something far holier than the Brahminic priesthood has been found to be. We have, it is true, destroyed the illusion which ignorance had gathered around the mystic worship of the triad. The astronomy of the East, and its occult philosophy, and fresher discoveries, which will lay open the very heart of this wonderful superstition, will probably bring its boasted antiquity on many points to within a short period of our own existence. Yet who can regret that this should be the case?

"The object of all study and research must be truth to be useful; and enough has been gained, if with such light we have made greater acquaintance with the customs and manners, laws and institutions, of the various nations, with all their curiously diversified features, which extend from Cape Comorin to the Himala mountains. On these and many other subjects much still remains to be done; and many literary characters are now turning their attention to still more intricate and absorbing objects—the doctrine of languages, their origin and ramifications, and the remarkable texture of some, which may eventually lead to most interesting conclusions.

"But India has not been the only field for the spirit of research to roam through. Egypt, Arabia, and Syria have suffered their wild and lawless tracts to be trodden by the adventurous traveller; and what is of far more real interest to the highly cultivated and rational mind, have added, if any such collateral testimony could add, fresher lights to the truths, practical and historical, of that wondrous book of knowledge of our western world, which some wise and learned men have affected to throw into the gloom of doubt and obscurity;

and while exposure and inquiry have but dimmed the lustre of every other pretended fount of light and knowledge, the only true source of all wisdom has derived to human eyes greater brightness the deeper the gaze has been on its imperishable beauties.

" Akin to these wonderful realms is the more romantic one of Persia, which, from the time of Cyrus to the present period, with its history and literature, and polished courts, has ever been to the young eye a land of enchanting wildness and poetic dreams. Ancient connexions with the West have always flung an interest over this classic country, associated in our early recollections and thoughts with the heroic struggle for freedom on the plains of Marathon and sea of Salamis, and later intercourse has only served to heighten the charm, by having opened to us many an historical scene of Oriental wildness and beauty, and told us many a stirring tale of natural and impassioned eloquence. And here I may be pardoned for saying, that the first person who made us minutely acquainted with the dark vicissitudes of this kingdom was our president. To him we owe a knowledge of her past and existing state, her institutions, and her unrivalled climate; and, by the impulse given to those around him, we may indirectly ascribe to him the deeply interesting facts which British enterprize has brought to light regarding her neighbouring countries. Whose volumes have we perused with greater pleasure, when turning for information to the Eastern writer, or any subject connected with these countries, than those of the historian of Persia and of Central India; or who has so well and strikingly delineated the wild and ferocious life of the wandering warlike horde, all " the moving accidents of flood and field," or the more peaceful dispositions of cultivated Asiatic society? We owe, I believe, for some here are old enough to correct me if I am wrong, much of our success, after our first entrance into the world as a literary institution, greatly to his exertions; and we entirely owe to his influence the possession of these rooms, which under, perhaps, less determined hands, had been otherwise disposed of.

" We all know what magic influence external things have on the eye and mind of man, and that a very high and exquisite feeling and state of literature can only exist when allied with the highest state of sculpture and architectural beauty. The removal of the whole body of our knowledge and research from those dusty, tumbling walls, which only served to depress all who entered them, to this airy and lofty abode, will have, no doubt, its natural effect. And he who first witnessed the installation of our Society in some of its earliest assemblies in those small and dismal chambers, and now presides at this, the last meeting which he will ever probably attend, must be filled with more than usual sensations in thinking on changes which, in their rise and progress, and ultimate appearance, have been principally effected under his control; and I am happy in being now the organ of this Society to communicate to him their deep sense of the many benefits which they have derived from his warm and cordial support, and careful attention to their interest, and their conviction that those attentions and this interest will not die by his removal to his native country; and their wishes for a long continuance of all those earthly blessings which they trust are about to await him in his own native land, which it is the peculiar privilege of an Englishman to look forward to, after so long and so eminently distinguished a time of service and usefulness in this, but which fall to the lot of few to experience."

Mr. Money then read the address to Sir John, which will be found in the last vol. p. 189, *Asiatic Intell.*

Sir John, on quitting the chair, said that he had now a proposition to make,

which would, he was sure, be pleasing to all. He would propose, as president of this Society, a gentleman who, from his high character, his long acquaintance with the East, his literary taste and situation in life, was more qualified to fill the president's chair than any he could select, Mr. Romer. This was seconded by Colonel Kennedy, and received with great applause. A letter from Captain Jervis was read, resigning his situation as secretary, and Mr. R. Money was elected secretary. The appointment of other office-bearers was postponed to a future meeting.

Academy of Sciences of France.—Dr. Jahinichen, a member of the council appointed by the Academy to examine the progress of the cholera morbus, and who had personally observed a majority of the cases at Moscow, has communicated to the Academy, as the fruit of his experience, the following conclusions: 1. The cholera morbus is not a pestilential disease. 2. It is not, either directly or indirectly, contagious. 3. A germ or miasma of cholera, emanating from a diseased person, exists in the atmosphere which surrounds him. 4. These emanations may be sufficient to originate the disease. 5. But a certain constitutional predisposition (generally arising from irregularity of regimen or diet) is necessary to produce the development of the disease from the miasma. 6. The propagation of the cholera accords with the usual laws of epidemic diseases. 7. There is every reason to believe that pulmonary absorption is the only mode by which the miasma can be introduced into the human system. 8. The miasma appears to have a peculiar affinity with the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere, and to be equally volatile. By a condensation of the vapours in rooms containing a number of patients, he obtained a substance closely resembling that obtained by Moscati at Florence, and suggests that a close observation of the hygrometrical and barometrical variations of the atmosphere may throw light on the geographical march of the disease. He also thinks it probable that the miasma may be transported with the aqueous vapours to other countries, and being inhaled by the inhabitants, originate the disease.

At the meeting of the 15th April, M. Moreau de Jonnès communicated some further details* respecting the progress of the cholera morbus.

"It is well known that the Volga and the Don, the two largest rivers of Russia, approximate to each other, from opposite directions, and are separated by an interval of only a few leagues at Donzkaya, in the Cossack country. This place is the centre of communication between the Caspian Sea, into which the former stream falls, and the sea of Azof into which the second discharges itself. The cholera, ascending the Volga from Astrakhan towards Moscow, propagated itself last year by these commercial routes along both banks of the Don; and following its course and that of its affluents, it invaded successively the interior provinces of the south and the shore of the sea of Azof, as well as a considerable portion of the coast of the Black Sea.

"By the end of autumn, it had infected the towns of Donzkaya, Cherk, Azof, and Taganrog. Here the merchant vessels came in contact with it, and conveyed it to Sebastopol, the great maritime arsenal of the Black Sea, situated at the southern extremity of the Crimea, to Nicolatoff and Cherson, which are at the mouths of the Bog and the Dneiper, and to Odessa, which is the most frequented port in southern Russia. From the latter place, it reached, during the early months of last winter, Ovidopol, and Akerman,

* See vol. iv. N.S., p. 164.

which are situated on the two banks of the mouth of the Dneister, and, in February, it advanced from village to village, along the coasts of Bessarabia bathed by the Black Sea. It was now near the mouths of the Danube, 200 leagues from that part of the coast of the sea of Azof, where it appeared for the first time in the preceding October. It was here about 250 leagues from Constantinople, and only two or three days' sail from that great capital.

"As the banks along which it spread were very thinly peopled, its progress, as it may be perceived, was extremely slow; but it extends itself with more rapidity in the interior, and advances in several tracks towards the countries of western Europe.

"Bender, which is forty leagues from Odessa, was not long before it received the malady, which made but little ravages there; but, traversing the country between the Dneister and the Pruth, it passed from Bessarabia into Moldavia, and appeared, towards the end of December, at Kicheneff and Falshi: in the former place it destroyed sixty persons out of about fifteen families. This event threw the inhabitants of Jassy, the capital, thirty leagues from Falshi, into the utmost alarm. Quarantines were established on the right bank of the Pruth; lazarettos were prepared; but, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, the population made arrangements for quitting the city.

"It will be recollected that Jassy is but about twenty leagues from Bukovin, and almost equally near the frontiers of Transylvania, provinces belonging to the Austrian empire, which are consequently in imminent peril. The malady has, moreover, approached still nearer to the Austrian frontiers by a different route.

"By October last year, the cholera, ascending the affluents of the Don, and particularly the Donetzk, reached the government of Koursk. Soon after, extensive movements of troops taking place in Russia, the division which was in this government was marched into the provinces of Podolia and Volhynia. The Academy will remember," observes M. de Jonnès, "that I did not hesitate, some months back, to predict the evils with which those provinces were menaced by this lamentable measure. The event has too well justified my prediction. The cholera broke out at the close of December in the towns and villages on the road across the country from Kiev to Warsaw. In Volhynia, it ravaged the towns of Jitomir, Zaslaff, Luck, and Ostrog; in Podolia, those of Kamenetz, Bratzlaff, Mohileff, Vinitzy, &c. All these places being but thinly peopled, it did not destroy a large number; but of those whom it attacked, a moiety perished. It still raged with violence in those provinces in the month of March last, and the progressive increase of the temperature justifies us in concluding that it will continue to propagate itself. Under these circumstances, the cholera threatens Austrian Gallicia particularly, and especially Lembourg, its capital, from which it is now but a short distance.

"In closing this painful narrative," adds M. de Jonnès, "I have one satisfaction, in confirming the account of the complete extinction of the cholera in Moscow, after an irruption which lasted 160 days. There is every reason to think that the deliverance of that great city was mainly owing to the prudent measures of Count Zakrewski, minister of the interior, who superintended in person their execution."

Academy of Belles-Lettres of France.—M. Abel-Rémusat lately read before this learned society a memoir on the *Füh-kwŏ-ke*, or History of the Kingdom of Füh. This curious work, which was written by a Buddha priest, at the beginning of the fifth century, has been known only from a slight sketch given

by Deguignes, in three or four pages of the fortieth volume of the *Mémoires de l'Académie*. Having no knowledge of the ancient geography of India, Deguignes could neither translate the work, nor even follow the itinerary of the author; the only point he could recognize was Benares. M. Rémusat discovered the original text in the King's Library, and has translated the whole. He has also entered upon very extensive researches, in order to determine the exact route which the pilgrim, named She-fa-hëen, and his companions, followed in quitting China and in traversing Tartary, and part of Persia and of Hindustan. The object of their journey was to ascertain the source of the Samanean traditions, to visit the spots rendered celebrated by miracles, by incidents in the life of the founder of the Buddha religion, and the adoration of relics; to collect the sacred books, and to transport them to China. They set out from Shen-se in the year 399, crossed the sandy deserts, and arrived in the country of the Ouigours; they then reached Khoten, then Cashmer and the Himalaya mountains. They descended to the banks of the Indus, crossed it near Attock, or Peshawer, and were thus on the right bank of this river, where the presence of Chinese travellers is an event not a little remarkable. But the details which they give respecting the situation of these countries are neither less novel nor less singular. In that region, which corresponds to Afghanistan, were states the names of which attest the Hindu origin of the inhabitants: Oudiana, Gandhara, Beeloosha (Beloochistan ?), &c. The worship of Buddha flourished there, as well as the Sanscrit language, and magnificent temples had been erected in honour of that personage. Repassing the Indus, the travellers penetrated into India, properly so called. They reached the Jumna and the banks of the Ganges, and went through the country of Mathura and of Canooj. Crossing the Ganges, they visited the kingdoms of Coshala, of Capila, of Ramapura, and of Cushinagara, all famous in the annals of Buddhism for the adventures attributed to Shakia-muni and his chief disciples. We learn from this part of the narrative, that Buddhism did not originate in South Behar, as some English writers have imagined; still less in Cashmer, as Deguignes stated; but in the neighbourhood of Oude and Lucknow. All the occurrences connected with the real biography of the founder, and with the early efforts of his disciples, are located in the country situated to the north of the Ganges, between this river and the mountains of Nepal. This is the grand result of the geographical disquisition which forms the basis of M. Rémusat's memoir, wherein he refutes many erroneous notions which have been entertained on an important point in the religious history of Upper Asia.

The travellers then proceeded into the country of Magadha, to Pataliputra, or Patna, of which the narrative gives a curious description. From thence they went to Casi, or Benares; then, repassing Patna, and descending the Ganges, they came to Champa (Bhagulpore), thence to Tamralipti, or Tamluk. Fa-hëen then embarked for Ceylon, where he resided several years. He describes with care its religious edifices, and the ceremonies of worship, and speaks as one well-informed of the people, whose language he had studied, and whose libraries he had examined. He embarked again, and after touching at Java, was cast by a tempest very far from the point where he hoped to land; for instead of Canton, he found himself on the southern coast of the peninsula of Shan-tung.

The conclusions to which M. Rémusat has arrived may be thus summed up: 1st. Buddhism was, in the beginning of the fifth century, established in Central Tartary, to the west of the Great Desart, in the environs of Lake Lop,

amongst the Ouigours, at Khoten, and in all the petty states north of the Himalaya; monasteries were in existence there, peopled with priests; Hindu ceremonies were celebrated there; Sanscrit was cultivated there, and this language was sufficiently diffused to be employed in names of places. 2d. The same religion was still more flourishing to the west of the Indus, in the states, completely Hindu, which then occupied the mountains of Afghanistan, Oudiana, Gondarra, Beloocha, Chindasira, &c. The worship of Buddha had imported its rites, and local traditions placed in those countries the theatre of many events relative to Tatagata, his travels, and the second edition of the sacred texts. So remarkable an extension of the language and the doctrines of India in the west has hitherto been merely conjectured; Fă-hëen makes the fact incontestible, acquaints us with its epoch and origin, and furnishes the learned with materials which were wanting to explain the blending and combination of several Oriental doctrines. 3d. Central India, that is, the country situated on the banks of the Ganges, between the mountains of Nepal and the rivers Jumna and Gogra, is the true native country of Buddhism, which had been erroneously placed in South Behar. Shakia-muni was born at Capila, in the vicinity of Oude and Lucknow. His father was a prince of the country, with the title of King of Magadha, who resided at Pataliputra. His preaching was confined to the north of the Ganges, the provinces of Oude and Benares in North Behar. He closed his career to the north of Patna, in the neighbourhood of the mountains of Nepal. All these facts, hitherto unknown, or whose scene has been misplaced, will rectify the errors of those who, like Deguignes, have placed the birth of Buddha in Cashmer, and of others who, in conformity with the authority of English scholars, have carried it into the southern part of Behar, near Gaya, &c. 4th. Buddhism, having been formed in Central India, maintained there, five centuries after our era, in opposition to Brahminism, a kind of political superiority: traditions carried it back uninterruptedly as far as the tenth century before Christ; and there were monuments, many of which still subsist, some being in ruins, which confirmed the tenor of those traditions. 5th. Buddhism had penetrated as far as Bengal and the mouths of the Ganges. 6th. It was asserted that the same religion had also reached, in very ancient times, to the Deccan; and there existed at that period excavations there, in the form of temples, the construction of which, though considered modern by the most celebrated scholars, was assigned to the very age of the immediate successor of Shakia-muni. 7th. Buddhism was dominant in Ceylon, and its rites were celebrated there with magnificence. Religious books were found there. At the period of Fa-hëen's visit it was considered to be the 1497th year since the *nirwana* of Shakia-muni. 8th. At that time researches were made to complete the collection of those books, in order to promote the study of the sacred tongues, and the understanding of the holy texts. A vast number was procured in the province of Oude, at Patna, at Benares, in Bengal, and in Ceylon.—*Journ. Asiat.*

Van Diemen's Land Society.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 27th August, the secretary, Dr. Turnbull, read a paper on the Australasian colonies, with reference to the following heads of inquiry: 1st, considering them as colonies of England; 2d, as penal settlements; 3d, as young states. The paper is of considerable length, treating the topics in very minute detail. It is intended to publish it amongst the *Transactions* of the Society.

VARIETIES.

The Bhinderwars of Goandwana.—The following account of the Bhinderwars, a remarkable tribe of Goands, by Lieut. Prendergast, appears in the *Bengal Annual* for 1831 :—

" In May 1820, I visited the hills of Oomercuntuc and the source of the Nerbudda river, accompanied by Captain W. Low, of the Madras army, and having heard that a particular tribe of Gonds, who lived in the hills, were cannibals, I was anxious to ascertain the truth of the assertion, and made the most particular inquiries (assisted by my moonshee, Mohun Sing, an intelligent and well-informed Kaiet) as to their general habits and mode of living. We learned, after much trouble, that there was a tribe of Gonds who resided in the hills of Oomercuntuc, and to the S.E. in the Gondwarra country, who held very little intercourse with the villagers, and never went among them except to barter or purchase provisions. This race live in detached parties, and have seldom more than eight or ten huts in one place. They are cannibals in the real sense of the word, but never eat the flesh of any person not belonging to their own family or tribe, nor do they do this except on particular occasions. It is the custom of this singular people to cut the throat of any person of their family who is attacked by severe illness, and who they think has no chance of recovering, when they collect the whole of their relations and particular friends, and feast upon the body. In like manner, when a person arrives at a great age, and becomes feeble and weak, the khilal khor operates upon him, when the different members of the family assemble for the same purpose as above stated. In other respects, this is a simple race of people, nor do they consider cutting the throats of their sick relations or aged parents any sin; but, on the contrary, an act acceptable to Kalee, a mercy to their relations, and a blessing to their whole race. We descended the Oomercuntuc hills on the evening of the 24th May, and not being able to get a kooppa to hold the oil for the mushal, or flambeau, and, my mussalchee being absent, I had some difficulty in procuring a chattee (owing to supplies of any kind not being procurable on the hill), in which about three and a half seers of linseed oil were put for the mushal, which was carried, the chattee in one hand the mushal in the other, by one of the cannibal tribe, obtained for me by the head fakeer, an old man who had resided at the source of the Nerbudda for years. The hill being very steep and rugged, we halted at the foot to rest our people and cattle, surrounded by thick and heavy jungle. The mushal was placed on the ground, and my friend the cannibal near it, in charge of the oil. After a halt of about half an hour, we prepared to start, and I called to my guide and mushal friend to get ready, but was surprised to learn from my moonshee that the Gond had drank the whole of the oil, and that as no oil was to be had in the jungle, we must make the best of our way in the dark. I called for the Gond, and asked him how he could bring himself to drink such vile stuff; and although excessively annoyed at being left in the dark, I could not suppress a laugh when he told me, that having seldom an opportunity of getting a good drink of oil, he could not resist the temptation, owing to the savoury smell wafted from the mushal to his nose. I thought this a good opportunity of ascertaining the truth of their being cannibals, and on questioning him about killing and eating the sick and aged of his tribe, he did not deny it, but said it was an ancient custom of theirs. I asked him if he would eat the flesh of people not belonging to his tribe, when, with visible marks of anger and disgust, he said, ' no—I never eat of any person

not belonging to my own tribe.' These people form cisterns of bamboos and mud in the most accessible parts of the forest, which, in the rains, are filled with water; but, in the dry season, should their scanty supply run short, they remove to a more convenient place, or to a cistern which has not been used; for each family forms a number of cisterns, sometimes several miles distant, to supply their wants as well as to facilitate their flight, should any unwelcome guests approach their dwellings. Their principal food is coarse rice, snakes of all sorts, wild hog, deer, wild fowls of all kinds, cows, bullocks, and even monkies, and in fact every thing they can put their hands on."

Hindu Temple in New South Wales.—The *Hobart Town Courier*, of September 4, states, that Dr. John Henderson has lately been making some excursions, under the sanction of Government, in furtherance of scientific and zoological researches, through the interior of New South Wales. "In one place," it is said, "he discovered the remains of a temple, which he considers to be of Hindoo origin, and which if it proves, upon fuller examination, really to be, will throw a new and unexpected light as to the source from which these countries were originally peopled. Their connexion with the Papuas of New Guinea had long been established by numerous other identifying marks besides their colour and language, but that these last had drawn their origin from the Hindoos had never before been imagined." The discovery of the remains of a temple, or of any building of magnitude, in the interior of New South Wales, is an event of sufficient importance of itself, without the improbable suggestion which is here stated.

The Natives of Laos.—Dr. Richardson, who has recently travelled in the Ultra-Gangetic countries, gives the following account of the people of Laos:—

These people appear to be subject to Siam, though they evidently wish to be considered merely as allies. About forty-five years ago they were under the Burmese sway; but the rule of the latter was so oppressive that people could no longer bear with them. The present chief, together with his nephews, having solicited aid from the king of Siam, to whom they had previously married their sister, excited the people to rise on their oppressors, and, with the aid furnished from Ban-coc, they succeeded in driving them out of the country. Two attempts were subsequently made by the Burmese to re-establish themselves, but they proved unsuccessful; and the uncle of the seven brothers, whose title is Chú-ché-wit (lord of life), still maintains his independence, with perhaps a nominal subjection to Siam. Two of the brothers govern Zimmé and Logán, which latter place is of recent establishment. Chú-ché-wit is about sixty-eight years of age, mild in his manners, and much respected by his people. The people appear, like the Siamese, to have been more successful cultivators of music than most other eastern nations. Their music is sweet and pleasing. The wives of the chiefs dance before strangers for their amusement. Polygamy is of course extensively practised by those who can afford it. One of the chiefs is described as having twenty-five wives, every one of which, but one, had been, as he boasted, kidnapped. It is in fact, by robbery and man-stealing that they have risen to the little importance they are thought to possess; and in these two points they are said to be the most unprincipled set of scoundrels on the face of the earth.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Works of Lord Byron. In Six Volumes. Vols. V. and VI. London, 1831. Small 8vo. Murray.

These are the concluding volumes of the works of Lord Byron, published by Mr. Murray in a small and cheap, but elegant form. The fifth volume includes his "Hours of Idleness," written in the minority of the author, which drew upon him the well-known censure in the *Edinburgh Review;* his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," provoked by that article (which is inserted); the "Hints from Horace," and a few smaller pieces. The sixth volume consists of "Werner," "The Deformed Transformed," "Heaven and Earth," "The Island," and miscellaneous poems, some of the smaller of which have never before, we believe, been in print. The pieces, even in these two volumes, exhibit striking proofs of the noble bard's versatility of powers, his occasional sublimity of conception and pathos, his caustic satire, his skill in versification, his wit, and, we must add, his spleen. The work is ably edited, and illustrated with notes from Mr. Moore's Biography of Lord Byron and other sources.

The Sunday Library, or Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. Vol. III. Longman and Co.

The spirit which seems to animate Dr. Dibdin in his highly commendable undertaking may be accepted as a proof of its success, and he makes a proper return for the patronage of the public in the judgment which he continues to display in his selection of the sermons contained in the work, which, we perceive, is to be limited to six volumes, in which Dr. Dibdin presumes "he may concentrate a body of useful and instructive divinity, exhibiting the main points and essential articles of the Christian faith, arrayed in language the most pure, and enforced by arguments the most cogent." The sermons in the present volume consist of two by Bishop Horsley, on "The Syrophœnician woman," in St. Mark, reputed to be one of the happiest and most distinguished efforts of its author; two by the present Bishop of Durham; two by the late Dr. White, Laud's professor of Arabic at Oxford, from his Bampton lectures, to which such a curious history belongs; two by that able prelate, the present Bishop of Bristol; three by the late Dr. Parr, and two by Dr. D'Oyley.

The History of England. By the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, LL.D, M.P. Vol. II. Being Vol. XVIII. of *The Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London: Longman and Co. Taylor.

Sir James Mackintosh has, in the present volume of his valuable history, conducted it as far as the death of Queen Mary, in 1558. The prominent passages of the period intervening betwixt that event and the war of the Roses, with which the volume opens, are touched with an able and elegant pen. The civil war betwixt the two houses of York and Lancaster is, as Sir James observes, "in every sense, the darkest period in our history, within the time in which its outlines are ascertained by documentary evidence." It fills an insulated space between the cessation of Latin annalists and the rise of English historians. In the reign of Richard III., Sir James points out, from the Paston letters, the first clear indications of the influence exercised by the crown and the aristocracy over the election of commoners. The reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. present many opportunities, which are never overlooked by Sir James Mackintosh, for observing the growth of our civil institutions and the rise of the subordinate classes to political consequence. The characters of the two monarchs are sketched in a forcible manner. The character and administration of Wolsey, Martin Luther and the Reformation he commenced, Sir Thomas More and the *Utopia*, the history of Anne Boleyn, the suppression of the monasteries, the effects which even the arbitrary proceedings of Henry VIII., conducted through the medium of a subservient parliament, produced, in establishing eventually a barrier against the monarch, by attributing to the parliament a character of omnipotence, are all treated with the skill of a discerning writer and a sound constitutional lawyer. By the act 34 and 35 Hen. VIII., cc. 8 and 26,

the first reformation was made in the House of Commons, by the addition of members from Wales and Chester, on the principle that "it is disadvantageous to a province to be unrepresented; that representation is essential to good government, and that those who are bound by the laws ought to have a reasonable share of direct influence on the passing of laws."

The perusal of the present volume of the history makes us eager for the remainder.

The Annual Retrospect of Public Affairs for 1831. Vol. II. Being Vol. IV. of *The Cabinet Library*. London: Longman and Co.

The greater part of this, the concluding volume of the *Retrospect*, is occupied with foreign affairs, chiefly those of Belgium. The history of the Belgic revolution is traced, with considerable minuteness, from the insurrection at Brussels in August. The other insurrectionary movements, in Germany, Spain, and Poland, are detailed at less length. Two chapters are devoted to the important proceedings in this country, in and out of Parliament, antecedent and subsequent to the dissolution of the late ministry. In his closing summary, the author remarks, with reference to the ferment and agitation which appeared throughout Europe, at the close of 1830, and of which it is impossible to check the progress or to foretell the result, that "the breath of revolution sometimes blew from the suburbs of a capital, as in France; sometimes from the cottages of the peasant, as in the Swiss mountains; but it was every where powerful. No institution was held venerable, no authority sacred, that stood in the way of the popular will. The people had every where got a purchase against their rulers, and had fixed their engines for a further pull. The power of domestic military protection had diminished, in proportion as rulers required their aid; while, at the same time, all Europe seemed arming for a general trial of strength, or a recommencement of conquest. Every kind of reform was the order of the day; financial reform, legal reform, ecclesiastical reform, and parliamentary reform."

The present volume is written with more temper and abstinence from party feeling than the last.

Lives of Scottish Worthies. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A. Being Vol. XXII. of *The Family Library*. London: Murray.

These biographies of remarkable personages in Scotland are extremely curious and interesting. The materials are collected by the diligence of a skilful and learned antiquary, and they are clothed in the elegant style of a scholar. The "worthies" whose memoirs compose the present volume are Alexander III. of Scotland, with whose reign the history of the country, compared with the eras preceding it, assumes a more attractive form, and during which occurred the contests with the Norwegians; Michael Scott, the wizard, so well known to those who have read (and how few have not read!) the "Lay of the Last Minstrel;" Sir William Wallace, and Robert Bruce. Scott's life is full of interest and little known. Some extremely beautiful plates and decorations (a distinguishing feature of the *Family Library*) accompany the volume.

A Memoir of the Diamond. By John Murray, F.S.A., F.L.S., F.H.S., F.G.S., &c. London: Longman and Co.

Mr. Murray has put together, in a small compass, some interesting details respecting what we may term the *natural* and *artificial* history of this unique gem. He has investigated its *habitat*, its geological history, its origin, its chemical character and properties, &c. He describes the different forms into which diamonds are cut, the mode of cutting them, and the rule of valuing them. He adds some amusing particulars respecting the adventures of the principal diamonds known in the world. The largest ancient diamond belongs to the house of Braganza; it weighs 1,680 carats, and if it be really a gem, which some doubt, is worth (according to the Brazilian lapidaries) nearly £300,000,000! The celebrated Pitt diamond, now one of the crown jewels of France, was purchased in India by Mr. Thomas Pitt, ancestor of the Chatham family, when governor of Madras, in 1701. In consequence of an accusation, that he procured it unfairly, Mr. Pitt detailed the mode in which he came by it. He states that Jamchund,

an eminent diamond merchant, came to him and offered for sale a large rough stone, of about 305 mangelins, for 200,000 pagodas (about £80,000), but for which he (Mr. Pitt) bid 30,000. After repeated haggling, at subsequent visits, he says he bought it for 48,000 pagodas (about £19,000), "for which he paid him honourably, as by his books appeared." This diamond, which is admitted to approach very nearly to one of the first water, and weighs 136½ carats, was sold, in 1717, to the Regent Duke of Orleans, for £135,000. The diamond which studs the sceptre of the autocrat of Russia is stated to have been stolen, by an Irish soldier, from an Indian idol (Juggernat) in Bengal, whose *eye* it had long been. The soldier parted with it for a trifle, and after passing through several hands, it was finally sold to the Empress Catherine of Russia, in 1775, for £90,000, an annuity of £4,000, and a patent of nobility!

The Deliverance of Switzerland. A Dramatic Poem. By H. C. Deakin. Second Edition. London, 1831. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The story of William Tell is essentially dramatic, and Schiller has selected it for the display of his astonishing genius. Those who are acquainted with the German drama would hardly tolerate a competitor on ground which seems peculiarly his; but they are comparatively few in number, and Mr. Deakin has therefore to stand a comparison only with those who have written dramas in English upon the same subject. Some passages of the poem are expressed with force and feeling; but we cannot say that the piece, as a whole, has pleased us. It is rather the promise of what the author may produce hereafter, than a work upon which he can rest his claims.

Portraits of the Dead; to which are added, Miscellaneous Poems. By H. C. Deakin. Second Edition. London, 1831. Smith and Elder.

This volume of poems is by the same author. The pieces, though not entitled to rank in the highest class of poetical compositions, are above mediocrity. The versification is uniformly smooth and correct.

The History and Topography of the United States of North America. By John Howard Hinton, A.M., assisted by several literary gentlemen. London. Hinton, and Simpkin and Marshall.

In our last volume (p. 168) we spoke in terms of high commendation of this work, the first six parts only of which had then appeared. Six subsequent parts are now before the public, and they justify us in speaking in even more favourable terms of its merits, literary as well as graphic. The plates are executed in a very superior manner, and from their number, will form a large and interesting collection of views of the public buildings and other remarkable objects in the United States, adapted to the portfolio as well as the book-shelf.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the press, "Ivan Vejeeghen, or Life in Russia," a novel, by Thaddeus Bulgarin, editor of the *Abeille du Nord*; containing a delineation of the state of society in Moscow and St. Petersburgh—Polish and Russian country gentry—provincial magistrates—civil and military officers—actors and actresses—hells and tricks of the Moscow gamblers—sketches of the Russian bar—characters of the judges, &c.

Mr. S. Burder is preparing for publication, "Oriental Customs applied to the illustration of the Sacred Sriptures."

"Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology," by Lieut.-Col. Vans Kennedy, of Bombay, is in the press.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Journal of a Voyage Round the World; undertaken to promote the objects of the London Missionary Society, during the years 1821 to 1829 inclusive. By the Rev. Daniel Tyerman and Geo. Bennett, Esq. Compiled from the original documents, by James Montgomery, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 16s.

Travels in the Holy Land, and various other Countries; including the Track of the Apostle Paul. By Wm. Rae Wilson, Esq., F.A.S. A new edition. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

Travels in Spain and Morocco. By Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart., F.R.S. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

A Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect, in Three Parts. By R. Morrison, D.D. 8vo. £1. 10s. (Imported from China.)

View of Ancient and Modern Egypt; with an Outline of its Natural History. By the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D. royal 18mo. 5s. (Written for the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library.")

Sketch of the Ryotwar System of Revenue Administration. 8vo.

The Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy; intended chiefly for the Use of Students. By Thos. Keightley and W. H. Brooke, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. 10s.

A Grammar of the Hebrew Language. By Professor Hurwitz. 8vo. 17s.

Supplement to the Vindication of the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries. By Eustace Carey. 8vo. 4s.

A Century of Birds hitherto Unfigured, from the Himalaya Mountains. By John Gould, A.L.S. Part I. (containing five numbers coloured), folio. £3. 2s. 6d.

The Dorians. An Account of the early History, Religion, Mythology, &c. of that Race; with Maps of the Peloponnese of Macedonia. Translated from the German of Professor C. O. Muller; by H. Tufnel, Esq., and G. C. Lewis, Esq. 2 Vols. 8vo. £1. 10s.

The Assassins of the Paradise: an Oriental Tale; in Four Cantos. By the Author of "Abassah." 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Albanians; a Dramatic Sketch. To which are added, Miscellaneous Poems. By Geo. J. Bennett. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, including Anecdotes of a Naval Life. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., F.R.S. 3 Vols. 18mo. 15s.

FRANCE.

Choix de Poésies Orientales, traduites en vers et en prose; par MM. Foulnet, de Tassy, de la Grange, Humbert, Klaproth, Langlès, G. Pauthier, Reinaud et de Sacy; recueillis par M. F. Michel. Tom. I. 18mo. (Paris.)

Voyages dans la Grèce, accompagnés de recherches Archéologiques, etc.; par P. O. Brondsted. 2d livr. 4to. (Paris.)

Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée, par MM. de Laborde et Linant, publié par M. de Laborde. 6th livr. fol. (Paris.)

Voyage en Egypte, en Nubie et lieux circonvoisins, depuis 1805 jusqu'en 1827, publié par J. J. Rifaud. 3 premier livr. (Paris.)

Chronique Géorgienne, traduite par M. Brosset jeune, ouvrage publié par la Société Asiatique 8vo. (Paris.)

Comptes rendus des travaux de l'Ecole de Médecine d'Abou Zabel en Egypte, pendant les années 1828, 29 et 30. Broch. 8vo. (Marseilles.)

Précis Historique des Revolutions de Constantinople en 1807, 1808 et 1826; traduit du Turc, par Math. Puscich. Broch. 8vo. (Marseilles.)

Wei tsang Too Shih; Description du Tibet, traduite partiellement du Chinois en Russe, par le P. Hyacinthe Bitchourin; et du Russe en Français, par M——; soigneusement revue et corrigée sur l'original Chinois, complétée et accompagnée de Notes, par M. Klaproth. 8vo. (Paris.)

Memoire sur l'Origine et la Propagation de la Doctrine du Tao, fondée par Lao-tseu; traduit du Chinois, et accompagné d'un Commentaire tiré des livrés Sanskrits et du Tao-te-king de Lao-tseu, etc., par M. G. Pauthier. 8vo. (Paris.)

Vocabulaire Français-Arabe du dialecte vulgaire d'Alger, de Tunis, et de Marok, à l'usage des Militaires Français, suivi de dialogues et des locutions les plus nécessaires; par J. J. Marcel. 16mo. (Paris.)

Vocabulaire Français-Arabe, suivi de dialogues, à l'usage de l'armée d'expédition d'Afrique; par M. Vincent, secrétaire interprète attaché à l'armée d'expédition. 12mo. (Paris.)

Itinéraire du Royaume d'Alger, comprenant la description des villes, villages, bourgades, tribus sujettes et independentes, &c.; par J. M. H. B. 8vo. (Toulon.)

Alger tel qu'il est, ou Tableau Statistique, moral, et politique de cette Régence; par M. D. G. Trapani. 8vo. (Paris.)

La Reconnaissance de Sacountala, Drame Sanscrit et Pracrit de Calidasa, publié pour la premiere fois, en original. Sur un MS. unique de la Bibliothèque du Roi, accompagné d'une traduction Française, etc.; par A. L. Chezy. 4to. £2. 8s. (Paris.)

GERMANY.

Orientalische Alterthumskunde, Oriental Antiquities, by J. G. L. Kosegarten. Tom. I. 8vo. (Dresden.)

Compendium Grammaticæ Hebraïcæ. 8vo. (Inspruck.)

Was hat Herr Chiarini geleistet, etc. (A critique upon the Abbé Chiarini's Theory of Judaism); by J. M. Jost. 8vo. (Berlin.)

Beleuchtung, &c. (a similar work), 8vo.; by Mr. Zunz. (Berlin).

De Numis Orientalibus in numophylacio Gothano asservatis, Commentario altera; auct. J. H. Moeller. 4to. (Gotha.)

Darstellung der Arabischen Verskunst, &c. Exposition of Arabian Metres; by Professor Freytag. 8vo. (Berlin.)

Abu-Mansur Morafik ben Ali et Herni, Liber fundamentorum pharmacologiæ; Epitome Cod. MS. Persici; primus Latio donavit Romeo Seligmann. Part I. 8vo. (Vienna.)

Das Alte Indien, &c. Ancient India in its relations with Egypt; by P. Van Bohlen, 2 vols. 8vo (Konigsberg.)

Untersuchungen, &c. Researches respecting the early age of Astronomy amongst the Greeks and Indians; by P. F. Sturch. 8vo. (Berlin.)

Glossarium Sanscritum, a Fr. Bopp. Part II. 4to. (Berlin.)

Ueber einige Demonstrationsstämme, &c. On certain families of demonstratives, and their connexion with different prepositions and conjunctions in Sanscrit; by the Same. 4to. (Berlin.)

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Geschichte des Ostlichen Asiens; by F. J. L. Plath. Vol. I. Part 1. 8vo. (Gottingen.)

Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches: History of the Ottoman Empire, by Joseph Von Hammer. Vol. VII. 6vo. (Pest.)

CALCUTTA.

The Pooroos-Purikhya, or Collection of Moral Tales, translated from the Original Sungskrit into English, by Muha Rajah Kalee Krishun Bahadoor, of Sobha Bazar, Calcutta.

Report on Dargeeling, in the Sikhim Mountains. By Capt. J. D. Herbert, 8vo. 1 Rupee.

A Sketch of Simla, by Capt. Garden, exhibiting a Ground Plan of the Station, Mountains, Rivulets, and Roads, with the whole of the European Establishments, and a List of their present Proprietors, on a scale of 600 yards per inch. 6 Rs.

An Account of Steam Vessels, and of Proceedings connected with Steam Navigation in British India, compiled by G. A. Prinsep. 4to.

The Bengal Annual; a Literary Keepsake for 1831. Edited by D. L. Richardson, Esq. 16 Rs.

Oriental Scenes, and Dramatic Sketches and Tales. By Miss Emma Roberts.

BOMBAY.

Account of the Convalescent Station of Malcolm Pait, on the Mahabuleshwar Hills.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Company's Commercial Profits.

Total Amount of Commercial Profits of the East-India Company, or net return yielded by their Commercial Capital.

	£.		£.
1814-15	2,157,203	1823-24	1,099,291
1815-16	1,343,610	1824-25	1,485,630
1816-17	1,274,322	1825-26	1,084,187
1817-18	1,850,334	1826-27	921,607
1818-19	2,070,290	1827-28	917,888
1819-20	1,030,819	1828-29	810,385
1820-21	1,315,793		
1821-22	1,744,219	Total...	£20,126,001
1822-23	1,020,423		

Tea.

Total Amount of Tea Duty collected by the East-India Company, and paid over to his Majesty's Government, from 1814-15 to 1829-30.

Years 1814-15	£1,144,342	1823-24	£3,428,466
1815-16	3,537,846	1824-25	3,435,892
1816-17	2,918,660	1825-26	3,552,358
1817-18	3,165,611	1826-27	3,238,877
1818-19	3,378,725	1827-28	3,185,028
1819-20	3,119,846	1828-29	3,302,252
1820-21	3,150,817	1829-30	3,217,333
1821-22	3,350,504		
1822-23	3,417,859	Total...	£53,574,416

The tea duties are collected by the East-India Company, and paid over to the Crown, without any charge whatsoever in respect of such collection. The act 25th Geo. III., c. 74, allows forty days after each quarterly sale, as the period within which the duty is to be paid over; but the East-India Company are in the practice of paying £500,000 of the duties upon account, previously to their becoming payable according to law, and the balance is immediately paid over so soon as the amount is adjusted between the revenue officers and the officers of the East-India Company.

Independently of the sums herein-stated to be collected, as duty upon tea, by the East-India Company, a large revenue, until the operation of the act 9th Geo. IV. c. 44, was collected in Ireland; tea, previously to that act, being permitted to be exported thence free of duty. The amount of duty so collected upon tea in Ireland, from 1814 to 1828 inclusive, was £6,768,800.

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, June 2, 1830. Thomas G. Lloyd, Acct. Gen.

No. 31.—An Account of the Revenues and Charges of India, in each of the Three Years, ended 30th April 1828, 30th April 1829, and 30th April 1830 (the last Year on Estimate), showing the Annual Surplus of Revenue or Charge after the Payment of Territorial Charges in England.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 23d February 1831.)

	1827-28.	1828-29.	Estimate, 1829-30.
REVENUES.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal	14,921,983	14,784,870	14,167,428
Fort St. George	5,347,838	5,508,734	5,551,359
Bombay	2,542,325	2,330,937	2,666,914
Deduct, Amount in which it is calculated the several collectors have over-estimated the total receipts, arising chiefly from their having drawn too favourable a view of the resources from land revenue, owing to the circumstances described in the Governor's Minute, dated 12th November 1829, and noticed by the Court in their Review of the Bombay Finances for the years 1827-28 and 1828-29*	.....	.....	247,500
			2,419,414
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca	45,078	47,980	43,903
Total	22,857,224	22,672,521	22,182,104
Charges	23,932,754	21,598,403	20,918,676
Net Revenues in India	.....	1,074,118	1,263,428
Net Charges in India	1,075,530	—	—
CHARGES.			
Bengal	11,774,626	10,149,617	9,793,348
Fort St. George	6,007,597	5,505,637	5,171,165
Bombay	4,033,477	3,652,787	3,652,493
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca	196,522	177,588	162,553
Total	22,012,222	19,485,629	18,779,559
Interest on Debts	1,920,532	2,112,774	2,139,117
Total Charges and Interest	23,932,754	21,598,403	20,918,676
Expense of St. Helena	120,571	113,054	93,004
Political Charges paid in England, including invoice amount of territorial stores consigned to India	2,060,141	1,967,405	1,742,162
Grand Total of Charges	26,113,466	23,678,862	22,753,842
Revenues	22,857,224	22,672,521	22,182,104
Surplus Revenue	—	—	—
Surplus Charge	3,256,242	1,006,341	571,738

TIMBUCTOO.

CENTURIES have rolled by during which an exact knowledge of Timbuctoo, described as one of the most flourishing and populous cities of Africa, the resort of traders from the remotest parts of that continent, has been a *desideratum* in Europe. Even at the present moment, although we are tolerably certain that Timbuctoo has at length been visited by European travellers, our knowledge is almost confined to that solitary fact, inasmuch as the information collected by one traveller, the unfortunate Major Laing, who undoubtedly reached the city, has been destroyed or shamefully withheld, and the particulars published by M. Caillié, a young French adventurer, have not been received by the world with that implicit confidence which dissipates doubt and extinguishes incredulity.

That the account given of Timbuctoo by M. Caillié should have disappointed the expectations of the people of Europe, is a circumstance which affords no reasonable ground for distrusting the fidelity of his narrative. The gradual discoveries made for the last thirty years in the interior of Africa prove that the places, to which the term *cities* is applied, in that immense country, are very far from corresponding to the ideas which the term naturally excites in the mind of a civilized inhabitant of Europe; and M. Caillié, a young uneducated man, was perhaps unable, if he had not been too honest, to spread over his narrative that hue of the marvellous, which stimulates curiosity and flatters prejudice: an art in which some of his countrymen have been supposed to excel.*

Having examined M. Caillié's statement with some attention, we must candidly acknowledge that, whatever dissatisfaction we feel with its deficiencies, there appears no substantial ground for entertaining a doubt of his having visited Timbuctoo. The discrepancies between his report and that of antecedent writers afford no evidence against him, inasmuch as antecedent authorities are in conflict with each other; and the changes, to which the city is liable, in a political point of view, would easily account for many of them. We shall introduce the few remarks we have to make upon M. Caillié's report, with a survey of the different accounts of this celebrated city left us by writers who either professed to have visited it, or who deduced their statements from authentic sources in the country.

Timbuctoo, according to Leo Africanus,† an author of credit, was founded A.H. 610 (A.D. 1215), by a king named Mense Suleiman.

The earliest writer who mentions this celebrated city is the African traveller, Ibn Batuta.‡ In the excellent translation of this traveller's abridged work, by the learned Professor Lee, we find that, in A.D. 1352, he set off from Fez, upon a journey into Soudan. He mentions Mali (the

* Witness the *pseudo* discoveries of M. Caillaud, in Egypt, exposed so severely by Belzoni.

† John Leo was a Mohamedan native of Grenada. When that city was taken by Ferdinand, in 1492, he retired with others of his countrymen to Fez, in Africa, whence his surname, Africanus. He devoted himself to letters, travelled in various parts of the world, especially the interior of Africa, and finally took up his residence in Italy, became a Christian, and, under the patronage of *Leo X.*, published his description of Africa. He died about A.D. 1526.

‡ Ibn Batuta, or Mohammed Ibn Abd Allah el Lawati, was a native of Tanjiers, described by his epitomator as a theologian, *i. e.* a man of letters. He began his travels A.D. 1324-5, for the purpose of visiting Mecca, on the pilgrimage, and finished them in 1353.

Melli of Leo); soon after reaching which, he came to the "great river, which is the Nile." On this river (the Niger) was the town of Karsanju, from whence, he says, the river flows to Kabara (which is still the name of a place considered to be the port of Timbuctoo), thence to Zaga or Sagha, and "from this place the Nile (Niger) descends to Tambactu." This name in the original is تنبكتوا.* The greater part of the inhabitants of the city, he says, are merchants from Latham, a district of Mali, the sultan of which, Mansi Suleiman, was lord of Timbuctoo, where a black magistrate, his representative or governor, resided. It is somewhat remarkable that the sovereign of Timbuctoo, at the time of Ibn Batuta's visit, should have the same name as the prince who founded the city, according to Leo Africanus, 140 years previous. Is it likely that Leo was misinformed as to the date of its foundation? In another MS. of Ibn Batuta, less abridged than that translated by Professor Lee, and which has been edited and rendered into Latin by Professor Kosegarten, it is stated that the city is four miles distant from the river, which the traveller, on leaving Timbuctoo, crossed in a canoe, made from the trunk of a single tree, to Kuku, or Kawkaw.

Ibn Batuta, or his epitomator, says no more respecting this city; but he thus describes the manners of the people of Mali, which were probably analogous to those of the natives of Timbuctoo:

I then went to the city of Mali, which is the residence of the king. I there inquired for the residence of the white people,† and lodged with them; they treated me very honourably. The Mohammedan judge of the blacks, who was a celebrated Haji, made me his guest, and sent me a present and a cow. I was sick two months in Mali; but God restored me.

It happened that Mansi Suleiman, the sultan of Mali, a most avaricious and worthless man, made a feast by way of kindness. I was present at the entertainment with some of our theologians. When the assembly broke up, I saluted him, having been brought to his knowledge by the theologians. When I had left the place, he sent me a meal, which he forwarded to the house of the judge. Upon this occasion, the judge came walking hastily up to me, and said: "up, for the sultan has sent you a present." I hastened expecting that a dress of honour, some horses, and other valuables, had been sent; but, behold! they were only three crusts of bread, with a piece of fried fish, and a dish of sour milk.‡ I smiled at their simplicity, and the great value they set on such trifles as these. I stayed here, after this meal, two months; but saw nothing from him (the sultan), although I had often met him in their friendly meetings. I one day, however, rose up in his presence, and said: "I have travelled the world over and seen its kings; and now, I have been four months in thy territories, but no present, or even provision, from thee, has yet reached me. Now, what shall I say of thee, when I shall be interrogated upon the subject hereafter?" Upon this he gave me a house for my

* Professor Lee has printed it تنبكتوا, which must be an error. In a note he gives the name correctly.

† Meaning, no doubt, the Moors, in contradistinction to the negroes. Mr. Lee unnecessarily supposes there is no allusion here to some white Christians referred to in Major Denham's narrative.

‡ The African traveller seems to evince here less knowledge of the world than might have been expected from one who had visited India, China, and Tartary, where compliments of this kind are not uncommon, and are valued as marks of regard, without reference to their intrinsic worth.

accommodation, with suitable provisions. After this, the theologians visited me, and out of their whole number, they gave me thirty-three methcals of gold.

Of all people, the blacks debase themselves most in presence of their king; for when any of them is called upon to appear before him, he will immediately put off his usual clothing, and put on a worn-out dress, with a dirty cap; he will then enter the presence like a beggar, with his clothes lifted up to the middle of his legs; he will then beat the ground with both his elbows, and remain in the attitude of a person performing prostration. When the sultan addresses one of them, he will take up the garment off his back, and throw dust upon his head, and as long as the sultan speaks every one present will remain with his turban off.

One of the best things in these parts, is the regard they pay to justice; for, in this respect, the sultan regards neither little nor much.* The safety, too, is very great; so that a traveller may proceed alone among them without the least fear of a thief or robber. Another of their good properties is that, when a merchant happens to die amongst them, they will make no effort to get possession of his property, but will allow the lawful successors to it to take it.† Another is, their constant custom of attending prayers with the congregation; for, unless one makes haste, he will find no place left to say his prayers in. Another is, their insisting on the *Koran's* being committed to memory: for if a man finds his son defective in this, he will confine him till he is quite perfect, nor will he allow him his liberty until he is so. As to their bad practices, they will exhibit their little daughters, as well as their male and female slaves, quite naked. In the same manner will the women enter the presence of the king, which his own daughters will also do. Nor do the free women ever clothe themselves till after marriage. The greatest part of them will eat stinking dead bodies, dogs, and asses.

This description of the people of Timbuctoo and its neighbourhood, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, is curious, and worth comparing with our latest accounts of this part of Africa, which correspond, in many minute particulars, with the unfavourable picture drawn by Ibn Batuta, and show that refinement has made very slow, if any, advances in Soudan.

Leo Africanus visited Timbuctoo about 170 years subsequent to Ibn Batuta's journey. At the period when the latter travelled, the city was, probably, small and unimportant, the traffic, to which it owed its celebrity in later times, being then probably directed along other channels, or only gradually altering its course. He states that the king of Timbuctoo, which he calls Tombuto, in the Italian edition of his work, was a negro, named Abnaci Izchia, which is evidently mutilated Arabic, the Abn being the Arabic ابن. This king is represented as a powerful prince, who had subdued many places around, and lived in great splendour; he was, in short, lord of the greatest part of Interior Africa. This circumstance would prepare us for a somewhat splendid description of Timbuctoo, the capital of his empire.

The picture of it, however, is far from realizing the expectations which his representations of the power of the prince naturally raises. The city, he says, is situated twelve miles from the Niger. This, at least,

* The traveller, we surmise, meant "neither small nor great," *i. e.* people.

† From the traveller's encomium upon this simple act of justice, we have a right to suspect the practice was somewhat different in his own country.

is the sense given by his English translator; but there is an ambiguity in the Latin and Italian versions (which do not concur), which renders it probable (as it has been remarked by a modern writer*) that the sense of the original author has not been accurately conveyed in either version. The Arabic original cannot be found; the Italian version was made by Leo himself, who was probably not very conversant with the language; the Latin does not appear to have been made from the Italian, but whether from the Arabic, and whether by the original author or another, are questions not soluble. In the Italian the passage stands thus: "*vicina a un ramo del Niger circa a dodici miglia*,"—"near a branch of the Niger, about twelve miles." The Latin text is, "*in duodecimo miliario a quodam fluviolo situm fuit, quod e Nigro flumine effluebat*,"—"it was situated twelve miles from a certain stream, which flows from the river Niger." These two accounts are justly considered by the writer to whom we have alluded to be inconsistent, and he thinks the passage in the original would have stood thus: "Timbuctoo is situated upon a branch or arm of the Niger, twelve miles distant from the principal stream." This would justify the account given by Adams, the American sailor, of its site, which he places at about 200 yards distant from a stream (not the Niger), about three-quarters of a mile wide. Ibn Batuta, we have seen (in one MS.), places Timbuctoo four miles from the Niger, and mentions no tributary stream. Leo states that the houses of the people are cabins or huts constructed of stakes, covered with chalk (or clay), and thatched with straw or grass,—"*le cui sono capanne fatte di pali coperte di creta co i cortivi di paglia*." He mentions, however, a stately temple, or mosque, the walls of which were of stone and lime, and also a splendid palace. He states that there are shops of merchants and artificers, especially weavers of linen and cotton cloths. The king's court he represents as magnificent, there being an abundance of gold, the king having plates and sceptres of that metal. His sable majesty was not only rich but powerful. He overawed the neighbouring states; when he went to war he rode on a camel, and his soldiers on horseback. His army consisted of 3,000 cavalry, and a great number of foot soldiers, armed with poisoned arrows. The merchants he describes as wealthy; the country as productive; corn, cattle, milk, and butter being abundant, though there were no gardens or orchards in the suburbs. Salt was scarce and dear, it being brought 500 miles off on camels. The water drunk in Timbuctoo, he says, was procured from wells made to receive the overflowing of the river: an evidence of its proximity. Amongst the commodities of trade, he mentions books as being in great request; and he states that the king honoured learned men, and that judges, doctors, and priests were allowed stipends. The coin was of gold, without stamp, and shells (cowries) for small circulation. The inhabitants were gentle and cheerful, fond of dancing in the streets: the women went abroad with their faces covered. Slaves were numerous. One fact of importance he mentions: no Jews were admitted into the city.

From the time of Leo, no authentic addition to our stock of knowledge

* Notes to the narrative of Robert Adams.

respecting Timbuctoo seems to have been made for more than two centuries and a half, till the late Mr. Mungo Park penetrated into the interior of Africa in the year 1796. The only information regarding Timbuctoo which we have derived from this enterprizing traveller consists of the particulars he obtained from natives of Africa, who had visited the city. He learned that Timbuctoo was about a day's journey from the Niger, on the north; that its port, Cabra, was situated at the point of junction between two branches of that river issuing out of Lake Dibbie; that the king was a Moor, named Abu Abrahima, possessed of great wealth, and having a splendid court; that his revenue was derived from taxes on merchandize; that the Moors of Timbuctoo were intolerant and enslaved strangers, who were not Musulmans;* and that the city was the centre of trade between the Moors and the negroes.

Mr. James Grey Jackson, in his account of the empire of Marocco,† has given a detailed account of Timbuctoo, which he collected in the country from native African travellers and merchants: he states that the sources of his information were such as may be relied upon as authentic. His description of Timbuctoo is, that it is situated on a plain, surrounded by sandy eminences, about twelve miles north of the Nile El Abeede, or Nile of the blacks (the Niger), and three days' journey from the confines of Sahara. The distance of the city from the river, it will be observed, corresponds exactly with that stated by Leo Africanus. The city (Mr. Jackson continues) is twelve miles in circumference, and without walls. The town of Kabra is its port (the Kabara of Ibn Batuta, the Cabra of Mr. Park), situated on the river. The houses in Timbuctoo have for the most part no upper apartments. They are spacious and of a square form, with an opening in the centre. They have no windows, as the doors, which are lofty and wide, are sufficient to admit the light when thrown open. Visitors are received in two rooms contiguous to the entrance. The men are excessively jealous of their wives, though hospitable to strangers. The women are handsome, and go abroad with muffled faces. The various costumes seen in the market-place and streets indicate the extent and variety of the traffic in the city. The king is rich; the government tolerant. The *alemma*, or divan of twelve persons, elected every three years, by whom the executive government is managed, never interferes with the religious tenets of the various people, who resort to Timbuctoo for trade, except Jews, who are obliged outwardly to conform to the rites of Islamism. The police is so excellent that robberies (as in Ibn Batuta's time) are scarcely known. There is accommodation for travellers in the city, in a caravanserai, called *foudaque*, where the merchants rendezvous, with their camels, horses, and drivers: there is an open space in the middle of the building, round which are rooms, each sufficiently large to admit a bed and a table, where a merchant is accommodated till he gets a lodging in the

* Mr. Park states that an old negro, who had visited Timbuctoo, told him, that on his entering an *inn* there, the landlord laid on the floor a mat and a rope, saying, "if you are a Musulman, you are my friend, sit down on that mat; if not, you are my slave, and with this rope I will lead you to market."

† London, 1809.

city. There is said to be an extensive library at Timbuctoo. The river at Kabra is about the width of the Thames at London; the stream is very rapid in the middle. The soil about the city is fertile, producing rice, millet, Indian corn, wheat, and barley. Coffee and indigo grow wild.

We now come to the narrative of an American sailor, who, according to his statement,* which has never been disproved, was wrecked at Cape Blanco, and carried as a slave to Timbuctoo, in 1814, where he resided for twelve months. He states that the city is situated on a level plain, having a river, about 200 yards from the town, on the south-east side, named La Mar Zarah. This river he describes as three-quarters of a mile wide, having little current, and flowing to the south-west. The city covered as much ground, according to his calculation, as Lisbon (thus making it of large dimensions), but the houses not being continuous, but scattered, the number of inhabitants, which he could not compute,† was not in proportion to the extent of the place. The houses consisted, he says, of a ground floor only; they were square, built of sticks, clay, and grass, with flat roofs of the same material. The king's house, or palace, was constructed of clay and grass, not white-washed, containing eight or ten small rooms on the ground floor, surrounded by a wall of the same materials as the house, enclosing a space of about half an acre. Mr. Dupuis, the consul at Mogadore, states that when he saw Adams, immediately on his return from Timbuctoo, the latter told him there were two sorts of houses in the city: those of the chiefs and wealthier class, as well as the palace of the king, had walls of clay, or of clay and sand, rammed into a wooden case or frame, and placed on layers one above another, the roofs being composed of poles or rafters laid horizontally and covered with a cement or plaister of clay and sand; whilst the huts of the poor were merely branches of trees stuck into the ground in circles, bent and lashed together at the top, the frame being then covered with a sort of matting made of grass or palmeta, and covered with clay. This description, Mr. Dupuis adds, corresponded, in all respects, with the account given by Arab and Moorish traders, who state that the king's *kusba*, or palace was in the centre of the town.

Adams says further, that the town has no exterior walls or fortifications; that there are no wells, the water drank there being brought from the river; and that there are no shops, in which he is directly contradicted by the Moorish traders whom Mr. Dupuis consulted (and also by antecedent writers), who stated that the shops in Timbuctoo contain not only domestic but foreign commodities, and are frequented by natives of Soudan. What these traders called shops, however, Adams might have thought did not deserve that designation. He goes on to state that the houses are furnished with the rudest domestic implements, such as earthen jars, wooden bowls, and grass mats, on which the people sleep; that the negroes could not write, though the Moors could; that he saw no appearance of religion amongst them, there being no mosque or temple in the city; that Moors are

* Narrative of Robert Adams. London, 1816.

† He says he once saw as many as 2,000 assembled in one spot.

not allowed to reside within the city, or even to enter it, except in small parties; that the natives of Timbuctoo are a stout and healthy race, and full of gaiety, being so fond of dancing (as Leo Africanus found them), that they will dance and sing the whole night; that both sexes grease themselves over with butter made of goat's milk, and have incisions in their faces, in which they insert a blue dye, made from a kind of ore. The king's government he represents as mild; he was dressed in a blue nankeen frock decorated with gold, and gold epaulettes (rather a strange dress for a negro prince), without shoes and often bareheaded!

Such is the description of Timbuctoo given by the American seaman, the most material objection to the credibility of which is that part of his statement, in which he represents the city to be only 200 yards from a considerable stream, which no traveller had previously related, and the name given to which, La Mar Zarah, was never heard of before. Mr. Dupuis conjectures that Adams might have meant to say *El Bahar Sahar*, the Desert Sea, or River of the Desert, unless, he observes, La Mar Zarah be the name of the river in the language of the negroes; and the editor of Adams' narrative endeavours to connect the name with that of the Zayre or Congo river. We shall make an attempt to dispel the mystery, and to vindicate the character of Adams.

None of the accounts we have cited is irreconcileable with the fact that a stream from the main body of the Niger approaches near Timbuctoo. Leo's statement, that the wells of the city were filled by the overflowing of the river, supports the hypothesis, and the averment of Ibn Batuta, that the Nile descends from Kabara to Timbuctoo, and that "he came to a gulf which branches out from the Nile," after which he reached Timbuctoo, seems to confirm it. With respect to the name of La Mar Zarah, it must be recollected that Mr. Dupuis complains of the indistinctness of Adams' pronunciation of Arabic words, and of his "interchanging the sound of different consonants;" and Mr. Cock, the editor of the narrative, appends a note to the name just mentioned, stating that he could not obtain it distinctly from Adams after repeated trials. Now, let us consider how Adams would be likely to acquire this name. He would be probably told that the water led to the port, Kabra, and perhaps, being only a branch of the river, it has no specific name of its own. Now the Arabic word for *port* is مرسي or مرسا, which, with the article, would be *Al Marsa*, easily metamorphosed by Adams' imperfect ear or pronunciation into *La Mar Zarah*.

In the list of words in the Timbuctoo language, given by Adams, and which are so few in number, as to lay the strongest ground of suspicion against his veracity, three are evidently Arabic. *Dog*, he says, is *killah;* this is the Arabic كلب; the name of elephant he gives *elfeel*, which is the Arabic فيل, with the article; *house*, he says, is *dah*, which is the Arabic دار. Upon comparing the other words with vocabularies of the Bornou, Borgho, Waday, Dar Saley, and Yourriba dialects given by Burckhardt and Clapperton, it is somewhat remarkable that not a single term can be identified.

The next authority is John Riley, an American captain, who was wrecked on the coast of Sahara, in 1815, and like his countryman, Adams, was made a slave. His master, Sidi Hamet, an African merchant, was well acquainted with Timbuctoo, and gave Riley the following account of it. He stated that it was a large place, containing six times the population of Mogadore. The inhabitants were entirely negro, no Moors being allowed to enter the town, except in small parties, under fifty, and unarmed: herein confirming Adams in a curious particular. He mentioned, however, a fact of which Adams was ignorant, namely, that the Moors and other Mohamedans, inhabited a distinct town separated from the other by a wall. He stated, also, that Timbuctoo was surrounded by a strong wall constructed of stone mixed with clay, which had four gates that were closed at night. The king's palace, he said, was lofty, and composed of the same materials as the wall. Most of the houses were built of reeds, but there were some stone houses. He added a fact which is the strongest confirmation of Adams' narrative, that a small river runs close to the town, and that the Niger is at the distance of an hour's ride on a camel.

Captain Lyon, whilst residing in Fezzan, collected some particulars respecting Timbuctoo from merchants trading thither. From their information it did not appear to Captain Lyon that the town was so large as he had supposed. It was walled; the houses were very low, and with the exception of one or two small streets, built without regularity. Many of the habitations were mere huts composed of mats. Cabra, the port, was merely a collection of store-houses.

Captain Clapperton, in his last journey, collected a few particulars respecting Timbuctoo from Sultan Bello's schoolmaster.* From the latter's chart and description, it appears that Timbuctoo is situated near the river, and that Kabara (written exactly as Ibn Batuta wrote the name) is half-a-day's journey from Timbuctoo.

Although, as we before observed, the information collected by Major Laing at Timbuctoo is probably lost, yet some particulars are preserved in a few hasty letters from him, which have been published in the *Quarterly Review*,† a work which is deservedly looked upon as possessing peculiar intelligence on subjects connected with the progress of discovery in Interior Africa.

It appears from these letters that Major Laing reached Timbuctoo on the 18th August 1826, where he met with a kind and friendly reception from the negro governor (whom he represents as "an excellent good man"), so long as he had power to show hospitality; but being only a lieutenant of the sultan of the Foulahs at Masina (described as the lord and sovereign of all those countries), he was commanded by the latter to expel Major Laing, after he had been there five weeks; and although the worthy governor consigned him to the care of an Arab chief, who undertook for his safety, there is no doubt that this chief basely murdered the traveller whilst asleep.

In a letter dated September the 21st, Major Laing declares that Timbuc-

* Appendix to Clapperton's Second Journey, 1829. † Vols. xxxix. and xlii.

too had *completely met his expectations, in every respect,* except as to its size, which did not exceed four miles in circumference. Had it been so large as Lisbon (according to the statement of Adams), it would have been at least twenty miles in circumference. He states that Kabra is only five miles distant, and is a neat town, situated on the very margin of the river. "I have been busily employed," he adds, "during my stay, *searching the records of the town, which are abundant,* and in acquiring information of every kind; nor is it with any common degree of satisfaction that I find my perseverance has been amply rewarded."

We now proceed to the narrative of Réné Caillié.* This narrative, it appears, has not been written altogether from notes made by the traveller on the spot, but chiefly from memory; his notes, he tells us, having been "*fatigées et effacées par le temps;*" and he has had the advantage of the able assistance of M. Jomard in the work.

He set out on the 3d August 1824, from the French settlement on the Senegal, and proceeded eastward beyond Soulimana, travelling under the character of an Egyptian Musulman. He then deflected his journey to the north, embarked on the Joliba, and reached, on the 19th April 1825, a place in the river where the stream separates into two branches, the principal, about three-quarters of a mile broad, running gently E.S.E.; the direction of the other, which is deep, and from thirty-five to forty paces broad, E. by N. In about three hours, they reached the port of Cabra, in (as we collect) the smaller arm of the river, which, M. Caillié says, is very narrow, and the current stronger than the other's. The narrow arm here inclines to the east, and both arms, he concludes, re-unite, leaving a large marshy island, which is flooded during the inundations. Across these immense marshes, which, in the rainy season, are covered with water to the depth of *ten feet,* and are *navigable by large vessels,* is discovered the village or little town of Cabra, situated on a small eminence. A little canal leads to the village, but small boats only can enter the port, that is, we imagine, the village itself; though Caillié states that if the canal were cleared of obstructions, it would be navigable for vessels of twenty-five tons burthen at all seasons. The town is three miles to the north of the great port. It is narrow, extending E. and W.; the houses are built of earth with terraced roofs, having only a ground floor; few are well built; they are chiefly cabins, the wealthy class residing at Timbuctoo. There is a little mosque surrounded by a tower or minaret. The streets are narrow, but neat.

Next day, at half-past three A.M., he set out for Timbuctoo, travelling northward, the road sandy and wearisome, with a few signs of vegetation. Near Cabra were two lakes, the banks overgrown with mimosas, from five to six feet high. Half-way, the country became more naked and the sand exceedingly loose. The party, most of whom travelled on asses, reached Timbuctoo just as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon. The traveller's first sensation was that of joy; his next disappointment. "I looked

* Journal d'un Voyage à Temboctou et à Jenné, dans l'Afrique Centrale, 1824—28. Par RENE CAILLIE. Paris. 3 tomes. 1828. An English translation in two vols. London, 1830.

around," he says, "and found that the sight before me did not answer my expectations. I had formed a totally different idea of the grandeur and wealth of Timbuctoo. The city presented, at first view, nothing but a mass of ill-looking houses built of earth. Nothing was to be seen, in all directions, but immense plains of quicksand of a yellowish-white colour. The sky was a pale red, as far as the horizon; all nature wore a dreary aspect, and the most profound silence prevailed; not even the warbling of a bird was heard." He adds: "I am inclined to think that formerly the river flowed close to Timbuctoo; though at present it is eight miles to the north of that city, and five miles from Cabra, in the same direction." This was his first impression. After a larger acquaintance with the city, he gives the following particulars, which we condense from his statements:—

The city forms a sort of triangle, about three miles in circuit. The houses are large but not high, consisting of a ground floor only. In some a sort of little closet is constructed above the entrance. They are built of bricks of a round form, rolled in the hands and dried in the sun. There are many straw huts of a circular form. The streets are clean, and sufficiently wide to permit three horsemen to pass a-breast. There are seven mosques, two of which are large;* each surmounted by a brick tower. The population may amount to 10,000 or 12,000, all engaged in trade; though the commerce is not so considerable as report states. Timbuctoo is the principal *entrepôt* of this part of Africa, and one of the largest cities the traveller had seen in Africa. Yet every thing had a dull appearance. There was no concourse of strangers, as at Jenné, from all parts of the Soudan. The streets exhibit only camels from Cabra, laden with merchandize, a few groups of the inhabitants sitting on mats, conversing together, and Moors lying asleep in the shade before their own doors. The market, in comparison with Jenné, is a desert. It is very unusual to see any other merchandize, except what is brought by the vessels, and a few articles from Europe. Salt is the staple commodity, and is brought in cakes tied with cord. Such as do business at the market have stalls made of stakes covered with mats.

The city is principally inhabited by negroes of the Kissoor nation, who are zealous Mohammedans. Many Moors also reside there, for purposes of trade. They have considerable influence over the native inhabitants.

The king or governor is a negro, named Osman, and much respected by his subjects. He trades himself, and is very rich. The sovereignty is hereditary, descending to the eldest son. There is no regular government; the king is like a father ruling his children. He is mild and just, and the whole community exhibits the amicable and simple manners of the patriarchs. The mild and inoffensive manners of the people afford little ground for quarrels; but when they arise, they are determined by a council of the elders (negroes), assembled by the chief. The Moors acknowledge a superior amongst themselves, but are amenable to the authorities of the country. To the W.S.W. of the town are large excavations, from thirty-five to forty feet deep, for reservoirs of water filled by the rains, whence the slaves procure water for drink and cooking. The environs of Timbuctoo are entirely destitute of pasture, and present a most monotonous and barren scene.

The negroes of Timbuctoo have several wives. They are well made and of the ordinary size. Their colour is a fine deep black. Their noses are a little more aquiline than the Mandingoes', and they have thin lips and large eyes.

* The details of the principal mosque, given in one of the plates, exhibit a very imposing structure, with some approximation to Saracenic embellishment in the architecture.

Some of the women may be considered pretty. The women are not veiled, and are allowed to go out when they please, and may see any one. Both are gentle and complaisant to strangers; and gay and cheerful, industrious and intelligent. They are exceedingly neat in their dress and in the interior of their dwellings. Their domestic implements consist of calabashes and wooden platters; their furniture, of mats for sitting on, and beds made by fixing four stakes in the ground at one end of the room, and stretching over them mats or a cow-hide. They anoint the head and whole body with butter.

After staying in the city nearly *a year*, he departed on the 4th May 1828.

Such are the particulars given by M. Caillié of Timbuctoo, or Temboctoo, as he calls it. The reader will readily perceive that it is much more defective than it ought to have been, considering that M. Caillié was not, like Adams, a perfectly illiterate man, dragged to the city involuntarily, as a slave, and without any motive to study the place, and who made no notes, nor took probably any pains to impress objects upon his mind. M. Caillié, though evidently an uneducated person, proceeded to Timbuctoo expressly to inform himself respecting it; he was acquainted with the Arabic language; he travelled with many advantages; he took notes and sketches, which, though subsequently injured, must have assisted his memory, which, independently, would have been competent to retain many particulars which we look for in vain in his meagre statement. On the other hand, Caillié seems to be a man of dull perceptions; his description tallies in many particulars with the reports of preceding travellers; imposture, in most of his details, would have been too difficult for him to practice without the aid of a person like M. Jomard, whose co-operation in a scheme of deception it is impossible to suspect. His work has been subjected to the ordeal of a rigorous criticism in the *Quarterly Review*, without the detection of any *specific* error of moment besides the assertion that Osman, the governor of Timbuctoo (to whom the traveller was introduced, and with whom he conversed) was a negro, "of a jet black complexion," whereas it is now known that he is a Moor, whose skin is not much swarthier than M. Caillié's!

We cannot conclude this paper, without calling attention to the narrative of an individual, representing himself to be a Tartar, named Wargee, who traversed the continent of Africa from Tripoli to Cape Coast, as a merchant, visiting Timbuctoo by the way, and arrived at the British settlement, Cape Coast Castle, on the 1st June 1822. His narrative, which is very long, was printed in the *Royal Gold Coast Gazette*, of December 31, 1822, and, to our surprise, it has attracted no attention in England, although (making allowances for trifling mistakes) there can be no doubt of its general veracity.

Wargee stated that he sailed from Istambol (Constantinople) in a Turkish vessel, in 1817, and landed at Tripoli, from whence he proceeded with a caravan to Mourzouk, and sixty days from thence he reached Kashna, crossing, one day's journey from Agades, a river of great breadth. In five days from Kashna, he arrived at Kano, subject to the Sultan of Houssa, named Beeloo (Bello); his capital is called Secootoo (Saccatoo). All these names correspond with Captain Clapperton's itinerary, who did not travel there till two years after the publication of this narrative.

He mentions a river near Kano, which is evidently the same as the Girkwa of Clapperton. In the vicinity of Kano, he remained a considerable time, travelling about in different directions from that point. At Laooree, twenty-five days from Kano, he also sojourned for some time, and travelled to Cumba in six days. Here he crossed the Quolla, a much larger river than that before mentioned. He was about an hour crossing it in a boat paddled by sixteen men. The current ran from east to west.

Having crossed the Quolla, he arrived, after a ten days' journey, at Goormah, and in ten days more at Moose. Proceeding on, he arrived in ten days more at Imboolee. Between Imboolee and Moose, he crossed no water. From Imboolee, he travelled onwards five days, and then reached another larger river, called the Bar Neel (river Nile or Niger), over which he was ferried in a boat managed by ten men: the passage occupied half an hour. After a walk of about three hours, he arrived at Kabarah, a town on the banks of a small river, called *Mazza*, and in three hours more from Kabarah, he reached Timbuctoo. The river *near* to Timbuctoo is deep and flows in a direction contrary to that in which they were going; its breadth is about 200 yards.

Here is sufficient correspondence with Major Laing's and M. Caillié's statements, and especially with that of Adams. Here is the river near Timbuctoo, the name of which clearly shows that our conjecture is just, for it is nearer the word *Marsa* than Adams' *Mar Zarah*. The Tartar traveller's account of Timbuctoo, indeed, is somewhat different from the pictures given by Adams and M. Caillié:

Timbuctoo he represents as a large town, much larger than Cape Coast, and much larger than Cormassie; the houses far better and more regular. It has one long street intersected with others, but not very regular. The houses are built of mud. The house in which he lodged belonged to the Sultan Mahomed, who has seven houses superior to those of his subjects; it was two stories high, and had several apartments on the ground floor, occupied by attendants; on the first floor were the apartments in which the sultan entertained his friends, and in the upper story he and his wives lived. The house had a flat roof, surrounded, except in the front, by a wall enclosing a large yard, in which the camels and other cattle were kept, and situated in the centre of the town. It was tolerably well plastered, had doors and windows of boards, and was white-washed with lime brought from Jinne. He believes the roofs of the houses to be only covered with clay, but is ignorant whether any thing is mixed with it to make it a cement. The houses of the rich people are built in the same style as that of the sultan; and he mentioned that of Kahia, whom he called Mahomed's vizier, as almost equal to the sultan's. The dwellings of the common people are small round huts, covered with thatch. The sultan is fat, stout, and good looking, having a few grey hairs in his beard, and is a peaceable good man; he is a Musulman, and dresses handsomely in the Mahomedan style; has seen him occasionally wear silks, but principally white cloth and muslins. Mahomed succeeded Sultan Aboubekir, who died about 1814. Timbuctoo was formerly subject to Bambarra, till the latter had a war with the Foulahs, in which they were defeated. Sultan Mahomed was, therefore, independent, although not powerful, for his control did not extend much beyond Timbuctoo. The people of Timbuctoo are Musulmans. He does not know the exact number of mosques; but recollects three large ones, two of which were built by the king, and one by the Arab traders. In eating, the common

people use the fingers and eat out of wooden bowls; but the rich use spoons and forks; he saw some of gold and silver, as well as of iron; he saw plates there of foreign manufacture. The common people procure the water they drink from pits in Timbuctoo; but that which is used by the superior class is brought from the Mazza, and is excellent. He does not mention the height of the houses at Timbuctoo; but in describing those at Kong, which, he says, is a town of considerable size, though not so large as Timbuctoo, he represents the houses as of mud, flat-roofed, *two stories high*, some of them good, but not equal to those at Timbuctoo.

The Tartar traveller gives full details of the trade and productions of the place; in particular he says that the country about Timbuctoo is flat and *fertile*, and well adapted for pasturage; and that the number of cattle was considerable. But the aforegoing particulars are sufficient to compare with the representations of other travellers.

CHINA.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

Canton, January 28, 1831.

During the last fortnight, no official accounts of the proceedings of the Antse-yen invaders have been published here. Nor are there any great preparations going on for commencing the campaign next spring, such as were carried forward in the commencement of Chang-ki-urh's rebellion. From these circumstances, it would appear that popular rumour has much exaggerated the importance of the affair. Others, however, explain the secrecy and silence of government by an apprehension it feels that, if the whole truth were declared, insurrection would take place throughout the empire.

Bands of robbers are very numerous and daring, even under the walls of Canton, and in streets adjacent to the public offices. But the approach of every new year is marked by river-piracy and open robbery.

The Governor of Canton is in very low spirits ever since the burning down of his palace. His loss in jewels, trinkets, fine dresses, papers, &c. was great; in addition to which he is still anxious to know how his imperial master will regard the occurrence. Being acting Foo-yuen, he had the imperial death-warrant in his keeping, and it was burnt. The power of life and death is not in the province till another *wang-ling*, as it is called, be obtained. The fire was occasioned by one of his secretaries going to sleep while smoking opium. But the governor has written to the emperor, that the paper lanterns at his gate, having been set on fire by some of the people's houses, communicated the devouring element to the whole building. This untruth has given great dissatisfaction to the public; and the deputy governor, who, being new in office here, affects great strictness, truth, and purity, has, it is said, reported the facts of the case to his majesty.

The Tartar, Tseang-keun, commandant of the garrison, has received with great delight the word "*happiness*," written by the emperor's own hand.

January 29.

I visited the Siamese ambassador's house, in the suburbs of Canton, the other day; but such a house and such a clown of an ambassador! The house —a government one—was in ruins, and so filthy! The poorest Canton coolee would be better lodged. No wonder that such ambassadors like to go to Peking to knock head to the "Son of Heaven!"

DEPENDENCIES OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Chinese empire appears to have been formed originally in the northern part of the country to which we now give the name of China. For a long period it did not extend, except at a few points, south of the great river Keang. It was not till towards the close of the third century before our era that the first emperor of the Tsin dynasty subjected the southern portion as far as the sea.

This dynasty was soon displaced by that of the Hans, under which China became more powerful than it had ever been. The Han emperors subdued not merely the Heungnu Turks, and a multitude of other northern barbarians, but likewise extended their authority to the west, over all Little Bucharia, to the banks of the Jaxartes and Oxus, and as far as Bactriana and Khorasan. Since this period, the Chinese empire has repeatedly occupied the vast countries bounded on the west by the Oxus and the Tsung-ling mountains, on the east by the Eastern Ocean, on the south by the Himalaya Mountains, and on the north by the Altaï cham. Even at the present day, the Chinese consider these to be the just and natural limits of their empire. The Manchoo dynasty, which now reigns in China, succeeded, about the middle of the last century, in realizing this political problem, and became in fact sovereign of all the countries which formed the empire of the Hans and the Tangs.

The Manchoos possess, besides China properly so called, and their ancient native seat in Eastern Tartary, Mongolia, Tibet, Little Bucharia, and the former country of the Dzungar Calmucs. Corea is only tributary to them. China and Eastern Tartary are governed and administered according to Chinese institutions. Mongolia and the country of the Khalkhas are partitioned amongst a great number of princes of ancient native families, subject immediately to the emperor. Tibet is governed by the Dalaï Lama, the Banjin Lama, and a few other ecclesiastical chiefs, under the inspection of two high functionaries of China, who reside in the country. Little Bucharia is administered by Mahomedan princes, under the superintendence of Chinese and Manchoo military officers. Dzungaria is under military rule.

The conquest of China by the Manchoos was initiated in the early part of the seventeenth century, was consolidated by the capture of Peking in 1644, and was completed in the course of the same century.

From this period the emperors of China have spared no endeavours to flatter the vanity of the Mogul princes who voluntarily submitted to them; and they have succeeded, step by step, in subjugating them, by means of honorary distinctions and of alliances with their own family. In the suite of the imperial princesses, who are married to Mongol princes, are always Manchoo dignitaries, charged with the office of spies upon the conduct of these chiefs, and who receive fixed allowances from the court of Peking. These princes are obliged to transmit an annual tribute to the emperor, for which they receive ten times the value, as the reward of their zeal and fidelity. The Chinese monarch also frequently makes them presents in money and silk stuffs, rich dresses from the imperial wardrobe, caps ornamented with peacocks' feathers, &c.

The administration of all the territories subjected by the Manchoos, situated without the great wall, as well as their native country, is directed by a special department, called in Chinese *Le-fan-yuen*, and in Manchoo *Tulerghi golo be dasara dchurgan*, that is, "tribunal which governs the exterior provinces." In order to introduce more regularity into its operations, in 1811 a special

commission was appointed to collect together the laws and statutes relative to the administration of these provinces, and to form therefrom a complete code. This important undertaking was brought to a close in seven years, and the work appeared at Peking in 1818.

A copy of this work having been transmitted, with several other Chinese works, to the library of the Asiatic department of the ministry for foreign affairs at St. Petersburgh, M. Lipovtsov, attached to the ministry as interpreter, was employed by the Count de Nesselrode to make a translation of it:* a work the more interesting to Russia, inasmuch as its empire bounds most of the provinces which are governed by the laws and regulations contained in the code.

The code is subdivided into six principal sections:—the first contains the civil laws and regulations; the second, military regulations, and those relating to the direction of the post; the third, the criminal laws; the fourth, the ordinances respecting the Lamaic clergy; the fifth, the regulations for the government of Tibet; the sixth, those which concern the political and commercial relations between China and Russia.

The work commences with a detailed account of all the divisions, subdivisions, and offices of the ministry for foreign affairs, and their respective functions. It is a vast machine, the play of which seems to be exceedingly well regulated. Young men of talent are placed by this ministry to study in the university of Peking, in order that vacancies may be supplied; and several schools are kept up, in which interpreters are instructed in the different languages, spoken by the various people placed under the jurisdiction of this ministry.

The administration of the Mongols and the Khalkas, who submit voluntarily to the authority of the Manchoos, is, like that of the latter, entirely of a military character. The Mongol tribes that dwell to the south of the desert of Gobi, are divided into six chulkans, or corps, subdivided into forty-nine gusas, or banners. The Khalkas are distributed into four shans, and compose in the whole eighty-six banners, The twenty-nine banners of the Mongols and Calmucs of Lake Kukunoor, are commanded by a Manchoo general, who resides at Sening, a town situated on the western frontier of China. The Mongols of the Altaï mountains form nineteen banners, under the command of another general, who resides at Gobdo, a town situated to the east of the upper part of the Irtysh. Fifteen other Mongol and Calmuc banners are under the inspection of the military governor of Ele, in Dzungaria, whose authority, however, extends as far as the frontier of China Proper.

The Mongol and Khalka princes are arranged in six classes. Those of the first class receive annually from the Chinese government a salary equal to about £800 each, with forty pieces of silk of various sorts. Those of the second have £500 each, and twenty pieces of silk. The third class receives about £260, and thirteen pieces; the fourth, £160 and ten pieces; the fifth, £100 and nine pieces; the sixth, £65 and seven pieces. The Taïdzi and the Tabunan, who constitute the inferior nobility, receive £33, and four pieces of silk.

If these princes are but indifferently paid, according to our notions, the princesses of the imperial blood, whom several of them have as wives, receive from the court of Peking incomes which may be called pitiful, since a legitimate daughter of the emperor has only an annual allowance of £330 and thirty pieces of silks, during her residence in Mongolia, and only £130 and 200 bags

* Regulation of the Chinese Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Translated from the Manchoo into Russian. By M. E. Lipovtsov. St. Petersburgh. Two vols. 4to.

of rice whilst she remains at Peking. Her husband, besides his allowances as a Mongol prince, receives no more than £100 and ten pieces of silk a year.

When the Mongol princes and gentry, the officers of government, civil and military, who reside in Mongolia, and the members of the Lamaic clergy, go to Peking on public business, they receive gratuities according to a fixed scale, prescribed in a regulation which forms part of this administrative code. The ceremonials to be observed at solemn presentations and audiences at court, the presents which the different Mongol chiefs are to offer to the emperor, and those which they are to receive of him, are detailed there with all the scrupulous minuteness of the Chinese.

The work contains, moreover, full particulars respecting the great hunting excursions, which the Chinese monarch makes every year in Mongolia, and which serve as exercises to his troops in time of peace.

The whole revenue, of every kind, extracted by the government from Mongolia, does not certainly exceed the sum of from £80,000 to £100,000, which is expended in the country itself, in payments to the officers and for the support of temples and other public establishments.

The penal laws are comparatively less severe in respect to persons of rank, and very cruel towards the lower order of the people. For example; an individual, belonging to either of the six classes of princes, who commits a premeditated murder, is punished by a fine of nine-times-nine head of cattle, two-thirds of which are given to the family of the deceased, and one-third to the chief of the tribe to which he belonged: he forfeits, besides, a year's allowance from the government. But a slave, who kills his master, is cut, whilst alive, into pieces. A man who kills his wife is strangled. Involuntary homicide is punished by a fine proportioned to the rank of the offender. The penalties for theft and robbery are very severe.

As all the Mongol tribes are nomadic, and have, consequently, very few occupations, they are zealous and ardent votaries of the Buddhist religion: thus the clergy are an extremely numerous body, there being in every family at least one male who dedicates himself to the ecclesiastical profession.

A considerable number of Lamas reside at Peking and near the places of sepulture of the Manchoo emperors. All Mongolia is filled with priests, the principal ones passing for incarnations of divine souls. The Dalaï Lama and the Banjin Lama, who are the two highest dignitaries in Tibet, send respectively every year an embassy to the court of Peking. The ceremonials observed at their reception are fixed in perpetuity, as well as the nature of the presents which the emperor makes to them and to the holy personages who send them. Other ecclesiastical chiefs in the same country send embassies and presents every five years only. The high-priest of the Buddhic convents and temples of the celebrated mountain Hwa-tae-shan, in the Chinese province of Shen-se, is obliged to transmit to Peking every year two boxes of mushrooms, which are received ceremoniously at the Board for Foreign Affairs, by which they are presented to the emperor.

The high dignitaries of the Mongol clergy also get private emoluments, which are paid them by the emperor; they receive others when they first visit Peking, at fixed times, to pay their respects to him. In short, it cannot be denied that Chinese policy has extremely well calculated upon whatever can flatter the vanity, the creeds, and the superstitions of the people who are subjected to the sceptre of the "Son of Heaven."

In the work of M. Lipovtsov, the part which treats of the existing regulations between China and Russia appears to us singularly curtailed. It is well

known that the Chinese consider all nations that send thither ambassadors and priests as tributaries of their empire, and accordingly, Russia is also found inscribed in the list of vassals of the Manchoo emperors. Nothing, however, appears in M. Lipovtsov's book which denotes this classification. In fact, there is positively nothing besides the treaty of peace concluded between the two empires in 1728, and some provisions regarding the protection of the frontiers. Yet every thing which relates to the Russian trade and to the embassies of the Russians to Peking is as carefully regulated as the rest; and we happen to know of a certain Chinese regulation, which directs that there shall be given to the Russian ambassador, daily, during his stay at Peking, one sheep, one cask of brandy, one box of tea, one pitcher of milk, two ounces of butter, two fish, two chamber-lights, one pound of pickled cabbage, four ounces of soy, the same quantity of vinegar, and one ounce of salt. Further, there is to be sent to him, every ninth day, from the emperor's table, four dishes, and ten tea-pots of buttered tea, prepared after the fashion of the Manchoos.

KLAPROTH.*

* Translated from *Le Temps* of May 30.

OUR LOVELIEST.

Γλυκυτατηι μητρι αιγικι ιτη γλυκυτατηι θυγατρικα.

"To the sweetest of Mothers and the sweetest of Daughters."

Inscription found by Hughes among the ruins of Nicopolis.

WAKE her not! She was the fairest
Of our beautiful and sweet,
A tabret to the widow's sorrow,
A flower-wreath to the mourner's feet.
Tenderly may the moon-light rest,
Sweetest of mothers, on thy breast!

The Persian lily, silver-white,
To the breath of summer bendeth;
And the humming-bird at night
In the leaves its music endeth;
The lily decks its own dear spot,
The bird sings on,—but thou art not!

'Mid quiet thoughts her young heart dwelt,
Like a silence-loving bee,
While the spring-time dreams she felt
Folding round her balmily,
And like a laughing child in May,
Joy led her by the hand to play.

No more the lute at sunset hours
Her pale and trembling hands could bear,
The wreath of her own garden flow'rs
Was a burden on her hair.
Yet ever with a saintly grace,
She smil'd up in her mother's face.*

The house is dark; the lone owl flitteth
Along the crumbling ivied wall,
And Silence in the shadow sitteth
Of that old mossy hall.
The pale grass round her lyre doth creep,
Her lamp is mouldering—let her sleep!

ROBERT A. WILMOTT.

* See the songs of Jayadeva.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In the last published part of Dr. Hooker's *Botanical Miscellany* is given a memoir of the late Capt. Dugald Carmichael, who was not merely a skilful and an indefatigable botanist, but a man of letters and a shrewd observer. In the course of service, he visited the Cape, and his remarks upon that settlement, its local aspect, its society and manners, appear so sensible, that we borrow some passages of the journal of Capt. Carmichael, which is inserted in the memoir:

"The first thing which arrests the attention of a stranger on his arrival at Capetown, is the wonderful diversity in the features, colour, and costume of the various descriptions of people who crowd the streets. He feels amazed at finding himself in a sort of Noah's ark, where he meets with more varieties of one species than the patriarch had under his charge of the whole animal creation. Here he may see the pure spotless robe of the Hindoo rubbing against the painted kaross of the Caffre and the soot-stained sheepskin of the Hottentot: here the barefooted boor from the snow mountain stares at the polished boots of the London cockney: here he may contrast the crop of the Pennsylvanian with the pendent crown-lock of the Chinese: here the Brazilian may shake hands with the Malay, and the Guinea negro with his brother from Madagascar. In the midst of this motley groupe, Europeans of every description, either as traders or prisoners of war, pass in review before him. The geographical position of the colony will account, in some measure, for the concurrence of these heterogeneous elements of population. The peculiar circumstances under which it was originally established, facilitate the emigration of people from all parts of Germany and the north of Europe. The revocation of the edict of Nantz drove numbers of French Protestant families here for refuge; the practice of discharging soldiers in the settlement, after a certain period of service, few of whom ever returned to Europe; the extensive communication between Europe and India, in the course of which numberless adventurers were induced by hope, or forced by distress to relinquish their prospects in the east, and settle in the colony; and, finally, the salubrity of the climate, inviting the martyrs to tropical diseases to repair hither for the re-establishment of their health: such are the lights of the picture; the shades are furnished from the coasts of Africa and the Indian archipelago.

"In a society so constructed, the manners must be as varied as the materials of which it is composed; and ages must elapse ere they can amalgamate and assume a national form. This renders the colonists peculiarly prone to adopt the customs of strangers; and as these adoptions are oftener the fruit of caprice than of sound judgment, they are apt sometimes to excite a smile. Can there be conceived, for instance, a more awkward or more ludicrous object than a huge boor heaving up his ponderous shoulders in imitation of a Parisian, twisting his neck, and drawling out, "*Ik wit neit*," whilst his utmost endeavours cannot throw the corresponding expression into a countenance where the muscles are so deeply imbedded in blubber, that even the convulsions of death could not produce any visible derangement of features?

"No difference of ranks exists at the Cape: and if the population be not occasionally reinforced from Europe, the distinction of colour will soon vanish. The intermixture of African with European blood can already be traced in some of the first-rate families in the colony: the hue of the skin and

the lineaments of the countenance unequivocally betraying their origin. The abolition of the slave-trade, and the facility with which the poorest inhabitants can, by ordinary activity and perseverance, obtain a competency, will accelerate this union, and it is probable that before two centuries shall have elapsed, all the colours will be blended in one.

" The complexion of the Cape ladies is, in general, fair, perhaps too fair. It is of that sickly delicate tint, which indicates exclusion from the air and light. It is altogether deficient in the lively bloom, which gentle exercise and exposure to the elements diffuse over the cheeks of the British fair. Great care is taken, while young and single, of their figures: they are accordingly then light and elegant in their form: but they are no sooner married than they begin to neglect their persons, and, by indulging in the pleasures of the table, acquire a degree of obesity that renders them objects of disgust. The habit of using vegetable acids, as seasoning to every article of food, soon destroys the teeth. So universal indeed is this defect, that a fine set of teeth never enters as an item into the catalogue of female beauty: and the total neglect of the brush renders such as they have offensive to the sight of any person of delicacy.

" Almost every private house in Capetown is open for the accommodation of such strangers as have occasion to take lodgings for any time in the town. This custom supersedes the use of taverns; but as it was originally the offspring of poverty and necessity, it will fall into disuse in proportion as the inhabitants become more opulent. The town may, at present, be aptly compared to a large inn on a well-frequented road. The same incessant routine of arrivals and departures; the same chaotic medley of characters; and the same insatiable thirst of gain, and disregard of reputation in the manner of acquiring it, are characteristic of both.

" There is a constant succession of venduties, or public sales, in Capetown. These sales are a species of lottery, in which every person, but especially the old women, engage with astonishing avidity, though the chance of gain is fully as precarious as in the speculation that goes more properly by that name. Not a day passes without several auctions; and it is by no means uncommon that an article purchased in the morning at one should be exposed in the course of the day for sale at another. The more considerable sales are advertised in the *Cape Gazette*, but the minor ones are announced by a crier, who goes about the streets beating a brass plate to attract notice. All the idlers run to those places, where they are sure to hear the politics and the scandal of the day discussed; at the same time the low price, at which they see articles knocked down, tempts them to stake their money, as they would at hazard or lansquenet. If the purchases are not of sufficient magnitude to authorize a sale at home, they send them to the first auction that takes place in their neighbourhood, where they must run the risk of meeting with profit or loss. On this principle, every inhabitant of either sex is a merchant, and every house has either a shop or a store for the reception of these speculative purchases.

" What originally gave rise to, and still maintains, this rage for auctions, is the law of inheritance, by virtue of which, when the father of a family dies, his whole property is put up to sale, and the produce equally divided amongst his children. Government levies a tax of three and a-half per cent. on every article sold in this manner, and the auctioneer has one and a-half for his trouble in conducting the sale and collecting the money. I happened, some days ago, to step into one of these venduties, where, among other articles, I saw three or four slaves set up to sale. This was altogether a new sight to me.

I could not without pain remark the anxiety with which these poor creatures regarded the persons who were bidding for them. It seemed as if they wished to trace the character of their future master in the lineaments of his countenance, and showed indications of joy or fear, according to the opinion they had formed of his disposition.

" Among the terrible reactions produced by the slave-trade, none is perhaps more merited or more evident than the dissoluteness of morals and ferocity of disposition which it creates among the people who are concerned in it. The cold-blooded calculator of profit and loss, the prime agent in this unhallowed traffic, feels its influence, but in a remote and subordinate degree. It is when we cast a view on those who are placed immediately within the sphere of its action that we perceive the full extent of its deteriorating effects; their morals, their temper, their air, and their very features confessing its malignant influence. The softer sex, more especially, are transformed by it into cruel tyrants. When you mix in female society, you look in vain for that cheerful play of features which indicates a sweet disposition; in vain you listen for that harmonious tone of voice which is mellowed by the habit of associating with one's equals.

" I was one day attracted to the window by a strange sort of noise, that seemed to issue from a small court behind the house in which I lodged. On looking out, I observed my landlady in the act of administering correction to a slave boy, who had, by some offence, incurred her displeasure. How shall I describe her appearance? Her figure was of the true Dutch cast, tall, fat, and coarse. An unnatural enlargement of the thyroid glands, which vied with her cheeks in size and colour, gave to her countenance a peculiar, but I cannot say an amiable, expression. Her voice resembled the notes of an angry turkey-cock; with her left hand she held Mungo by the nape of the neck, while her right hand brandished a huge shambok,* which she applied to his shoulders with the skill and perseverance of a dilettante. In the midst of her exertions I could distinguish the epithets 'rascal'—'scoundrel'—'slave'—and 'G—d d——n,' uttered with peculiar volubility of tongue, and repeated in a sort of measured cadence, corresponding with the manual exercise, of which they formed the accompaniment. I was the more struck with this last circumstance, as I knew that Juffrouw understood as little the meaning of these flowers of rhetoric, as did the poor culprit on whom they were so lavishly bestowed. 'How is this?' thought I, 'has the Dutch language become so polished that it cannot furnish terms sufficiently expressive of the angry passions, or is the English so much more energetic in its expletives, that the mere sound, independent of sense, can wound the feelings on one side, and assuage the tempest of wrath on the other?'

" The slaves at the Cape are composed of more various races than are to be met with in any other part of the world where the traffic in human flesh is sanctioned. The coast of Guinea, Mosambique, Madagascar, Malacca, and the islands of the east, have contributed in their turn to supply the colony: and from the intermixture of this heterogeneous groupe, aided by a dash of European and Hottentot blood, a mongrel race has sprung up, which exhibits an astonishing diversity of feature as well as of disposition. Of all the unadulterated races of slaves, the Malay bears the most marked character. He is cunning, active, and intelligent; but, at the same time, implacably revengeful. If a Malay commits a fault and is punished for it, there the matter terminates; but if he is only threatened, and fancies the punishment still

* A whip, in use among the colonists, and made of a strip of rhinoceros' or hippopotamus' hide.

hanging over him, he will commit the most atrocious actions to put an end to the misery of suspense. Desperate under the influence of this impression, he works himself into a state of delirium by swallowing opium; then draws his kriss or dagger, and stabs the whole family, slaves and all. Having glutted his vengeance within doors, he sallies forth into the street, and plunging his weapon into every living creature he meets, whether it be man or beast, he never ceases until he is shot, or is otherwise disabled from doing farther mischief.

" It is owing, in some measure, perhaps, to the dread of this savage retribution that the slaves are treated beyond comparison better at the Cape than in any other European colony; though, it must be allowed, that the very high price, at which they are usually valued, will prove, with most masters, a strong check on harsh and inhuman treatment. The law does not entrust the master with the infliction of corporeal punishment; but directs that the culprit shall be sent to the common trunk or prison, where he receives a certain number of stripes, according to the nature of his offence. It may readily be supposed, however, that this law is frequently evaded, even in the town, and under the very eyes of the magistrates; and in the remote parts of the country it necessarily goes for nothing; the distance from the seat of justice adding to the difficulty and expense of complying with its mandates, in the same ratio that it insures impunity to the transgression of them.

" Before the British got possession of the colony, slaves convicted of capital crimes were sometimes put to the torture, because an acknowledgment of guilt, either voluntary or compulsory, was necessary to authorize the magistrate to pass sentence of death on the criminal; but this inhuman practice has been abolished by the British government, and the sentence of death is executed now without any preliminary cruelties. The place of execution is at the base of the Lion's Rump, facing the Amsterdam battery. Three pillars erected in the form of a triangle, support as many beams placed across them; and from these beams the criminals are suspended. It was probably to a gallows of this construction that allusion is made in Schiller's play of ' The Robbers,' in which somebody says, ' Maurice, beware of the beast that has got three legs.' "

" The village of Bavians Kloof, Gnathendhal (as the Moravian missionaries call it), is situated at the foot of a high rugged mountain. A copious stream, bursting through a deep chasm in its side, traverses the village, and, after watering a long suite of small gardens, discharges itself into the Sonderend. It was on the banks of this stream I first saw that beautiful plant, the *wachendorfia thyrsiflora*. The upper part of the village, occupied by the missionaries, consists of a line of houses, divided into separate apartments, to each of which is attached a workshop; of a mess-room, where the whole society eat in common; a church, a school-house, and an inn or sleeping-place for the accommodation of strangers. There are at present five Europeans attached to the establishment, each of whom is master of a mechanical trade, at which he labours daily, assisted by a certain number of Hottentot youths, who are regularly apprenticed, and instructed in their respective trades. Most of them are married, and their wives are distinguished by a head-dress of a peculiarly primitive form. Among the latter, we were agreeably surprised in recognizing a countrywoman of our own, a native of Cumberland. She appeared as much gratified as ourselves at the meeting, and paid us a great deal of attention. The men are all past the middle age, sleek, cheerful, and

disposed to gratify every rational inquiry respecting the institution. There is a good orchard and a small vineyard attached to it, from the former of which they are supplied with abundance of excellent fruit, and from the latter a few leggers of a wine that scarcely merits the same encomium.

" The Hottentot quarter, extending nearly a mile from the church, consists of huts, of all shapes and sizes, scattered along the banks of the stream. Many of these cabins display some ingenuity in the construction, and taste in the interior decoration. Several are furnished with a hand-mill, or quern, for grinding their corn, and an oven for baking. Their inmates were decently dressed, cleanly in their appearance, and all employed in some useful occupation. In others, however, we could remark a strong predilection for the sheep-skins and wigwams of their ancestors; but this, we were given to understand, was confined to the more recent recruits, and it was expected that the example of the others would soon wean them from their ancient habits.

" The number of Hottentots, at present on the list of the institution, was stated to us at 1,300 souls. A portion of land equal to one farm, or three miles square, is allotted for their support. This allotment, which gives about 144 souls for every square mile, though more liberal than what obtains either in France or England, is by far too scanty, considering the poverty of the soil in general; and forms a singular contrast with that which prevails throughout the colony, where it is estimated that the square miles are to the souls in the ratio of two to one. This restriction has, however, one good effect; it prevents the Hottentots from withdrawing altogether from the service of the farmers, a step which would create much embarrassment during the busy periods of spring and autumn. The greater part of the able-bodied men, accordingly, quit the village at those seasons, and hire themselves out to work on the neighbouring farms.

" Some of the young Hottentot girls are instructed by the matrons in needle-work, and the produce of their industry is in great demand among the country *vrouws*. Strangers, also, who casually visit the establishment, provide themselves with specimens of these articles, as well as of the cutlery-work, executed here with uncommon neatness, for the purpose of showing their friends what a Hottentot can do. All this is very foolish. The world is now pretty well satisfied that nature has not measured the human intellect by the colour of the skin, or the degrees of latitude; and that the African requires nothing but instruction to render his intellectual, as well as his mechanical talents equal to those of the European, who has so long oppressed him, under the plea of his being an inferior animal. That the Hottentot is not by nature deficient in mechanical talents, any one may be convinced who will visit this establishment; and his intellectual capacity is placed equally beyond dispute by the rapid progress of the rising generation in the elementary branches of learning. The school is a recent institution, commenced under the patronage of the late governor, Sir John Craddock. The system of instruction followed is that of Joseph Lancaster. Little did that ingenious quaker imagine that his invention, opposed as it was by the united ignorance, prejudice, and bigotry of England, should within so short a time penetrate to the farthest extremity of Africa; and shed its benignant light on the most wretched portion of the human race.

" On the motives that dictated the establishment of the Moravian mission, and the plan on which it has hitherto been conducted, there can be but one opinion; both are entitled to unqualified approbation; yet so unpropitious are the circumstances connected with it, that there is reason to apprehend that it

will do more harm than good, and aggravate the misery it was its object to lighten. The population of the colony consists of two races of people; the white, or descendants of Europeans; and the black, or Hottentots, who are parcelled out among the former, and serve them in the capacity of menials. Thinly scattered over a prodigious extent of territory, and repelled by natural difficulties, but much more by positive enactments, beyond the reach of justice, the distant colonists live in a state of independence, over which the government has no effective control. Hence they have usurped full authority over the rights, and not unfrequently over the lives, of their dependents; and the capricious exercise of it, we can easily imagine, has been the source of no small portion of misery to the latter. Laws have been enacted from time to time, with a view to curb this abuse; but laws issued without the power of enforcement are more likely to increase than to restrain abuse, from that sort of vindictive pleasure which men often feel in showing their contempt of law when they can do it with impunity.

" Under such circumstances it appears to me that the scheme of instructing the Hottentots is radically wrong, unless it be accompanied with such an arrangement as shall place them permanently beyond the power of their masters. Situated as they are at present, its only effect will be to add to the other bad passions, of which they have been so long the victims, that of envy at their superior attainments. An instructed and intelligent race of people, serving another race which is neither intelligent nor instructed, would be a monster in human society of which there is no example on record. To instruct the menial, without first instructing the master, can serve no useful purpose. If this devoted race is to experience any alleviation of its misery during the future part of its progress to extinction, it must be effected by infusing the principles of humanity into the bosoms of those who hold its destiny in their hands.

" It is nonsense to dissemble. We may safely prognosticate the speedy annihilation of the Hottentot race, by the natural progress of society, and the rapid increase of a population, with which it can neither mix nor amalgamate. Who is there, indeed, that cannot discern from afar the fate of America impending over the whole of this continent? When the energy, the industry, and the genius of Europe are pitted against the ignorance, the indolence, and the apathy of Africa, the final issue, though it may be distant, cannot be doubtful; and if such a revolution could be effected in the progress of time, and without those wars and convulsions that usually attend the collision of nations, is it not—' a consummation devoutly to be wished?'

" In the boor's house the best apartment is always reserved for strangers. It is usually furnished with more than one bed, and will accommodate a pretty numerous party, provided they conform to the country fashion of turning in two or three together. With the ample materials they possess, it would be desirable that the colonial system of cookery were a little more varied. It never passes the limits of stewed and boiled. Of the art of roasting they have no conception; and the beef-steak and mutton-chop are known only on the outskirts of the colony, where they are broiled by the yard, after the primitive manner of the Hottentots. They have a variety of vegetables for the table, but appear to set no value on them, owing, perhaps, to the superior excellence of their bread. There is, however, one vegetable which you never miss, that is cucumber, garnished with slices of onion, and floating in a sauce compounded of oil, vinegar, and pepper, poured on boiling hot.

" Each cover is furnished with a white napkin; but the duty of its office is

executed by a deputy, the *vaatdock* (dish-clout), which circulates from hand to hand, and from mouth to mouth, while the other is kept carefully folded up to be paraded again at next meal. The carving knife and fork have not yet penetrated beyond the isthmus; nor is the table furnished with supernumeraries even of the common sort. Every person takes his own knife and fork to carve what stands before him; the dish is then sent round, and each sticks his fork into a portion of it as it passes. Strangers of morbid delicacy will do well on these occasions to help themselves to all they require when the dish makes its first round, as the boor is not very particular in the uses to which he puts his fork during the repast.

"The character of the African peasantry has been a favourite theme of vituperation to several travellers who have treated of this colony. One really cannot peruse, without feelings of disgust, the pictures of sloth, ignorance, vulgarity, and cruelty, which have been drawn. Not that individuals may not be found in this as in other countries, to whom some, perhaps all of these epithets may be applicable, but we must protest against drawing general and sweeping inferences from a few solitary facts. No person ever dreamed of holding up the African boor as a pattern of all that is amiable and excellent; but he will be found at least far removed from that of absolute depravity, to which some travellers would sink him. Authors lay on their colours so thick, indeed, touch and retouch the picture so often, that the whole has the appearance of a caricature, and we are instinctively led to doubt the accuracy of the resemblance. This doubt is not a little strengthened by the eagerness with which they hurry to expose the portrait to view. The usual practice with travellers is, first to visit and study a people, and then to draw their character. Some reverse this order, and, like the ingenious Irish historian, who tacked the preface to the end of his work, describe the character of the boors before they can be properly said to have commenced their travels.

"Not very long ago, an Englishman might travel over the whole colony without incurring any expense for personal entertainment. Of late the farmers have begun to make a trifling charge on this score, which, by removing the idea of obligation, renders travelling among them more pleasant than if the entertainment were gratuitous. It is to be feared, however, that this practice will endure but a short time. Englishmen are now settling in the country, and their numbers will speedily increase. Their national pride will not permit them to accept of indemnification from a traveller; and their European habits will render them scrupulous of admitting him at all without a recommendation. From such a line of conduct the boors will naturally conclude that there must be something disreputable in receiving strangers indiscriminately into their houses, and will conform to the practice of those whom they look up to as more enlightened than themselves. There is reason, therefore, to apprehend that the colonists are in a fair way of forfeiting their claim to the only virtue that has not yet been grudged to them."

THE PAGODA OF TRIPETTY.

The following account of the celebrated temple of Tripetty, situated about eighty miles from Madras, the precincts of which have never been profaned by Christian or Mahomedan feet, nor has even the exterior been seen, according to Hamilton, but by genuine Hindus, will be interesting; it is contained in a letter, with which we are favoured, from a gentleman whose official duties on the spot qualify him to give the best and most authentic information upon the subject:—

"Tripetty is in a valley, about the centre of a long range of hills running almost north and south. The town of the same name is about eight or nine miles from the pagoda, but not more than two, perhaps less, from the foot of the hills. On the town side, there appears to the eye only one accessible path up the hill; and at different distances, the last at the top of the hill, are three gopurrows or portals, and the pilgrims all pass through these on their way up. On the other side of the hills, which I have never seen, there are other passes up. No Christian eye has ever seen the pagoda, nor even has the profane Mussulman ever attempted to put his foot on the hills, the mere sight of which so gratifies the Hindoos, that leagues off, upon first catching a glimpse of the sacred rocks, they fall prostrate, calling on the idol's name. None but a pure Hindoo dares step beyond the first portal: so we know nothing about the appearance of the pagoda and other sacred buildings, said to be very handsomely constructed there. The idol is worshipped, by votaries who pour in from all parts of India, under a thousand names, but the three principal ones are,—Vengataramana Swamee, or the repeller of evil and insurer of good; Surinawasaswamee, implying the habitation of Srí, the Indian Ceres; Seshachellawausah, implying the habitation of Sesha, Seshachella being the hill's name, the etymology of which is *Sesha*, the king of serpents, and *achella*, a mountain: Vishnoo having, in one of his incarnations, assumed the appearance of a serpent, and transformed himself into the Tripetty hill. The idol in the temple is an erect stone figure, about seven feet in height, with four arms, and personifies Vishnoo in two of his hands; the right contains the *chuckr*, or mace of war; the left, the *chank*, or holy shell; the other right hand points to the earth, alluding to the sacred origin of the hill; the other left holds the lotus.

"The early history of the pagoda is involved in the obscurity of Indian mythology and fable. Its antiquity is undoubted, and the bramins assert that it was erected at the commencement of the Cal-yug, of which, I believe, 4930 years have expired. This period is to last only 5,000 years, when the period of Vishnoo's worship on earth is to cease, and the Hindoos are taught to expect his last and most glorious incarnation in person, terminating the days of "contention and business." This is generally understood from the *Bhavee Shestarum Poorana*. Its founder was Tondimaun Chukrawurtee, or Rajah, and there is a village called Tondimanaund, only twelve miles from Tripetty, but containing no remnants of grandeur of any sort. The district called Tondimanaud forms now a portion of the rajah of Calastry's territory, but I cannot help thinking that a very large portion of country, called Tondeimundalum by the natives, was the original kingdom of this dynasty, if it ever existed. It is true, that long before the English ever came to this land, Tondeimundalum existed only in imagination; but, notwithstanding Hindoo, Mussulmannee, and English changes of names, divisions and districts, a large tract of country, capable of forming a territory to support a very powerful prince, is known to

the well-educated natives by that name, and is distinguished by peculiar merassy and other rights above other parts of the surrounding countries.

"This temple is distinguished by the oblations which are offered to its god by Vishnoo's votaries from all parts of the Indian world. Princes send their vakeels, or ambassadors, to present their offering to the shrine; whilst the poorer peasant, who may have little else to offer, wraps up some petty oblation in a piece of wax-cloth; a handful of rice stained with munjall makes it look a larger packet. The cause of these offerings is as follows: the idol, smitten with love for the blooming Tudmavuttee, daughter of Akasha, rajah of Narrainevunnun, in the Bom Rauze zemindary, determined to espouse her, but wanting coin for the matrimonial expenses, he raised the wind by the aid of Cuvera, the Indian Plutus. This god, however, directed that the money thus lent should be repaid annually to the sovereign of the countries lying between the Palaur and Soonoomookei rivers, and the votaries at the shrine pour in in great numbers during the Brumhautsoween, or nine-day celebration of the nuptials, and, annually, at this period, two-thirds of the usual collections are made.

"The bramins maintain that the Hindoo princes allowed the revenues from this source to be entirely employed on the spot in religious ceremonies, and that the Mussulman first appropriated, on the score of the above claim, the produce of these oblations. During the early wars we had with the French, in this part of the world, this source of revenue was one of the first fruits of our conquests; though certainly its legitimacy is much to be doubted. These offerings, or *caunickee*, are made generally from interested motives, and are of every diversity of articles conceivable; gold and silver lumps, coins of all sorts, bags of rupees, copper money, spices, assafœtida, the hair cut off the head, frequently vowed from infancy, and given up by some beautiful virgin in compliance with her parent's oath. A man who is lame presents a silver leg; if blind, a silver or gold eye; in fact, there would be no end were I to enumerate the various ways in which Hindoo superstition develops itself on this occasion. The jewels, which a woman has worn with pride from infancy, are voluntarily left before the idol; she appears with a shabby cloth before the stone god, and presents a splendid one, which has never been worn; she tears the bangles from her infant's little legs, and fondly hopes that the god, whom she

Sees in the clouds and hears in the wind,

will shower down his blessings on her and hers. She has, haply, travelled hundreds of miles, and accomplished her object; and, perhaps, before a journey, which to her might have been one of terror, never left her village and the bosom of her own family. The birth of a son, reconciliation with enemies, success against the foe, safe termination of a journey, the marriage of a son or daughter, prosperity in trade, enjoyment of health, and the reverse of these, are among the reasons which lead together, in the direction of Tripetty, the wise as well as ignorant heathens.

"The offerings are not always presented by the interested party; they may be sent by relations, friends, or vakeels, but they are frequently forwarded by goseynes. A goseyne is a servant of the temple; there are a considerable number of them. A few months before the Brumhautsoween, they set out in different directions, and reaching the country they intend to commence their operations in, they unfurl the sacred flag of the god, with which each is entrusted. Round this idolatrous banner the Hindoos gather, and either trust their offerings to its bearer, or carry the caunickee themselves to the foot of the idol.

A sufficient mass being congregated, the blind leader of the blind strikes the standard and returns whither he came, in time for the nuptial anniversary. The farmers of the customs generally permit all pilgrims to pass free to the temple. The goseynes seldom are detected in stealing the caunickee entrusted to their care, but they no doubt derive some emolument from the pilgrims, as their presence alone secures them from trouble, taxation, and other annoyance. As they journey they chaunt out, every five or six minutes, the name and attributes of the god:—"*Gŏv-Gŏv-Gŏveenda Raŭz-Raŭzŏŏ!*" the whole party, men, women, and children, successively take up the word, as rapidly as possible, and then simultaneously burst out with it. On my road to Tripetty, we passed several groups of these besotted heathens, and it made the road quite lively, whilst, strange anomaly! a slight reflexion excited mournful feelings.

"The offerings are, of course, of various extent; they seldom exceed 1,000 rupees. The god compliments the worshippers at his altar with presents proportioned to the liberality of their oblation; if the victim gives 100 rupees, he receives a turband; from 100 to 500, a flowered silk vestment; from this to 1,000, a shawl, &c. A second source of revenue is called *wurteva*, or presents given to the idol for its own use; whether jewels, or horse's cloths, &c. The donor is made to pay the estimated value of the offering to government before he is allowed to make the idol its present; however, the article is then retained for the use of the temple. A third source of revenue is designated *arjeetum*, or receipts, and is of three classes, *viz. abbeesheykoom*, or purifications; *naivaidoom*, or offerings; *wahanum*, or processions.

"1st. *Abbeesheykoom.* Every Friday throughout the year, the idol is anointed with civet, musk, camphire, &c. and washed clean again with milk. So important a spectacle cannot be seen for love, and the devotee, desirous of viewing the operation, pays what he chooses during the rest of the year, but at the Brumhautsoween, pays through the nose, in a sum formerly more, but now *reduced* to fifty rupees. This ceremony of rubbing, scrubbing, and causing the god to smell sweet, and *vice versâ*, is styled *poolkaub*. 2d. *Porlungee Seeva*, or enrobing his excellency the god in a flower garment. This ceremony takes place every Thursday. During the festival sixty rupees are paid for seeing the business. 3d. *Soomaulah Seeva.* Twelve rupees are paid under this head by all who delight in seeing the idol decorated with a necklace of flowers, and this pleasure may, for this daily payment, be enjoyed for 365 days of the year. 4th. *Sahasranamaschana.* This term signifies the diurnal worship of the god under his thousand names: five rupees is the price of this piece of devotion. 5th. *Munsoon Seeva* is an imposing ceremony, and the spectator yields forth twelve rupees for seeing the mighty object of his worship rocked to sleep!

"Proceed we to *naivadoom*, or offerings. 1st. *Annaidioom.* Under this head are,—1st. *purmanum*, 2d. *pooleevagarrum*, 3d. *moodgarrum*, and 4th. *duddeedavum.*

"The first is an offering of milk, sugar, and rice; the second, tamarinds, sweet oil and rice; the third, doll, ghee (clarified butter) and rice; the fourth, butter, milk, and rice. These good things may be prepared severally by the offerer at option, in which case he pays six rupees only; but if the circar provides the treat he pays sixteen. Second, *Bugchanavaidoom*, or offerings of sweetmeats: the devotee has the offering prepared by the circar, and twenty to twenty-eight rupees are paid for the honour of presenting it. Third *Malanaivaidoom*, commonly called *Teeroopowrah*, is a large offering of from 1,000 to 2,000 puccah seers of rice, provided by the circar, but paid for in 100 to

300 pagodas. Fourth, *Amuntranarvoocharrum*, or united offerings of all daily offered, but of course to a less extent: the price is sixty-five rupees. Fifth, *Ookaipudchadee meersa*, a presentation of the plant ookai, said to be peculiar to the Tripetty hill; this is four rupees.

" There remains now to describe *wahanum*, or processions of the idol. They are twelve in number, and each has a reference to different parts of the Hindoo mythology, as connected with the adoration of Vishnoo. The idol, exhibited on these occasions, is a gilded representation, made of metal, of the stone fellow in the temple, who is too lazy to turn out himself. *Kulpavaroocha wahanum* is a procession of the idol placed under a gilt wooden tree; *andolecka wahanum* is a procession attending his excellency in a palankeen; *sesha wahanum* is the god carried forth on a gilt serpent, Sesha; *scroah boopaulah wahanum* signifies the carrying the idol on a gilt throne; *sooriah prabuh wahanum* is a procession of the idol attended by a gilt sun; *addah arrah* is a trip of the gentleman to a room surrounded by looking-glasses, adjusted to reflect him several times; *andoolum wahanum* is another kind of palankeen procession. For all the above, the votary, who gives the idol the trouble of coming out, is forty rupees less rich than he was before. *Girda wahanum* is the procession in which the idol is mounted on a gilt parrot; *chundra prabuh* is a procession of the idol accompanied by a gilt moon; *hanamuntrum wahanum* is a procession of the idol mounted upon a gilt figure like an elephant, something in representation of Hanamun, the Indian Pan; *sinha wahanum* is a procession in which the idol rides a gilt lion; *balasesha wahanum* is the last procession of the idol, sitting upon a gilt serpent.

" The whole of the revenues of the temple, from whatever source derived, are under the management of, and appropriated by, the circar or government. A regular establishment is entertained, paid by salaries; and a horde of bramins are maintained by lands, appropriated for that purpose, over the face of the surrounding country, called *manniyums*, or estates enjoyed on very favourable terms under the government, subject only to a slight jody, or tax. The temple is kept up in all its dignity; and the average receipts, on the account of government, for the last ten years or fuslies, will show what a good thing we make of it. The head general officer there is called the tahsildar, whose business is the general superintendence over the others; to see the pilgrims are well treated and lodged in proper places; supplies kept fairly in the bazaars; ceremonies duly performed as paid for, and that no bribery, tyranny, or oppression of any sort takes place. He reports to the collector or his assistants, according to orders, on all cases of doubt or importance. Next is the sheristadar, or head native accountant, who acts under the tahsildar, assists him in all his responsible duties, and superintends the regularly kept accounts of all disbursements and receipts for the use of the temple. Under him are four goomushtahs, or native writers. The rysager is a police clerk, and is assisted by a ghola, and obeys the tahsildar in all magisterial matters. Common servants are allowed for taking care of the dufters, or records, lighting and sweeping the cutcherry, &c. and twenty peons attend the tahsildar's cutcherry, and are paid a pagoda (eight shillings) a month, with two duffadars, or head peons, with larger salary. During the Brumhautsoween, or nine days' festival, an additional sibbundy is allowed of twenty-five peons, twenty pullwars (another kind of peon on lower salaries), and two hircarrahs, or scouts, to bring intelligence of the arrival of any pilgrim of rank; and to keep the peace among the enormous crowd that annually fills this part of the country; we also assist the tahsildar with forty or fifty peons, a party of whom are constantly on the hills.

looking out for the thieves who congregate where the prey may be, whilst another party range the country, assisted by the village police, to apprehend suspicious characters. A company also of sepoys, under a native officer, are stationed, as the tahsildar may choose, as permanent guards. The temple has attached to it a granary and store-house, under charge of the jeengar and ekanjee, or his deputy; these have under them a goomushtah, an alowagher, or grain-measurer, three peons, a sandal-wood carrier, a flower carrier, a musk extracter, a potter, a woodman for the cook, a ghola, a sweeper, and a mossolei, or man to light up the place. The tahsildar always sees that the store contains a sufficient stock for any run upon it; he keeps regular accounts of all that enters the granary. The jeengar keeps account of all that is disbursed upon the orders of the partutteegar, or manager of the temple. The parputteegar, or monigar, supplies daily rations of food to all the numerous servants of the temple, sees that they all do their several duties, and is second only to the tahsildar in general superintendance; he takes care that the gifts presented are duly disposed of, searches the guards and others over the places for receiving the offerings, and, with the result of the day's oblations, accompanies them to the tahsildar, who with him seals up in gunny bags whatever is collected in money, jewels, copper, plate, &c. Attached to this officer is a goomushtah, an alowagher, and four peons, and he keeps another account of all he receives from the store; the offerings of food, sweetmeats, &c. presented by the pilgrims, are prepared for them by his orders, and his accounts are counter-examined by the tahsildar. The partutteegar, previous to drawing in any large quantity on the store, sends the estimate to the tahsildar, who countersigns it.

" In passing through the bangla wakalee, or silver porch, the pilgrims are admitted into a rather confined court, and are introduced to the god, in front of whom are two vessels; one called the gungal, or vase, the other kopree, or large cup, and into these the votaries drop their respective offerings, and, making their obeisance, pass out through another door. At the close of the day, the guards, both of peons and sepoys, round these vessels, are searched. Without examination of any sort the offerings are thrown into bags, and are sealed first with the seal of the pagoda, then by the tahsildar and jeengar; after which the bag is sent down to the cutcherry, below the hill at Govinda Rauz Puttum. At the end of the month these bags are transmitted to our cutcherry here, or *huzzoor*, meaning " the presence," and they are then opened, sorted, valued, and finally sold at auction. However, during the Brumhautsoween, either the collector or a subordinate must be on the spot, owing to the value of the offerings, their number, the crowds of people, and to see that no cheating takes place from the want of power of immediate representation; and on this duty I was bound when I wrote from Chandragherry. I have little more to add, except the average revenues of the last ten years. The annual net proceeds from this source is about 87,000 rupees. In 1822, the collections were 1,42,000 and odd; but this is exclusive of expenses, for which 20,000 may be deducted. In 1820, or fusly 1230, the collections were 1,02,000.

" You may, perhaps, start at such an organized system of religious, or rather you will say profane, plunder on the part of the government. But such, strange as it may appear, is far from the case. Those, who, without just reflexion, join the spiritless cry against our government, are rejoiced in soul to start up such a topic as this, as an answerable specimen of what, with other things, should draw down the vengeance of heaven on us. The fact is this: we find that the resources of this pagoda were legitimately enjoyed by the Mussulman government; for services earned with blood and treasure, and at

the risk of losing our trade on the Coromandel coast, one of the first rewards, or rather poor payment, was this revenue, and it has been paid unremittingly ever since. We found that the allowing the temple to support itself upon its own funds led to the grossest imposition upon settlements of kists; moreover, that the only cultivation in that part of the country was in the hands of bramins, who cannot legally touch a plough; and, therefore, all other castes of ryots were virtually their slaves, and it was absurd for them to dream of holding lands, when it embraced competition with Vishnoo's bramins, under the very nose of his sacred hill; the consequence was, the priests had it all their own way, labour was drawn towards their district to the comparative impoverishment of the surrounding ones, and such was found to be the case all over the presidency. Every village-pagoda was the petty oppressor of its range, and its influence only stopped when the effects of a neighbouring one interfered with it. It was a strange but a determined piece of policy, when, throughout the country, the pagoda lands were resumed by the Company, and tusdeck allowances granted in their place; the lands passed into other hands, and the riches, solely grasped by the bramins, are diffused amongst the real cultivators of the soil, and the coffers of the state replenished by the new stimulus thus afforded to every branch of native manufacture. Our tenure of this country was then very precarious; and, wild as is the Hindoo, he has fought, and will fight again, perhaps sooner than we think of; and the experience of ages tells us what religious enthusiasm, or fanaticism,—or call it what you will—will do when wrought up to despair. What did we? why, secured them in the exercise of their religion—tolerated it—we never encouraged it, we could not if we would. Now let us contemplate the result of this plan. From one end of the country to the other, pagodas are ruined; unmaintained bramins are in trade, serving in the army, and gradually learning that even to them beggary is no livelihood. The oppressive hand of the bramin was removed from the neck of the people, and the influence they once had will never again be felt to a similar extent. The revenues of Tripetty are on a gradual decline, and will die in the lapse of years a natural death. Some of the most celebrated temples in the country are worse off, but there are still, alas! many more strong holds of the devil.

"For the correctness of all the above details I cannot answer, as the temple or devastanum is not within the scope of my duties, although I have the revenue administration of the talook in which Tripetty is; but to the best of my knowledge the information I have given is correct; it is derived from what I can collect in my office; but the natives in general are deplorably ignorant when you push them on such a subject, or perhaps pretend to be so."

TYERMAN AND BENNET'S MISSIONARY JOURNAL.*

In the year 1821, the London Missionary Society, which includes different denominations of Christians interested in the important object of diffusing a knowledge of the Gospel amongst Pagan people, deemed it expedient to appoint two of their number, the Rev. Daniel Tyerman, of the Isle of Wight, and Mr. George Bennet, of Sheffield, as a deputation to visit the various stations of the Society in the South Sea and the East, in order "to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the state of the missions and of the islands; and to suggest, and, if possible, carry into effect, such plans as should appear to be requisite for the furtherance of the Gospel, and for introducing among the natives the occupations and habits of civilized life." These gentlemen set out upon their arduous, important, and perilous undertaking, in May 1821, visited the various islands in the South Seas, New Holland, Java, Singapore, China, India (including Calcutta, the interior of Bengal, the east and west coast), the Isle of France, and Madagascar, where Mr. Tyerman died; and Mr. Bennet, the survivor, arrived in England, having completed the first missionary voyage round the world, in June 1829.

Independent of the value of a work like this, as containing an authentic account of the actual state of missions in the parts visited by the deputation, it has extrinsic recommendations in the descriptions of the various countries and places, the pictures of the manners of the people, the occasional delineations of objects of natural history, and reflections, which so vast a journey must have afforded opportunities of making to competent and attentive observers, who enjoyed unusual advantages, in their introductions to individuals and local authorities, who seem, throughout their journey, to have invariably shewn them the utmost courtesy and attention. Accordingly, the work abounds with pleasing incidents and passages of interest unconnected with theological subjects: an intimation which will allay the sensitive apprehensions of any who may revolt at the mention of a *missionary journal.*

Mr. Montgomery, the compiler of the work, has retained its original character of a mere journal, having combined the *memoranda* made by both the members of the deputation with subsequent contributions from the survivor, all which materials, he states, he has recomposed, confining himself, however, to the order of subjects, under the original dates, and exercising his best discretion in the use of "the first thoughts, in the first words, of the writers, at the time and upon the spot, recording the actual impressions and feelings awakened or confirmed by the things themselves." There are some advantages, undoubtedly, attending this mode of publishing the *memoranda* of travellers in general; but we own that, in this instance, we should have been better pleased if the materials had been condensed and the subjects had been a little more methodically arranged and digested, after

* Journal of Voyages and Travels by the Rev. DANIEL TYERMAN and GEORGE BENNET, Esq., deputed from the London Missionary Society to visit their various stations in the South Sea Islands, China, India, &c. between the years 1821 and 1829. Compiled from original documents, by JAMES MONTGOMERY. London, 1831. 2 vols. Westley and Davis.

cool reflection. The deputation must have had ample time for such a task in the leisure of their tedious voyages; and at all events there has been no hurry, and there was no need of hurry, in this publication. By such a process as we have adverted to, we are convinced that more clear and sound views of the subjects treated of, many of them of great importance, would have been obtained by readers, than can possibly be gained from facts and observations hastily noted down in the journal from hearsay, modified, perhaps, by further experience and information. By this process, too, many repetitions concerning the maraes, human sacrifices, and other obsolete superstitions of the South Sea islanders, might have been beneficially abridged, and some ship anecdotes, not connected with the subject of the Journal, altogether retrenched. The work might, indeed, thereby have been reduced to half its present bulk, but *we* are not among those who should have regarded this as an evil.

In order to get rid at once of all matters of complaint, we use the freedom of censuring the profuse extracts from the Holy Scriptures in this work, intermixed, as they are, with quotations from Shakespeare and other *profane* writers, as they are called, some of which extracts are employed in connexions not very appropriate. We may be singular in taste, but to us it appears highly indecorous and improper that, in a work not of a theological character, Scripture-quotations should ever be introduced, where they can be avoided. In recording the fact that, on such a day, Mr. Tyerman preached from such a text—if the record be necessary at all—the insertion of the words of the text may be excusable.

The largest portion of the two volumes is dedicated to the South Sea Islands, and the members of the deputation speak decidedly to the beneficial change in the manners and character of the islanders amongst whom Christianity has taken root. Assuming, what is probably the fact, that the unfavourable matter recorded by the deputation is withheld, we feel persuaded, from what appears before us, in relation to this subject, that the missionaries in the South Seas, and the result of their labours, have been much slandered. In the Society Islands, and in other groups, where Christianity has been embraced, the conversion of the islanders does not appear to be superficial; they have not merely demolished their maraes, and made them sites of chapels, but "when the Gospel changed their hearts, it softened their manners and enlightened their understandings. Finding their religion to be false, they suspected that every thing else by which they had been ruled had been wrong—their customs, their manners, their legislation." Accordingly, infanticide, a crime which was actually depopulating some of the islands; polygamy, and other demoralizing traits in their manners, have disappeared; and it seems well ascertained that amongst the late savages, who regarded revenge as a law of nature, the maxims of Christianity and the example of the missionaries (who are peace-makers throughout the islands), have brought about a complete revolution in their sentiments in this respect, and that forgiveness of injuries is universally observed. But, above all, their laws have been made conformable to the rules of the Chris-

tian code; and this legislative recognition of Christianity has made its way even into the Sandwich Islands.*

The proneness of the untutored mind to run into superstition is exemplified even in the scrupulous doubts with which the new converts are sometimes visited, and which produce nice questions of casuistry, which, we can well believe, "require great discretion and much acquaintance with their habits of thinking and feeling, to answer satisfactorily:" such as whether it be right to eat fish which had been caught in a net made by men who had broken the law? or whether it was a violation of the sabbath to put a few stones to hinder the escape of fish?

It is amusing to read the proceedings of the courts of law now established in these islands, in some of which (Raiatea, one of the Society Islands, for example) trial by jury exists. In all these courts, justice is prompt, and punishment certain. The offences are mostly instances of adherence to the old habits and superstitions of their pagan times, which are severely visited. Some are of a different complexion. For example: at Huahine, two young men were arraigned for what we should deem a joke; but which, in that land of simple morals, was charged as a mischievous deception. "The offenders had been out on a fishing excursion, but catching nothing, they tied their lines to a kind of bowl, with which water is baled out of canoes. This they threw out and drew back frequently, as though they were taking fish as fast as they could off their hooks. Tempted by the *bait* thus presented to them, some persons on shore paddled out to sea, with their tackle, to fish in the same lucky spot; but soon finding out their mistake, they resented the jest put upon their credulity, and summoned the actors before the usual tribunal." They were convicted, and sentenced to *hard labour*, that is, they were condemned to do some work at the pier.

The details of justice are mightily simplified by the sincerity and frankness with which misdeeds are acknowledged, witnesses being rarely required, the offenders pleading guilty, confessing all the circumstances, and throwing themselves on the justice of the court. "This, we are assured," say the deputation, "is so common as to constitute a trait of national character," in Eimeo. Even in the Sandwich Islands, at that time unconverted, these gentlemen say, "we have conceived a favourable opinion of these poor heathens; there is a peculiar frankness about them, which cannot but make a favourable impression upon strangers."

The statements made by these gentlemen, whose veracity cannot be impeached upon this point, respecting the efforts of Europeans to contaminate and corrupt these innocent people, are truly melancholy:

Too many seamen, who touch at these islands, expecting to revel, as of old, in all manner of impurity, are ready, in their rage and disappointment, to propagate the most atrocious slanders against these islanders and their Christian instructors, through whose influence they were almost wholly prevented from alluring females on board their vessels. A Capt. P., of the ship *W.*, was so horribly provoked, when he was off here (Huahine), that he threatened to fire a broadside, at his departure, on the innocent inhabitants, because they were

* See *Asiat. Journ.* for May last, p. 30.

more virtuous than himself, impudently telling them, that if any of them were killed, the missionaries must bear the blame.

The traffic of prostitution carried on by the natives with foreigners, on shipboard as well as on shore, is most public and shameless here (Hawaii). But this is a subject on which we must not, we dare not, record "what we have seen and do know." *The utter abolition of this infamy in the Christianized islands of the Southern Pacific is one of the most signal triumphs of the Gospel* in the history of human wickedness in any age or part of the world. It is painful to add (as we have intimated before), that for this very cause the Gospel and its other triumphs are evil spoken of by many Christians (falsely so called), who visit these seas, and are filled with rage, disappointment, and malice, when they find that they cannot riot in licentiousness, as former voyagers did, on these once polluted shores; therefore do *they* abhor the change, and calumniate those who have been instrumental in its production.*

That these statements are not without foundation we believe, and it is impossible to speak with too much severity of those who thus seek to mar the beneficial effects which ought to be the genuine fruits of conversion amongst these interesting people.

Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet have drawn some very striking contrasts between the islanders as they were and as they are, in respect to their social habits and pursuits, as well as their occupations. "The fact is every where manifest," say they, "that industry, civilization, and good morals, are entirely transforming the character, the habits, the pleasures, and the occupations of this people." Again, in detailing the particulars of a public dinner, given by some Tahitian chiefs, they observe: "feasts were frequent in the times of ignorance, but they were only for the men; the women never being allowed, publicly or privately, to sit down with their tyrants, or eat of the same food. Surfeiting, drunkenness, debauchery, quarrelling, and murder, were the usual felicities and excesses on such occasions. Here, there was no riot, no intoxication, no evil-speaking; but, in their place, temperate refreshment, cheerful converse, and universal harmony." There was some cause for these gentlemen looking round, with emotions hardly describable, upon the assembly, "remembering what they had been and what they were, and reflecting that the mere wisdom of man, employed to its utmost power, and with its utmost charity, through an equal number of years, by agents a hundred-fold more gifted in worldly policy than the humble missionaries who had brought the Gospel thither, would have done little towards transforming such a people from savage to civilized society."

One of the most interesting and amusing scenes described in the work is the discussion, at which the members of the deputation were present, of the several clauses of the new code, in a formal parliament of the windward isles, convened at Tahiti, at which, as appears by the report of the debate, their chiefs delivered their sentiments upon the questions with as much decorum, far more succinctness, and we had almost said with as much good

* It is added, in a note: "it is satisfactory to know that the same moral improvement has since followed the introduction of the Gospel into the Sandwich Islands; while, it is melancholy to add, that the change has, in some instances, brought upon the missionaries and natives the most shameful outrages, from individuals bearing the name of Britons as well as of Christians." See on this subject *Asiat. Journ.* vol. xxiv. p. 517, and xxvi. p. 626.

sense, as those of a certain legislative assembly with whose proceedings we are more familiarly acquainted.

Unlike the alleged characteristic of savages, there is a decided aptitude amongst the Polynesians, and especially the Tahitians and Sandwich islanders, to acquire literature. By the help of the missionaries, they have now a written character into which books can be translated; and the Polynesian language, which, with few and easy varieties of dialect, is spoken throughout all the peopled islands of the Pacific, is described as inconceivably soft and mellifluous. "When we first heard the natives conversing together," it is said in the journal, "we could scarcely conceive that the sounds were those of speech; so smooth and well-vowelled and liquid were all these, that they seemed only indistinct murmurings in the air around our ears. The hum of bees under a lime-tree in blossom might, to our apprehension, have been as easily resolved into words as the audible breath that came from the lips on which our eyes were fixed, but which were dumb to our understandings; and yet it was evident, by the animation of look and grace of action, which accompanied this delicate confusion of tongues, that every tone and inflection is full of intelligence. Nay, so voluble, sweet, and agreeable to the ear, is the speech, but especially the song, of the lonely inhabitants of these uttermost isles, that we cannot more aptly illustrate its peculiarity than by calling it the *Italian of barbarians.*" There is a grammatical nicety in the Tahitian language which is unparalleled. The numerals, which are divided decimally, and may be employed to express any amount (though they have no specific term for a sum above a million), are distinguishable by *tense*, that is, the prefix *a* denotes the past and present, *e* the future.

Their arts, rude as they are, in comparison with those of polished people, show considerable advances in mental exercise. It is well-known that they make, by a peculiar process, cloth of a tolerably fine texture; and in Huahine, the women print these fabrics with various colours, which they impress upon the small and elegant ferns found in the island: this is only one gradation below the art of block-printing. In the Sandwich islands, a more elaborate and artificial process is employed to print cloth with varied patterns. The mode is as follows: "the design is neatly engraved upon the sides of thin pieces of bamboo, into the lines of which the colours are introduced by dipping them into calabashes (coco-nut shells) containing the dye in a liquid state, and the superfluous matter is thrown off from the smooth surface by striking the bamboo smartly upon the edge of these vessels. The pattern is then carefully transferred to the cloth by the pressure of the hand; after which, with the fibre of coco-husk, dipped in the colouring matter, any imperfections are supplied, and the whole is delicately finished off:" here are the rudiments of engraving as well as printing.

Some of the arts, it must be confessed, have not yet reached this degree of perfection, particularly the process of divesting the chin of its natural vesture:

On our walk, we were amused by observing the process of shaving here (Tahiti). The operator was sitting on the ground, holding between his legs

the head of the patient, who lay most resolutely on his back during the infliction; and it was difficult to award the meed of praise between them—the barber for his skill and perseverance, in clearing away a week's growth of harsh bushy beard with a razor little better than an iron hoop, and without either water or soap to facilitate its progress; or the victim of his bad tool, but dextrous management, for the patience and good-nature with which he bore the torture to the last bristle of his chin.

Nor have the Sandwich islanders, though more advanced in the arts of polished life than most of the others, yet attained to the habitual practice, even in the higher circles, of the elegancies of polished intercourse. After hearing much, in the journal, about the *queens* of Hawaii (for his majesty had several at that period) and their "maids of honour," till our imagination had strayed a little from localities, we were indulged with a glance at these high-born dames at their repast. The provisions consisted of a baked dog in one dish, the raw entrails of a large fish in another, a piece of raw meat in a third, some green sea-weed in a fourth. Neither knife, fork, nor spoon was used; their fair hands conveyed the morsels to their mouth, and the blood of the raw viands was licked up with peculiar relish. Ardent spirits, raw or mixed with water, were taken in quantities which shewed the dames were no novices at this part of the entertainment. Tobacco was introduced, and the pipe was passed from mouth to mouth. Yet these ladies evinced a certain degree of fastidiousness. After tearing to pieces with teeth and nails a live fish, scales, fins, and intestines unremoved, a common fly was found in one of the "messes," at which they seemed at once to grow sick, and turned away with utter loathing! "Flies, indeed," observe our travellers, "seem to be an abomination with these savages,—probably from superstitious prejudice; for vermin far more disgusting are greedily picked by them from their own bodies,—nay, from the very dogs,—and devoured!"

The costume of the court must be extremely picturesque. The maids of honour dress variously, in European or native taste; some having on silk or calico gowns, with rich-coloured feather tippets; while others wore a few folds of scarlet cloth about their loins, with necklaces of human hair, and pendants of fishes' teeth. The chiefs dress in European cloths, with cocked hats. His majesty is represented as naturally a drunkard, but anxious to abstain from the indulgence, and he severely punishes any of his subjects who are addicted to inebriety.

There is a contrivance for keeping accounts in the Sandwich islands, which is identical with the ancient Chinese knotted cords and the Peruvian *quippos:*

The tax-gatherers, though they can neither read nor write, keep very exact accounts of all the articles, of all kinds, collected from the inhabitants throughout the island. It is done principally by one man, and the register is nothing more than a line of cordage from 400 to 500 fathoms in length. Distinct portions of this are allotted to the various districts, which are known one from another by knots, loops, and tufts, of different shapes, sizes, and colours. Each tax-gatherer in the district has his part in this string, and the number of dollars, hogs, dogs, pieces of sandal, quantity of taro, &c., at which he is

nated, is well defined by means of marks of the above kinds, most ingeniously diversified.

Before we take our leave of the islands, we must notice the several perils in which the gentlemen of the deputation were involved, particularly Mr. Bennet, who, although the only survivor, had on three occasions resigned himself to death. Upon one of these occasions, whilst at Tahiti, the members of the deputation went off to a vessel, in a small canoe, whilst the weather was rather rough, and the Rev. Mr. Tyerman, in his haste to ascend the ladder, set his foot upon the edge of the little bark, which was instantly overset, and floating bottom upwards. Mr. Tyerman was safe upon the ladder; the natives were almost equally safe in an element which is nearly as congenial to them as land; but Mr. Bennet, who could not swim, resigned himself to what he conceived his inevitable doom. He succeeded, however, in catching a rope, by which he was hauled up into the ship. On another occasion, when landing at one of the Sandwich islands, the boat was upset in endeavouring to pass its dangerous reef; all got easily out of the misfortune, but Mr. Bennet, who was under the boat:

Once more (he says) as on a similar occasion, in the South Pacific, I felt perfectly assured that I was about to enter into eternity, for the boat was afloat in deep water, and I being completely concealed beneath it, none of my companions, if they had escaped, or were even swimming about, could see where I was. I also recollected that there were numberless sharks, always on the scout, in this bay. I, therefore, committed myself at once, and with entire resignation, to that merciful and faithful Creator, at whose bidding, I was fully persuaded, I had come hither from England; nor did I feel any regret that I *had* come, because I believed I was in the path of my duty. During this brief but dreadful interval, which seemed an age of suspense, something suddenly clasped me round the loins; I recoiled with inexpressible horror, imagining, at the first touch, that my body was in the jaws of a shark, whose fangs I expected instantly to feel cutting me asunder at a crash. But experiencing a softer pressure and a gentle pulling, I carefully put down one hand, and found that they were human arms, not a sea-monster's jaws that enfolded me; —in fact, they were the arms of my faithful, pious, and affectionate Tahitian servant, Purahah.

The last peril, which threatened to be a very serious catastrophe, was the seizure of the ship in which the deputation had sailed to New Zealand, by the ferocious natives of these islands, who were feeling the limbs of the Europeans, and manifesting all the eagerness of their cannibal propensity, when, happily, a boat from the shore, with a friendly chief on board, came up, and rescued our travellers and the crew from certain death, and from being devoured, which inspired the seamen with infinitely greater horror than mere assassination.

We have expended so much attention upon the visit of the deputation to the islands, which, in fact, constitutes the most prominent feature of the work, that we have little space left for the details of their hasty sketches of observation of the other places visited by them in China and India. Many passages of their journal and description of these places have, indeed, been

already published in the *Missionary Chronicle*, from whence we have occasionally borrowed some extracts. The reports of these gentlemen give a favourable view of the state of the missions in India, though much is necessarily recorded upon the credit of other persons, it having been impossible for the deputation to make sufficient inquiries, during their short stay, into the accuracy of the statements respecting the number of converts, and the sincerity of their conversion. Wherever the members interrogated them, they seem to have been satisfied with the answers. No results upon an extensive scale are, however, recorded. "In these eastern regions," says the journal, recording the visit to Singapore, "it is like sowing wholly by the highway side, on the rock, or among thorns; and never upon good ground, or by many waters."

Although we are obliged to dismiss thus summarily the part of the work relating to continental India, it must not be inferred from thence that the journal contains nothing of interest respecting that country. On the contrary it is full of amusement, if not of information.

The visit to Madagascar took place at a momentous period, the revolution which has transformed that promising country to a scene of murder and rapine. The deputation landed at Madagascar in July, and proceeded to the capital, Tananarivo, accompanied by a guard of native soldiers, appointed by king Radama to attend them. The country became more elevated as they approached the capital, and they calculate the height of some of the mountains they passed at 8,000 feet. Forests, lakes, and rivers diversify the face of the country, and at the same time render travelling extremely difficult: "Radama, from shrewd policy, choosing to keep his country without the great facilities for commercial intercourse and travelling." Mr. Tyerman, in his journal, says: "the retrospect of the journey is appalling, and no description can give an adequate idea of it." They had sufficient evidence on the road, of the decisive and sanguinary policy of Radama, perhaps the only policy which kept him so long upon the throne, but which stains his character, and affords a foundation for the heavy accusations brought against him by certain prejudiced writers. They were received at the capital with great distinction, and every thing promised well. Within nine days of their arrival, however, Mr. Tyerman died, of apoplexy; king Radama also died, and a revolution, if it may be so called, diverted the succession to the throne from the issue of Radama, to Ranavalona Manjaka, one of the *ten* queens of that monarch, who, in order to secure her power, speared a number of persons of the highest rank, and among the rest the heir presumptive, "the amiable, intelligent, and pious prince Rakatobi," nephew to Radama.

Mr. Bennet applied to the new queen, before the close of this eventful month, for leave to depart, and after receiving a haughty reply, was vouchsafed permission to retire from the scene of blood. He met on the road prince Rataffe and his wife, who were proceeding to the metropolis, by order of the new government, and who were subsequently speared.

After touching at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, Mr. Bennet arrived in England, in June 1829, after an absence of nearly eight years.

CONVERSION OF HINDUS.

To the Editor.

Sir :—If I had consulted my own feelings, I should leave the discussion which has taken place in your two last numbers, between Mr. Baber and myself, to the discrimination of your readers ; but the interests of a cause, far dearer to me than any personal considerations, compel me to notice that gentleman's remarks upon my first letter.

It is indispensable to a right judgment upon the subject of this discussion, to keep in mind what the point at issue is. Mr. Baber, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee on East-India affairs, stated, that not an instance of conversion was known in the English missions in India. In opposition to that evidence, I produced a document, which shewed that in one mission alone, in the south of India, conversions had taken place recently. And in order to obviate all reasonable doubt as to the correctness of the information supplied by that document, I explained that it was written, "not for this country, where the means of ascertaining its truth may not exist, but for India, where its truth would be ascertained and the facts it announces measured."

Mr. Baber was too sincere to attempt to invalidate the testimony contained in that record; but to avert the application of my facts, he suggests, in the first place, that your anonymous correspondent ought to have satisfied you of the justness of his pretensions to superior credibility over a person who was giving upon oath, before the great council of the nation, the result of thirty-two years' knowledge of the religious institutions and caste-usages of the people placed under his authority !

That I had no wish to disparage Mr. Baber's knowledge on subjects relating to the duties of the situation he filled abroad, the most superficial reader of my letter can hardly have failed to perceive. I doubt, indeed, if Mr. Baber will easily find, among the honourable testimonials he possesses to the value of his services in India, a more cordial testimony of praise than my letter contained. But the point at issue is not the comparative weight of his character and mine. His information, on the point in question, being wrong, the eminence of his character cannot make that true which has been proved to be the reverse. On the other hand, as my name, though it should possess even the weight of Mr. Baber's, could not have shielded my facts from exposure, if they could have been successfully impeached, its obscurity will not, I hope, be suffered to depreciate the value of information, which is equally irrespective of the merits of Mr. Baber or of your anonymous correspondent.

Mr. Baber suggests, secondly, that, as my information "*rests upon missionary reports*," it is evident that I have had no opportunity of actual observation. My signature might have suggested a more cautious assumption on this head. The facts given, however, were as independent of my knowledge as of Mr. Baber's: still, as it may tend to corroborate in some quarters the inferences deducible from my statements, I may add, that out of more than twenty years' residence in India, I was for fifteen years in continual correspondence with missionaries of various denominations in different parts of that country; that I have visited and inspected all the missions formerly connected with the Christian Knowledge Society, and now under the Gospel Propagation Society, as well as those of the Church Missionary Society, in the south of India; that I have been personally acquainted with most of the missionaries who have resided on the eastern coast of the Peninsula and in Travancore, since

India was opened to Protestant missionaries, and, specifically, that the information conveyed in the document I produced comes from the hands of men whom I have known during the last eighteen years, whose moral character has never yet been called in question, and who, from my observation of their conduct during many years, I believe to be incapable of misrepresentation on any subject.

But if missionary reports must be suspected, and personal acquaintance with the facts be indispensable, personal testimony to those I have cited, fortunately for the interest of truth, is not wanting. The present archdeacon of Madras, the Venerable T. Robinson, the domestic chaplain and memorialist of the last days of the revered Heber, visited the church missionary station of Tinnevelly, in the month of February 1829, and has thus recorded his observation on what he witnessed on the spot:—

"On the 18th of February I arrived at Palamcottah, the centre of the Society's missions in Tinnevelly, the field of greatest promise, and already in many places 'white unto the harvest.' My time permitted me to visit but few of the village congregations in the district; but I had ample opportunity of seeing the central movements of those wonderful changes, which are rapidly taking place in this province, and forming some judgment of their prospects.

"I had the gratification of meeting forty-four of the catechists, and many of the schoolmasters, who had assembled from the country. Considerable numbers of the Christians from the different villages came with them; so that the church was quite crowded. I have seldom seen a more striking and interesting scene, or one more full of delightful and awful associations. The answers of the seminarists in theology, in which I questioned them very closely, were excellent. They are well grounded in the doctrines of the Gospel, and clear and distinct in their views. I examined them in religious knowledge, and though many of course could not answer (almost all being heathens), yet many did most admirably, and all were anxious to do their best. The church was crowded with listeners, and it is often found that the examination of the heathen children in the truths of religion is the best mode of instructing the heathen parents. I am compelled to say, that the knowledge these boys have of the truths of Christianity exceeds any thing I have seen in Madras, or in other parts of India; and the harvest, in this as in other respects, seems to become more promising as I advance from north to south.

"I had the pleasure of spending the 25th of February with the Rev. Mr. Winckler, at his station of Dohnavoor, twenty-five miles distant from Palamcottah, where the catechists of his district, ten in number, were assembled to meet me, together with six of the neighbouring schools and the congregation of the village. I examined and catechised each of them separately, and was much gratified with the proficiency of many amongst them in Divine knowledge, most particularly with those immediately under Mr. Winckler's instruction."

But Mr. Baber, finally, by way of meeting me "on my own ground," as he expresses it, and as a conclusive disposal of my facts connected with a particular mission of the Church Missionary Society, produces a passage from the report of another Society,—that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,—in which an opinion is conveyed, that, until provision be made for the proper instruction of the present Christian natives in the southern districts of the Peninsula, it is a duty of more than doubtful obligation to add to the number of nominal converts, whose ignorance of the doctrine and neglect of the precepts of their religion, bring their profession into disrepute.

Now, Sir, happening to know, with tolerable correctness, the history and state of the Indian mission of that venerable Society, I can, with unfeigned regret, admit the above representation of a state of things in them so deeply painful, and lament that so much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining for its missions suitable persons to afford the instruction so urgently desired for its native converts. From the experience of those missions, I can also subscribe to the opinion which has been expressed as to the more than doubtful obligation of increasing the number of "nominal" converts.

But what, let me ask, has the state of the missions of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, or the inexpediency of augmenting the number of nominal converts, to do with that fact, which is what I am at issue with Mr. Baber about,—whether converts have been made in our missions of late years or not? I adopt entirely the contents of the passage he has produced, and my statements remain as unaffected by it as by the other parts of Mr. Baber's observations. In a word, the report he quotes relates to the missions of one Society, which have been long in a most lamentable condition; my facts relate wholly to a particular mission of another Society, where the labours of the excellent men who conduct it have, during a part of the same period, been remarkably blessed of God. Again; the report deprecates the augmentation of *nominal* converts in certain missions, and I have produced testimony, which is unimpeachable, of the instruction given to the converts of another mission being such as all good men must unfeignedly rejoice to hear of.

I intimated, in beginning this letter, that I had resumed the discussion reluctantly. I did not enter upon it, in the first instance, with any view to a controversy with the respected individual who has placed me in the unwelcome position of an opponent. It was his information upon a solitary but most interesting point, not his knowledge of the institutions of the natives in general, far less his credibility, I questioned.

Having now placed my statement beyond the reach of contradiction, I trust that the generous sympathies of Mr. Baber with the natives of India, which have been so laudably enlisted on behalf of some classes, will henceforth find scope for its exercise in contributing toward the relief of the Christian converts from those oppressive legal disabilities, which, as he has justly stated, by depriving them of their "birthrights," and by inflicting upon them civil degradation, have hitherto operated so injuriously in the formation of their character, and on the extension of the blessings of Christianity throughout our eastern dominions.

A LATE RESIDENT IN INDIA.

JOURNEY FROM BOMBAY TO MUNDLAISIR.

BY LIEUT. COL. DELAMAIN.

25th February 1823. Left Bombay in a boat for Callianee. Passed Tanna, which has the reputation of being a very hot place, which I can well imagine, from its being surrounded by hills. The navigation is difficult, and we struck upon the rocks of Tanna. Callianee is a poor-looking town.*

27th. After leaving Callianee, the road becomes hilly, wild, and rocky. Reached Titwalla, nine miles, after crossing a stream full of rocks.

28th. To Shapoora, fourteen miles. The road generally good, occasionally stony. Hills to the left, with curious natural turrets or cones, such as are common in the Conkan, and appearing, at a distance, of basaltic formation.

1*st March*. To Kurdee, twelve miles. Road rocky at first, through stunted tree-jungle; the remainder better, through more open country.

2d. To Cassara, twelve miles. No village or supplies. The whole way over a series of lower range of hills, extremely rocky, with thin tree-jungle; some few of the trees with bark quite white, from which exudes a very clear pure gum. Passed Oomba Malee, a ruined village, about half-way.

3d. To Gooty. Road through the pass over rocks as yesterday (one steep ascent of about a mile, Tul Ghat), and higher hills, about seven miles, to the opening, where is a tomb erected; remainder of road good; altogether thirteen miles. Hills on either side much higher than the level of the pass.

4th. To Warawaree, twelve miles. Country gradually opens, and road becomes good. Crossed one stream. Some of the hills are wearing out, high cones, like chimnies of rock, rising from the centre of them, gradually deserted by the earth, leaving the back-bone standing: this is a common character throughout this country.

5th. To Nasuk, eleven miles. Stopped to view the excavation at Pandooghur, about five miles short of Nasuk, in a hill to the right of the road some distance. Crossed a petty stream near Nasuk, then passed through the town, which is tolerable, and crossed the Godavery. It has but little depth of water now. Flat stones are placed in the centre of the stream, or hewn so from the rock, for the convenience of bathers, of which there is a large assemblage. This spot and neighbourhood are celebrated as the site of events of the *Ramayan*.

7th. To Ojur, ten miles, over good road. Crossed a dry nulla near a village. Very open, as usual in the Dekhan.

8th. To Seerora, eleven miles. Crossed a number of nullas with water which runs into the Godavery, or the same repeatedly. A fine country, with topes of trees. Passed through Piplee, about half-way.

9th. To Chandore, fourteen miles. Crossed several small streams; but country barren and rocky. Passed through the pettah or town, a miserable and ruinous place, and took up my abode at the palace, built, they say, by some one of Holkar's ancestors. It is constructed after the fashion of the east, with an internal square. The pillars, arches, and projecting buttresses and ornaments, forming the colonnade around this square, are of wood, and most richly and curiously carved. The same may be said of the treble colonnade at the entrance, the whole length of which is supported by very handsome pillars, in pairs, with rich Mosaic screen attaching them, carved in a very

* This is the capital of the province of Callianee, which, when conquered from the Peshwa, was described as having large and populous towns. It has been much wasted, however, by the wars between the Moguls and Mahrattas.

superior manner. The public apartment above is very extensive, and constructed in somewhat the same manner; but the present deewan, it seems, having had the vanity to possess a rungmehal, has filled up and daubed the fine carved work with paint; this even he left unfinished on the British possessing themselves of this country. The pedestals of all the larger pillars are of carved stone, into which the wooden shafts are let in a socket; this is not distinguished at first sight. The palace at Nasuk was in the same way. This palace is close under a high hill, on which stood the fort of Chandore, but of which now not a vestige remains.* It has been completely destroyed by us, and the tanks of water filled up to prevent Bheels and rogues finding harbour there; thus nothing but the hill is left. All poverty here, and scarcely any cultivation around.

10th. To Oomrana, eleven miles; a town with mud wall round it and mud fort with four bastions, like those in northern parts of Hindoostan. Good road; continuation of bare hills. Observed several graves this morning, with stones at their head, covered with sendoor (vermillion), and found on inquiry they were Hindoos. It appears that the Soodras, in general, throughout the Dekhan, and even to the south of India, bury their dead, and some who can afford it put chubootras or chhuttrees (goombuz's) over the spot. I think this must be peculiar to the Mahrattas and Dekhanees; not two Koonbeis in twenty born, and the Lingaets (who bear on their breast the linga in stone, wrapped up in cloth, or cased in silver), Sonars, Telecs, in short all the trading and agricultural classes, follow this custom. I thought it might have obtained from scarcity of wood in the Dekhan, but understand it is equally the practice where wood abounds.

11th. To Mulligaum, sixteen miles. Road good, but country poor and hills naked. Visited the fort, which is much stronger than at first sight appears. A large part of the principal wall was knocked down during the siege,† from the explosion of the magazine by a shell. Two other walls were partly breached. Seven or eight successive gates and strong pukka walls render that side very difficult. The east side appears the weakest, which was not attacked. No guns in the fort that were important or serviceable. The Arabs fought well; it seems they were about fifty. I was struck at the respect which the native officer who accompanied me paid to the flag, salaming repeatedly, before he placed his foot on the lower step of the bastion.

13th. To Jhorega, thirteen miles. Country much the same as yesterday. Jhorega is a walled (mud) village. Near it is a very curious old temple, which, tradition says, was much injured by Aurungzebe. It consists of a pyramid, a smaller one on either side, and a front porch. The whole of the exterior is richly sculptured in clusters and figures of various kinds interspersed, one small one, I observed (and there may be many more), exactly of the character of a standing Boodh or Dijumber; his hands by his side, and apparently long ears. It seems, however, to be a temple of Mahadeo, and to have been so from the beginning, if we may judge from the large Nunda in front terribly worn out and disfigured. A number of small images remain inside, but the principal ones in the side recesses have only the pedestals left. There is even a place against the wall in the inner recess, in the centre of which is the lingam, much like a chimney-piece, two pillars and an ornament connecting them across, against which an idol may have been placed. Gunesh is cut out

* This fort was almost inaccessible; but notwithstanding its natural strength it was surrendered to us in 1804 and 1818; in the first instance, after a feeble opposition, and in the latter without resistance.

† An attempt to carry this strong place by storm was made in the war of 1818, which failed with loss.

of the wall very ruddy, in the centre of the temple. A Hindoo wakeel of Nemalkar, who was there, said he thought Vishnoo had been in the spot alluded to like a chimney-piece; but I find he knew little and thought little about it, for over the doorway of the recess was a small image, which he called Vishnoo also, but on my observing it appeared to have breasts, he said, "in that case it is very likely Debee". A small ruin of a temple similar to that described is near it. It appears by the memorandum given me that Mhawa Telee built this in the time of Gouree Raja. Q. Who was the Gouree Raja? any connexion with the Goureeka, the idol, said in Hamilton itb be so called from Gour in Bengal? Is the raja, in whose possession the image remained, called Gouree Raja? or are Gouree Raja and Goureeka meant for the same? The grotesque clusters of pillars and seeming antique style of their architecture would induce the supposition that they are very old, though the character in which Mhawa Telee is written is not so. A recess at the external back of the temple is deprived of its image, and the same is the case with the smaller separate temple spoken of. I should not be surprised if Srawak saints had been here, for at some distance lies a very old fragment of a lion, or rather sphynx, about three feet long, which seems to have been ejected, while there is a Nunda, though almost as deficient, at each temple. By simply looking at the style and the effects of the weather on these specimens, I should say they are as old as, or older than, the caves at Nasuk; the outside of the cathedral cave there has the ornaments much more perfect than those in the inside of this temple. If Gouree Raja, then, be any thing modern, say just before the Mahomedan conquest, and the tradition be correct as to the erection of the temple being in his time, I am put out of conceit with any supposed very great antiquity of the Boodhist or Pandoo caves.

14th. To Lulling, twelve miles; about seven to Arwee; the remainder over very rugged and awkward road for cattle, through a kind of pass formerly defended; old mud defences, erected to keep off Pindarees, at narrow part, and somewhat connected with the fort on the top of a very high conical hill. This place would be very difficult, but that at one part it appears to connect. It has been untenanted these four years: plenty of water at top. On passing the barrier, the country opens.

15th. To Dhoolia, seven miles. Road good; country open; crossed one or two small dry nullahs.

17th. To Naholy or Naloud, nine miles. Road good; crossed the river and other streams; also over low range of hills, about four miles from Dhoolia.

18th. To Beitawud, twelve miles. Road good; crossed the same river and small streams repeatedly. Country presents quite a different aspect from the Dekhan, being well wooded and more cultivation. Beitawud appears to have been a considerable place; many Mahomedan tombs in the environs.

19th. To Talneir, nine miles. Road good, though latter part through ravines. Crossed the Tapty, about two feet water, the bed of the river being perhaps here about one-third of a mile. Notwithstanding the great height of the fort above the river, but very few parts of it remained above water during the late inundation. The water has indeed left it a more complete heap of ruin than guns or powder could have effected without great pains. Of five gates there are only two left distinguishable, and you have to enter the fort over a heap of ruins. The tombs of Major Gordon and Capt. MacGregor are inside, with inscriptions, and a karlee hard by, filled up, was choked, I understand, with the bodies of the dead and dying. The bastion on which the kiladar was hung is half washed down. I think in Sir T. Hislop's account the kiladar is

said to have attempted to escape as a Buneea. It seems, however, that he really was one; his name Toolsee Das or Ram, of the Agurwala tribe, and some connexion of Holkar's. There were but two or three houses in the environs of Talnier above the flood. The people fled to the inland to high ground, as well as to the opposite side: one tree there they shewed me, which was filled with people, and on which they sat for three days. The spire of a Hindoo temple outside the fort was quite covered, which shews how little of the fort could have remained above water. The water here could not have been less than 100 feet. Goulee Raja, they say, built this fort before the Mahomedan conquest; the same, I suppose, as the Gouree Raja, mentioned at Jhorega. The present fort, however, being of brick, could scarcely possess that antiquity. They say Goulee was a caste, not a name. I asked who possessed the fort now, meaning who had local charge? One of the sepoys of the thana replied, "it now belongs to the badshah." How he argued I know not; but so long as every coin (*i. e.* of gold or silver) is in the name of the king, the natives, I should think, have the right to consider him the real sovereign. Might not this be used as a plea at some favourable period? Is it not bad policy to neglect the universal custom of coining in one's own name in one's own territories?

20th. To Kuroondharee, twelve miles. Road very good. Passed through Seerpoor, a rather large village and good topes. Crossed the broad bed of the Anontee, dry. Kuroondharee is a ruinous village, with gurhee on the bank of the Anontee, which here has some running water. Passed some well sculptured stones in ruins, fallen, it seems, from a musjid, of which the platform only is standing; all this too, though Mahomedan, is attributed to the period of Goulee Raja (though they confess this to be downright nonsense); he is indeed the *nong tong paw* of Candeish. He is (or was) every thing.

21st. Road good to Pulasneir, twelve miles, through jungle, crossing the mountain stream frequently. Encamped under bur trees, near the ruin of the gurhee and village, of which only two or three huts and a choky of a few men remain. This is described as dreadfully unhealthy four months in the year. In one month, the people say, a person becomes withered (*sook gya*): they attribute it to the poisonous water, which swells their bellies. Wild beasts of every description abound here. The Bheels are more afraid of the bears than of the tigers; they always avoid the former, and say, having once come in contact with a man, they always attack him, and two instances were mentioned of bears having killed men and licked off the skin from the soles of the feet, whence they continued to suck the blood. They talk of Beejagurh having been a place of very great note, and several roads leading to it from this road; but all are overgrown, and that there is a spell upon it prohibiting any one from residing there more on pain of death. This spell is, however, nothing more than the reservoir becoming putrid for want of use, and the jungle which covers the country and hills. It too was erected in the time of Goulee Raja! By the bye, last night I understood that Goulee Raja was an incarnation of the deity, and so called from having been a Goulee or Gwala, and from other indistinct notices I cannot suppose they mean any other than Krishna, or (as Wilford would call it) some collateral form in the shape of a prince of this country before the period of the Mahomedan entry therein.*

22d. To Sindwa, twelve miles. Road rather stony, and particularly at Boure Gurh Ghat; nowhere, however, very bad; jungle thicker than yesterday; but approaching Sindwa a fine open space all round, save mango topes,

* 1st April 1823, Asa Goulee built Aseergurh, I hear.

which give the place a much better appearance than by experience it seems to deserve. Several rivulets cross the road at this dry season. Sindwa fort, built by Mulhar Rao, of excellent stone work, with loop-holes, some of the safeels, however, on one side, left unfinished. A gateway at each face, somewhat after the manner of Suraces in Hindustan. Here they say it was Goulee Raja found the paras, by means of which he built the forts of Beejagurh and Mandvee. The eastern side of Beejagurh, they say, is accessible on horseback. Very good reservoirs or tankas supported by fourteen pillars cut from the rock. Boregurh is a small stone square fort, with round bastions at angles; one gateway, but no gate; wall in good preservation; no water in the fort. This is about five miles from last ground. All the people among the hills attribute the sickness to the cold damp air, rather than to the water; they have good water at Sindwa, which is not contaminated by leaves or filth during the rainy or sickly season.

The Bheels do not erect dewals to deities; their principal worship is the figure of an ancestor, which they cover with sendoor and oil, and call Veer; this is to hand down their recollection to posterity. They worship Khundi Rao, too, and some devotees among them (as Gooman Naik) take to the worship of other Hindoo images, and pay the bramins, conceiving this efficacious. After all they are not Hindoos.

The fort contains inside the remains of the old mud fort originally there, as well as another small mud gurhee, with nine bastions, built since the new fort; there are also many houses and mehals for the superior native officers or sardars; two deep tanks of water and a well, but the best water is outside the fort. I guess the long sides of the fort to be 600 yards, and the breadth about 400: the wall is a great height; good rampart, and many old guns and wall pieces on rotten carriages both there and lying inside below. The principal gateway is a handsome piece of stone work. Some preparations had been made to dig a ditch and conduct water from a nulla, but it was not carried on far. As it is, immense expense has been made without adequate advantages, as the long faces of the wall, unprotected by bastions, would be easily assailable and easily breached. There are bastions but they do not protect the walls properly. A small temple outside the fort, dedicated to Mahadeo, much dilapidated, of similar pyramidal form as that mentioned at Jhorega; figures and architectural embellishments alike also; door to the east. I do not doubt it to have been of the same period; both are erected without mortar, and probably those at Woon, which are, I believe, of similar structure, may bear much the same antiquity. Holkar's territory commences from the fort northward. The fort is ours, but the villages in the neighbourhood are Holkar's. Gossayn Naik resides at Jamlee or Jamgurh, on the road between Sindwa and Nagulwaree; an Asil Bheel, and might be useful; seems well disposed. He gets nine rupees per month from Holkar.

23d. To Nagalwaree, thirteen miles. Road good, but much infested by tigers, particularly now. A large nulla on entering the plains of Neemar. Passed Jamgurh or Jamlee, about three coss from Sendwa. A mud gurhee in ruins. Beejagurh is seven coss from this.

24th. To Woon, twelve miles, which the natives call five coss, but which in Candeish would be called seven coss at least. Road rough and stony. Passed two or three small nullas, with a little water, and as many ruinous villages. Country low, undulating; hills wild and desolate. Jain and bramin temples around.*

* See Capt. Stuart's description of the temples at Woon, with notes by the writer. *As. Journ.* N.S. vol. iv. p. 9.

26th. To Khurgone, ten miles by the long road which I came, by short road eight miles. Road good. Passed two nullas with water, and afterwards the Gounee, which runs under Khurgone, still a broad though shallow stream. People met a tiger on the road this march; and yesterday a buffalo was seized near camp. This is not the same nulla as that which runs by Bheekungaon, nor does it pass through the Satpoora range, as laid down in the map, but falls into the Nerbudda.

27th. To Chota Kusrowd, eighteen miles. Road occasionally stony; no villages with supplies between this and Khurgone. Went to see the town and fort at Khurgone. Much of the town apparently in ruins; wall much injured, as well as that of the inner inclosure, called the fort, where Madhoo Rao resides; a tolerably convenient place for kutcheree, &c.; within, two old guns on bastions, and some of the walls, which are pukka, round the garden, in good preservation. River dammed up in front. A temple at Chota Kusrowd, similar to Woon structure, quite in ruins, and some undistinguishable images lying about. I imagine part of the temple has been used in the construction of the boolee hard by. Two pillars stand at the side of the steps. Passed a devotee this morning measuring his length on the road, and marking the next stretch with a stick. His attendant said he came from a village twelve coss this side of Poona, and was going to Benares. He had been two years on the road.

28th. To Mundlaisir, six miles.

COCO-NUTS AND COCOA-NUTS.

To the Editor.

Sir:—It is worth while to remark a vulgar error, scarcely yet exploded, which confounds the coco-nut, or large fruit of the *cocos nucifera*, with the cocoa-nut, or fruit of the *theobroma cacao*, from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared, although no two nuts can be more dissimilar. Both trees are, I believe, now found beneath the tropics in either hemisphere. Allow me to suggest that the former should be invariably written *coco-nut*; the latter *cocoa-nut*, or better still, *cacao-nut*.

Cowley, in his *Book of Plants*, has evidently confounded the two trees, as will be perceived from the following extract (Tate's translation):

Guatimala produced a fruit unknown
To Europe, which with pride she called her own,
Her *cocoa-nut*, with double use endued,
For *chocolate* at once is drink and food.
Not all Potosi's silver grove can be
Of equal value to this useful tree.
Of old the wiser Indians never made
Their gold or silver the support of trade;
With nuts instead of coin they bought and sold,
Their wealth by *cocoas*, not by sums, they told.
What senseless miser, by the gods abhorred,
Would covet more than *coccus* doth afford?
House, garments, beds, and boards, even while we dine,
Supplies both meat and dish, both cup and wine,
Nor is her service to the land confined,
For ships entire composed of her we find,
Sails, tackle, timber, cables, ribs, and mast.
Nor need we even her mariners exclude,
Who from the *cocoa-nut* have all their food.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

A QUESTION of very great importance, and which affects the future security of our commercial relations with China, is about to be brought under the consideration of Parliament, by a petition from the British residents in Canton, complaining of the treatment they experience from the local authorities and the government, which petition, we understand, will be presented to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel. The substance of the petition will be found in a subsequent page.

It is clearly the object of the petitioners to urge upon the British government the expediency of addressing the imperial government of China, not, as heretofore by embassy or friendly suit, but authoritatively, and, if need be, accompanied by a demonstration of force, in order to induce that government to relax its jealous political restraints upon intercourse with foreigners, to afford a channel for the transmission of complaints to Peking against the local authorities at Canton, to enlarge the facilities to trade, and to abate the grievances to which the merchants at that port areexposed, from the insolence, extortion, and oppression of the whole tribe of official persons with whom they are necessarily in contact.

Most persons, practically acquainted with the character and policy of the Chinese government, concur in the opinion that a firm, resolute, and even menacing attitude is more effectual in dealing with that government than mildness and conciliation; in short, that fear is the only motive which will successfully operate upon the Chinese. This opinion we believe to be perfectly well-founded.

In the event of any aggression being made upon our territories, or upon those rights of our subjects which are protected by the universal law of nations, a demonstration of hostilities would be, perhaps, more advisable, as a means of obtaining redress from the government of China, than the patient and tedious process of amicable negociation. But where the object is to procure the abrogation of fundamental laws and municipal regulations, however absurd and onerous to foreigners, and to obtain facilities to the traffic of civilized nations with its subjects, the benefit of which the government is so blind as not to perceive, it is necessary to consider the right, the policy, and the probable result of such a violent step, which would be unparalleled in the history of the civilized world, which is directly sanctioned by no writer on the law of nations, and which would be, as a precedent, pregnant with important consequences. Where our interests are decidedly in favour of a political measure, as in the present case, there is always great reason to apprehend that its abstract justice, and its future consequences, are in danger of being not fully and accurately appreciated.

For some time past, the failure of every other means to induce the Chinese government to mitigate its severe regulations, and to establish an effectual check upon the arbitrary conduct of the local authorities at Canton, has led those who have been compelled to endure these evils to consider the expediency of resorting to the *ultima ratio*, which, whenever employed, even on a small scale, at Canton, seems to have produced wholesome effects. The

project, however, was never proposed in a formal manner till Mr. Davidson suggested it to the Parliamentary Committee on East-India Affairs, as the only means by which the commerce between this country and China could be carried on, under a free trade, with safety to our merchants.* The views taken by Mr. Davidson of the policy of "coercing" the Chinese into commercial tractability are as follows. He assumes that every civilized state is *bound by the dictates of nature* to cultivate amicable and reasonable intercourse with other nations: a proposition which appears to us questionable. This fundamental proposition conceded, Mr. Davidson has certainly an easier task before him. He then argues that, as the government of China, which he assumes to be a civilized government, has admitted us to a certain degree of intercourse, by the interchange of the commodities of the respective countries, it is bound, and may be compelled, to consent to a treaty of commerce, "wherein the duties of the foreigners who visit China shall be clearly and distinctly defined, wherein their rights in return shall be acknowledged, and the whole connexion proceed upon the sanction of such laws and regulations as this country is in a state to exact." He cites, as an authority, Vattel "On the rights of all nations against one who despises justice," who lays it down, that if such a nation "by her constant maxims, and by the whole tenour of her conduct, evidently proves herself to be actuated by that mischievous disposition, if she regards no right as sacred, the safety of the human race requires she should be repressed." *Justice*, here, Mr. Davidson considers to be the "cultivating amicable and reasonable intercourse with other nations;" but Vattel meant no such thing, neither had he commercial facilities in his contemplation, even remotely, when he penned this *dictum*. He had in view such a state as Algiers, or the piratical states of Barbary, such as "regarded no right as sacred," and whose existence involved "the safety of the human race," which can scarcely be said to be compromised even if the Chinese government should resolve not to sell one ounce of tea to all the nations "in the four seas." Vattel, then, whom Mr. Davidson declares to be his sole authority, is no authority for the measure he recommends, namely, a threat from the King of England, accompanied by a sufficient force, and if that failed, an invasion of the Chinese empire!

No law seems more natural, or more conformable to universal justice, than that a nation should be permitted to judge for itself as to whether it will hold any and what intercourse with other nations. It may adopt wrong views with regard to what is beneficial for its subjects in that respect, or it may renounce the benefits of commercial intercourse for the sake of what it may esteem a greater good, the exclusion of possible hazard to the government, the institutions, and the morals of the country, by intimate contact with foreign people. It is arrogating the attribute of an omniscient being, even for civilized powers collectively to determine what is good and what bad with reference to the operation of the whole terrestrial machine.

In judging of the reasonableness or otherwise of the Chinese government's indifference to foreign commerce, we must do it the justice of sup-

* See Commons' Rep. Ev. 3043, &c.

posing that its motives *may* be less puerile and absurd than are commonly imagined. The Chinese are a shrewd people, crafty in the ratio of their pusillanimity; and it is impossible that they can be ignorant of the manner in which we gained possession of India, and overthrew the empire of the Moguls. At first, a few humble traders, petitioning for leave to exchange our commodities with those of the people of India; then lending our aid to conflicting parties in the country; stimulating and promoting those feuds for our own ends; insidiously gaining a permanent footing in the country; building fortifications and cities, and at length extending our authority throughout that vast country up to the very frontiers of China, making all the princes of Hindostan our tributaries. Is it possible, we ask, that the Chinese can be ignorant of this history? Is it improbable that similar consequences would not be very likely to flow from a similar course of events? Is it unreasonable, therefore, for the Chinese to be jealous and vigilant in interdicting foreigners, especially the English, from obtaining land, or gaining any permanent hold of the country, and in discouraging that intimate intercourse, which, under the garb of a commercial connexion, has been productive of a total revolution in a neighbouring country?

It must be admitted that it would be the very climax of injustice to force our trade upon the Chinese unless the benefits were reciprocal. It is alleged that the benefits of extended commerce would be reciprocal. If so, our remedy is in our own hands; we may refuse to trade with the Chinese; and it is not improbable that such a step, which would withdraw from their market a customer for thirty millions of pounds of tea annually, and diminish to a certain extent the resources of the imperial exchequer, might teach the Chinese that the benefits of commerce are really reciprocal.

At a time when we expressly disclaim the right of interfering in the internal policy of any other nation,—whether the subjects expel their king, and establish a new government and new monarch, as in France;—or whether the prince carries fire and sword among his subjects, and prosecutes an exterminating war in a country where his authority is based upon an act of the grossest violation and usurpation, as in the case of Russia and Poland,—can we be justified in interposing *vi et armis* in the internal affairs of China, because our merchants are not received there with all the consideration, and do not experience the comforts and facilities, they desire and deserve?

So much then for the *right* of hostile demonstration on the part of the British government, to obtain commercial facilities from that of China, which, though not expressly recommended, in the petition to which we have alluded, is covertly suggested, or at all events, must be the ultimate issue of that species of interference which is prayed for.

But if we were convinced of the right of employing hostile or menacing measures for this end, we should still be extremely doubtful of the policy of resorting to them. We ought to be prepared, in such a case, for the possible necessity, at a future period, of carrying our arms into the interior of China, and accomplishing what Mr. Davidson declares could be done

"at any moment, without hindrance or molestation;" namely, march 20,000 British troops from Canton to Peking, in the midst of a hostile population of 250,000,000! Suppose this done, if one class of evils were remedied by this step, would it not produce another class of infinitely greater magnitude? What would our European neighbours be thinking of all this while? Is there no text in the law of nations which could be construed into an authority for opposing a state whose grasping ambition made it formidable to its neighbours; and could not such a text be adduced, more appropriately than the *dictum* of Vattel has been employed for his argument by Mr. Davidson, to justify a war against England for her hostility to China? What is to prevent the Chinese emperor from forming an alliance offensive and defensive with Russia, France, or America, for the protection of his throne, or his independence, against the arbitrary pretensions of England?

The question of the policy of the measure referred to, or of any step of a dictatorial character, leads, indeed, to a variety of topics which are too obvious to require being discussed or mentioned. Let us next consider the probable result of an attempt to coerce the Chinese government into "amicable and reasonable intercourse."

The result predicted by those who recommend "energetic negociation," is that the government will concede whatever is asked. But if it should be otherwise? The experiment, suppose it to be just and politic, must be admitted to be a critical one; and the event, if we fail, would be almost as serious as that of Bays's expedient to make an audience approve of his play: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have brought an executioner with me, and if you do not like my play, I will lay down and have my head chopped off!" If the experiment of dragooning the Chinese government into docility and "amicable intercourse" fail of its effect, our direct commerce with China will be utterly extinguished for ever; Chinese jealousy and timidity would be so alarmed, that nothing could allay them; and other powers, especially America, would have a decided interest in keeping us out of the Chinese market, and might perhaps gain additional privileges from the government of China as the reward of neutrality or aid. It is well known that the possession of Macao, and the privileges granted heretofore to the Portuguese, were the price of political and naval services.

Were the result, however, to be as predicted, immediate concession, unless it were the offspring of a sincere desire for "amicable intercourse," we should become objects of the utmost dislike and suspicion, and every future demand would be regarded as a link of the chain with which we were preparing to bind the "son of heaven." That a concession so obtained would be sincere, is too preposterous an hypothesis for even the advocates of "energetic negociation" to entertain. With the utmost caution,—and who can speculate upon such exact scrupulosity of forbearance in English seamen, especially if the trade be opened to all comers?—there must then be occasions when it is scarcely possible to avoid being embroiled in disputes, which must lead to the consequences we have mentioned.

Is it to be concluded, therefore, we may be asked, that British merchants

are to remain passive under the oppressions and insults they experience? If the only alternative were hostilities with the empire of China, we should say decidedly "yes." But, it is notorious, that for a series of years we have been gradually gaining concessions from the Chinese, which have been obtained partly by embassies, partly by our large and regular dealings with them; but chiefly, as Mr. Davidson and the petitioners admit, by the prudent, unostentatious, and dexterous management of the Company's Select Committee. We have no doubt that, by degrees, pursuing the same prudent conduct, tempering firmness with conciliation, the Company's servants will succeed in augmenting the facilities to British commerce; and we are of opinion, in opposition to the petitioners, that another embassy would be by no means nugatory in its effects. We are now better acquainted with the Chinese character, and they with ours; and whilst it is notorious that the last embassy was the victim of an abominable conspiracy, concocted, probably, at Canton, and executed by the corrupt ministers at Peking, the disclosure of the circumstances renders it improbable that another embassy would be similarly defeated. The only innovation which would be necessary for our ambassador to propose, would be the residence of a British functionary at Peking, who would be a certain medium for the transmission of complaints against the local authorities at Canton to the imperial ear, instead of the corrupt and treacherous channels now necessarily employed.

A person of rank, commissioned directly from the King of England, with a small retinue, attended by individuals well acquainted with the language and manners of the Chinese, would doubtless be well received at Peking; and if there be but one honest minister about the court, with whom matters of commerce could be so freely and intelligibly discussed as to allow the government to judge fairly of our motive for desiring more facilities, much might be gained; at least, a fearless exposure of the abominable extortions and insolence of the Canton mandarins would have some effect upon a government which professes an extraordinary anxiety for the probity and purity of its functionaries.

It is hardly necessary for us to disavow an unfriendly feeling towards the respectable merchants of Canton who have signed the petition which has provoked these observations. Their situation deserves commiseration, and calls for relief if it could be administered by any other mode than one which is pregnant with serious consequences.

TARIEL, A GEORGIAN ROMANCE.

M. Brosset, of Paris, one of the few European scholars who have devoted themselves to Georgian literature, in his *Recherches sur la Poésie Géorgienne*, published in some consecutive numbers of the *Journal Asiatique*, has given copious extracts from the romance of *Tariel*, or The Man in the Tiger's Skin, the most popular tale in Georgia. The story is as follows:

Tariel, the "Man in the Tiger's Skin," was the son of Sridan, king of one of the seven empires of Indo-ethi (Hindostan). His father paid a visit to the court of Pharsadan, one of his royal neighbours, the fame of whose exploits had circulated far and wide. He was received with splendour; feasting and presents were frequent; and at length king Pharsadan proposed a grand hunting expedition, which should last a whole week. "The tents of the two monarchs, sparkling with gold and purple, were surrounded with the humbler tents of the thousand warriors who accompanied them; falcons, hawks, and panthers (cheetas) helped to increase the sport; and 14,000 head of game was the product of the diversion." In the midst of their successive amusements, the queen of Sridan was delivered of Tariel, "beautiful as the moon;" and Pharsadan, having no child, adopted the young prince, "whose beauty continued to eclipse the sun, as the morning eclipses the night." At five years of age, says Tariel himself, the relater of the history, "I was like a rose in full bloom: I could kill a lion like a sparrow, and made Pharsadan forget I was not his son."

Pharsadan, however, became, in process of time, the father of a daughter, "like the morning star in beauty," whose birth was the signal of rejoicing throughout the empire. With this young princess Tariel was brought up in the palace of Pharsadan.

His father died, which was the first interruption to his happiness. The kindness of king Pharsadan, however, relieved his anguish, and he nominated him to the rank or post which his father, though an independent prince, had held in the court of Pharsadan; the title of which was *amilbar*, perhaps ameer ul amra. We will now adopt the language of Tariel himself:

"One day, after having been long employed in beating the plains, and carrying on hostilities againsts the tenants of the wood, Pharsadan commanded me to follow him to the palace of his daughter, whom I had not seen for several years. It was a delicious place, with every thing that could charm the sense. Birds, more melodious than syrens, made the air echo with their songs; baths of marble filled with rose-water diffused a delightful odour; and the doors were hung with sumptuous tapestry. I waited respectfully till a young slave, shaped like an aloe-tree, raised the curtain, and made a signal for me to enter. I beheld Nestan (the princess), the perfect model of beauty, and I sunk down in a swoon: a single glance, which would have eclipsed the sun, had penetrated me.

"When I recovered, I found myself in my own palace, devoured by a disorder which mocked the art of the physicians. Disgusted with life and all its business and pleasures, it required all the soothing caresses and sacrifices of Pharsadan to *prevent the diamond bathed in tears from being tinged with the hue of amber*. In order to please him, I resumed my former exercises, and joined his hunting expeditions and his feasts. Once, as a relief to my keen anguish, I entertained a number of functionaries; when, in the midst of the banquet, an officer of the interior whispered me that a damsel wished to speak

with the amilbar. I desired that she should be admitted. I rose, and on the threshold of the apartment met a young female, who said, 'read, and bless heaven for this interruption of thy pleasures!' O, ecstacy! it was a letter from Nestan, which Asmath (her confidant) had conveyed to me. I was overjoyed that my passion was perceived, and my heart thrilled with delight at the hope of a return. These were the commands of her who ruled my life: 'Conceal your love from heaven and earth: I am yours, although I have not hitherto been able to tell you so: take care of your health, and banish fruitless grief. Asmath will tell you the rest.' This was what she told me: 'Instead of idle sorrow, which you mistake for a symptom of love, endeavour to display before Nestan the energy of a hero. The people of Khatawethi, formerly our tributaries, have long manifested an intolerable arrogance; go, and give them battle; go, I promise you success with your mistress; let tears no longer soil your roses, but pure rays of light illuminate your griefs.' At these reviving words, my heart was filled with surprise; my countenance recovered its vivacity, and my cheeks their rubies. I wrote to my beloved: 'O moon, fairer than the sun, heaven preserve me from displeasing thee! I look upon my happiness like an inexplicable dream; upon your sacred characters placed before me, I have promised Asmath to observe a wise behaviour, and to bear every thing as your slave!'

"I wrote in the following terms to the king of the Pagans:—'King, my brother; we have reason to complain of you; come hither on the receipt of this order; for if you refuse, we shall come to you; but if you are not lavish of your blood, it will be better for you to come hither.'

"After the departure of the courier, I gave myself up to reverie and to regret at my present distance from Nestan, and the perils of an approaching separation, when a gentle rap at the door of my room interrupted the train of my thoughts. It was the slave of Asmath, who, in the name of Nestan, came to invite me to meet her. I darted forth, followed the slave, and met in the garden the young damsel whom I had before seen, beaming with joy. 'Come with me,' said she, 'and you shall behold the rose which never loses its freshness and its lustre.' Asmath, raising the curtain, desired me to enter a charming apartment, glittering with rubies, where was seated she whose face makes the sun look pale. She smiled upon me with indescribable sweetness, whilst her eyes swam in melancholy. Her fair lips, however, were mute, and as for me, I remained as if under the influence of a spell. Asmath said in a whisper, 'You have now beheld her, retire; her looks alone must speak to you to-day.' She added, as I quitted Nestan like a man baulked in some grand undertaking, 'Let not the separation be like a brand upon your heart; open the door of joy, and close that of grief. The modesty which now seals her lips will soon become bolder.' Like a diamond of the purest water, which becomes suddenly tinged with the sombre hues of indigo, so was my mind daily darkened by sinister thoughts.

"At length the deputies of the idolator arrived, bearing an insolent message: 'We are not women, nor our fortresses without garrisons. Who is your prince, that he requires our submission?' The letter of their master was as follows: 'I write to thee, Tariel; I am astonished at thy epistle, as if I cared for the king of ten thousand people! Let me receive no more of such letters!'

"Exasperated at this letter, and unfolding the standard of Pharsadan, with the red and black flags, I summoned the people to a just war. On the evening before my departure, I went to receive the king's orders, and, cursing my fate, I said, 'Wherefore has my hand nurtured a rose which I cannot gather?' I

prayed for patience, when the same slave I had seen before appeared and said 'The sun, whose flame is consuming you, will dry up your tears by a ray of felicity.' By favour of the dark, I passed the garden-gate, and, as before, found Asmath, who said, 'Come; the moon awaits the lion.' Like the star of night seated upon its throne of cloud, I beheld Nestan, clothed in the lover's green robe, and amidst the waves of light her shape and figure appeared to me of a miraculous beauty, like the aloe-tree of Eden. From beneath the veil which shrouded her face, she darted the most piercing glances at me. 'Request the amilbar to be seated,' said she to her attendant, presenting the cushion, and I then felt as one re-awakened to happiness. 'I have grieved you by my silence,' said she, addressing me; 'and your sun has become pale thereby; but, my friend, ought not I to blush and to tremble in the presence of the amilbar?' 'Ah!' I replied, 'but I will obey thee, and will be to thee the lion of heroism.' After this, we vowed eternal love, and exchanged our hearts.

"At day-break, the roll of the *kanara* and the *nagara* announced to my soldiers the hour of departure. I rushed like a lion towards the country of the idolators. In three days' march, along unbeaten tracts, I reached the frontiers of India, where I met a kind of envoy, one of the khans of Ramaz, who, to terrify me, said, 'Our Khatawethi wolves will devour your Indian dogs.' He then, in the name of his master, spoke in a friendly manner, and offered me a splendid suit of gold armour. 'Do not rush on to your ruin,' added he, 'in attempting what is impracticable; lay aside, if you will, the yoke of slavery, but spare our families the horror of devastation.' I assembled my council, who advised me neither to trust nor to fear these perfidious people; I therefore dismissed the envoy."

Tariel proceeds to relate that Ramaz sent another embassy with richer presents, and declared his intention of coming to meet Tariel; that he entertained the ambassadors kindly, when one of them disclosed a plot, whereby Tariel and his army were to be inviegled into the mountains and slaughtered. Tariel, thus placed upon his guard, immediately advanced against the army of Ramaz, took it unprepared, and routed it after a desperate conflict, in which Tariel performed prodigies of heroism, and Ramaz was taken. "My lance," he says, "was broken, and I seized a sabre; terrible was the warrior who broke it. I rushed into the midst of the throng, like a falcon upon his quarry, heaping corpse on corpse, and hurling horse upon the rider." Tariel selected a few of the spoils for Nestan, and despatched a hundred horses and a hundred camels, laden with treasures, to king Pharsadan, with this letter: 'king, he whom thou hast protected is well protected. The idolators endeavoured to surprise me, but it has cost them dearly. Ramaz is taken, his troops are dispersed, their bulwarks are razed to the ground, and these horses and camels bring thee the choice of the spoil." He proceeds:

"My return to Indo-ethi was welcomed with universal rejoicing. Superb tents were erected in the moedan (market-place, or square); I was admitted to the royal banquet, seated upon a throne opposite to the king, who never ceased overwhelming with caresses.

"Next day, Pharsadan said to me, 'it is long since I have eaten any venison; come, withdraw yourself from the repose you have so well deserved.' I equipped myself instantly, and found the palace full of hawks and falcons. The king, ready for the chase and as handsome as the sun, was delighted at my appearance. I overheard him say to the queen: 'how finely Tariel looks on his return from battle! Listen to me, and do as I bid you. The day of

Eden draws near for Nestan, our daughter, whom destiny will call to the throne. She will soon have lovers; arrange it so that she shall meet us on our return from hunting.'

"Decked with the spoils of the idolators I entered with pride the palace where I might behold at my ease the lustre of a face which rivalled the sun. Nothing had been spared to make the banquet magnificent. The apartment, in which it was to be held, glittered with emeralds, sapphires, and rubies, and the feast was delicious, though I fed my eyes on the looks of Nestan, and drank deep draughts of the magic of love.

When all was over, the king addressed me thus: 'Tariel,' said he, 'my son, unable as I am to demonstrate my affection for you by gifts worthy of you, receive from my hands the most signal favour I can confer.' Whereupon he gave me the key of his treasures, and consigned to my discretion the wealth that might have enriched the universe. I did not return to my palace till I had emptied another enormous goblet, and such was the influence which love had upon my thoughts, that I could neither throw off my chain nor control my passion. On a sudden the slave of Asmath came to tell me that her mistress was without. She brought a letter from my beloved. 'I have beheld with extacy,' she said, 'the passion of a noble knight escaped from the battle. Shed no more tears. In vain has heaven given me a tongue to praise thee, if I must be deprived of thy presence. Without thee, I should be like the sun far from the lion, like the rose withering in the grove. I am thy sun, and will shine on none but thee. Give me those ornaments which decked thy person yesterday, and receive in exchange this bracelet; thou wilt rejoice, when visiting me, to see me adorned with thy ornaments; and if thou lovest me, this mark of my affection will be esteemed as a pledge.'

"I continued to live upon terms of the greatest intimacy with the king and queen, as their own son, and partook of their banquets and entertainments; when, one day, they said to me, 'Heaven has conducted us to old age and to decrepitude, which renews childhood; we have but a daughter, whose rays, indeed, console us, but we have no son; we wish for one, in order that, seeing him near us, we may seem to revive in him, and the sword of our enemies may not threaten our heads.' 'You forget, then,' I remarked, 'that adoption has made me your son; but all my hopes rest upon that daughter of your's, fair as the sun; and that you have educated me from childhood with the hope of this noble alliance!' 'What mean you? Policy, Tariel, has other views; the shah of Khuarasm has a young lion, whose valour will sustain our empire.' 'Yes,' said the queen, 'such is the wish of the shah of Khuarasm, and we cannot refuse it.' I feigned acquiescence; I heard the fatal day fixed.

"An express was sent immediately to the shah of Khuarasm, to demand his son, saying, 'Our monarchy is without an heir; we have but a daughter, who is not yet betrothed; give us your son; this is all we ask.' On the arrival of the messenger, the shah of Khuarasm exclaimed with delight, 'This is a piece of good fortune sent from heaven; let us lose no time in preparing for the departure of so favoured a child.' A second deputation arrived soon after, to announce the future son-in-law, and to press his coming.

"After being much fatigued with a day's sport, I had retired to my own apartment, in order to rest and to reflect upon my situation. Plunged into the most bitter anguish, I had seized a dagger, when the slave of Asmath appeared. I armed myself with patience, and read a letter thus expressed: 'To him who is more beautiful than aloes; come hither; fly without delay.' I arose, ran to the garden, and there found Asmath, with a sorrowful and disconsolate coun-

tenance. Too wretched myself, I did not interrogate her, but hastened into the apartments, where the beams of the moon descending upon my heart, bade it forget its sorrows, though without rendering it calm.

"Nestan, however, was stretched upon her throne shedding floods of tears, and her looks were like lightning. She was no longer the sun, the moon, nor the aloes of Eden, but a furious tigress crouched upon the crest of a rock and agitated with wrath. 'False to the most sacred engagements,' she exclaimed, 'what do you come here for? But let me hear your reply.'—'What reply can I give you?' I said; 'in what have I offended?'—'Perfidious and abominable wretch!' she exclaimed; 'what do you say? Whence this pitch of audacity, which only exasperates my rage? Are you then ignorant that the Shah of Khuarasm is coming to wed me, whilst you, calmly occupied with your official engagements, doubtless approve of the marriage. But you have absolved me from my pledge, and may heaven reward your perfidy! He, whom I shall choose, will reign over Indoethi; you will not be suffered to dwell here without risking your life, and your suppliant hands will be raised to heaven in vain for another Nestan. Yet you have consented—but no; the lion of the brave cannot be capable of so much baseness!'—'Sun,' replied I, 'if I have violated my oaths, may heaven visit me with its vengeance! But can you believe that Tariel could have inflicted such a wound upon his heart! I was summoned to the palace, where in a grand council I heard this projected marriage discussed as a matter already determined on, and I said to myself, Be patient for a while. How could I resist! I was despised; a stranger was to be sought, without my knowing what was intended to be done with me. Alas! he may indeed possess thee to whom I would abandon Nestan!'

"These words having calmed her anger, she drew me near to her, caressed me most kindly, and said: 'The prudent act not with precipitation, and what he ought to do he does advisedly. By preventing the arrival of the Shah, you will excite the resentment of the king, and the dispute between you will be the ruin of Indoethi; if you suffer him to come, the marriage will take place; I shall be decked in robes of silk, and the compliments of the grandees will embitter our pangs!'—'I would rather die,' replied I, 'than witness such a scene! Ere he sets his foot on the Indian soil, I will put his courage to proof, and death shall be the price of his audacity.'—'Elevation of sentiment,' she observed, 'is demonstrated by deeds; I do not call upon you to shed torrents of blood; I will not instigate you to that. Remember, O my lion, the bravest of heroes in my sight, that justice is like the sap, which vivifies the parched tree. Kill the unworthy pretender, but spare his suite, and massacre not his people like vile brutes. As soon as you have killed him, go in search of the king, my father, and say, "I will not let the Persian devour Indoethi; seize me, if you please, as your prisoner. You approve not my passion; I am prepared to suffer." The king will then bow his head in token of content, I shall be yours, and we shall mount the same throne.'

"Pleased with this advice, and determined to obey it, I left her with deep uneasiness; but she refused my embrace. Instead of retiring to sleep, I remained upon the spot where I had seen Asmath, surveying the stars, and pouring blessings upon those beautiful dark eye-brows which had banished melancholy from my soul. Cursed be the day, when a man came to tell me that 'the bridegroom was coming!' I was summoned to the gate, and the king said to me, 'Remain near me; the troops, under their officers, will go to receive him, you will see him here.' A tent of red damask was prepared in the square, for the temporary residence of the bridegroom; and the king busied

himself in collecting valuable jewels for his future son-in-law. In spite of my rage and distraction, I might, perhaps, still have hesitated to dip my hands in his blood, if a pressing message and a glance of the eye from the damsel with the aloe figure had not inflamed my valour. This was the moment. I directed a hundred resolute slaves to take their arms, and pointed out the spot where they were to wait for me. I traversed the city in the strictest disguise. I glided into his tent, awoke him, mortally wounded him in the midst of his slumbering guards, and remounting my steed, fled: all was the work of an instant. A strong castle of my own offered me a sure asylum.

"How shall I describe the astonishment and grief of the king, and the frightful disorder which prevailed in the city, when the fatal news was circulated, 'The shah is dead!—the amilbar has assassinated him!' and the brutal fury of the sorceress Dawar, the king's sister, against her unhappy niece! My tongue refuses to tell of the disappearance and loss of Nestan, which I have heard from the kind Asmath."

The foregoing is an episode in the poem of the Georgian bard, Roosthwel, which is the subject of M. Brosset's Dissertation. We subjoin the remarks with which that gentleman concludes it.

"Such is the noble history of Tariel and his amours. If our western critics refuse it the title of epopee, because it wants the unity of action and of time, which is found in the grand compositions of Homer, Virgil, and Tasso, it is at least not a mere dry journal in verse, which merits their disdain. And let me ask, must all works of imagination, in order to please, conform exactly to the rules of Aristotle? This is a doctrine which our neighbours beyond sea, and across the Rhine, would have a right to dispute.

Tous les genres sont bons, hors le genre ennuyeux.

"But, after all, if *Tariel* includes a period of time too long or too short, since the author has not told us at what age his heroes died, we have no business to quarrel with him about the simplicity of his plan.

"The story is a double intrigue combined without effect, and the complication of which offends rather by its nature than by its excess of artifice. With the exception of the romantic adventure of Phiridon, who finds himself, by accident, on the route of Tariel, when he flies; the connection of the three knights is brought about without constraint or miracle.

"Besides, the duration of the poem is not oppressive. Tariel does not appear till the tenth year of his penitence, and in relating the history of his early exploits, cuts off twenty years at least. The three years and three months' search of Awthendil fills little more than two pages; and his reign, as well as that of Tariel, is not longer than is agreable to the reader; a mere description of the happiness of the people and their princes comprehends the the whole.

"In the last place, Roothswel cannot be reproached with the multiplicity of his journeys. On one side, the gay Rostewan and his brilliant Thinadin, and the gallant Awthandil, with whom is connected the episodic heroine Phatman and Nooradin Phridon, on the other, tend, from the beginning to the end of the poem, towards the great and extraordinary figure of Tariel. This hero, without father or mother, since they merely appear and disappear in his narrative, attracts all the attention of the reader, as he absorbs all the subordinate agents, as well by his noble character as by the excess of his despair, and the tendency of the whole plot. After him comes Awthandil, who at first exposes himself to danger to please his prince and his fair, and afterwards affronts them with his valour. Phridon, the first of all who is happy, ex-

periences nothing but political vexations, which strength alone can overcome. Among the characters of the second plot, the amiable Asmath, the voluntary companion of the unfortunate Tariel, pleases by her sensibility as well as by her absolute devotion, and by the courageous philosophy which she incessantly endeavours to implant in the mind of her friend.

"Thus the object of the poem is to describe the union of three noble knights in order to redress the wrongs of one of them, and to enable two despairing lovers to triumph over the vexations and obstacles of an unhappy passion. But all the glory is acquired to Nestan, and especially to her Tariel, because it is he who performs the most brilliant acts, at the expense of the greatest sacrifices, and who inspires the others with heroism."

M. Brosset then proceeds to consider the manner in which the Georgian romance ought to be translated into European languages; a question which has been discussed respecting Chinese works. In a literal translation, he observes, *Tariel* would appear a strange, heterogeneous, and unintelligible composition. On the other hand, by endeavouring to seize the spirit and rejecting the letter, the translator would really produce a perfectly new work, which was not Rootheswel's and which the original author would have some difficulty in recognizing. He concludes, however, that to choose the point of intersection between these two extremes is the best, and he professes hereafter to give an entire version of *Tariel*, less servile than a literal translation, and less loose than a paraphrase.

With respect to the proper names of persons and places, which occur in the work, he is of opinion that the story was borrowed originally from the Hindus, and adopted into Georgian literature through the medium of the Persian language. The principal hero of the poem is evidently Hindu, and Khuarasm, Arabia, and Khatai, are names of places not likely to be met with in compositions of Georgian origin. The names of the other personages who figure in the fable are, he contends, Georgian, as well as their manners. The name of Rostewan, which is also written *Rostan*, is common in Georgia as well as in Persia; it is identical with *Rostom*, and *Roostam*. Nestan-Dârejan, or Nestan-Jar, is a name frequent among the royal family of Georgia. Ramaz, Awthandil, Thinathin, Phatman, and Pharsadan, are all Georgian names, and are never met with in Indian history. M. Brosset thinks that these names have been given to the actors in the romance from a pardonable desire in the poet to flatter national vanity.

As to the localities mentioned in the work, no one is ignorant, he remarks, of the mode in which Eastern story-tellers manage their fictions. With the exception of a few remarkable names, which the author cannot venture to falsify, and can cite without compromising his piece, he gives himself little concern about the geographical accuracy of his details. As soon as his hero has made some progress on the road, the author sends him on the scout for adventures, on the right and on the left, to places whose position he takes little pains to fix, describing them as savage or civilized, just as suits his convenience, being well assured that no reader will take the trouble of a journey to ascertain the accuracy of the description.

Indoethi, or Hindustan, was divided, according to the author of *Tariel*, into seven kingdoms. The other local names mentioned in the poem are the following: Gulansharo, or Gulasharo, the capital of "the kingdom of the sea," (which is ten months' journey in extent), and the centre of a flourishing commerce. It was necessary to cross the sea, from Arabia, to reach it. Not far from this was Mulghazanzar, or Malghanzanza, ten days' journey by sea. Adjoining these two countries was that of the Kaj, a race of potent enchanters,

who blinded their prisoners of war,* like the Devs of Ferdausi: it was reached by sea from Arabia. Mizgitha, or Masjitha, the capital of Rostewan, M. Brosset thinks is a corruption of Mtzkhetha, the "holy city," the ancient capital of the Georgians. The country of Ramaz, Khataethi, he conjectures may be meant for Khatai; but of this M. Brosset ventures to speak but hesitatingly.

Such then are the details of this curious specimen of a literature of which few, if any, translations have hitherto appeared in the languages of the west. We cannot expect that the readers of the episode, which we have translated from M. Brosset (and which is seen to disadvantage through the cloudiness of a second version), will be able to deduce a correct opinion as to the merits of Georgian poetry, more especially as it is admitted by M. Brosset to be a paraphrase only. He has, however, given a few literal versions of some of the quatrains, and we shall conclude with rendering two of them into English.

A Lover.—"Love vanishes not under patience; it suffers without repining; it buries itself in deserts; and combined tempests cannot shake it. He is unworthy the name of lover, who can cherish one passion to-day and another to-morrow; who is indifferent to separation, who makes a parade of his sorrows, who groans like a coward, and complains of his mistress," &c.

Poetry.—"The poetry of the ancients, divine as it is, and bearing the impress of wisdom, is singularly adapted to exalt the hearer's mind to the Deity; and even yet, intelligent persons love to read it, for the longest narrative (or speech) seems short if expressed in beautiful verse."

The following passage is likewise given in the original style, literally, not paraphrastically:

"They proceeded (Awthandil and the Khatian brothers) for two days and two nights, without taking food, either day or night, and without halting for an instant in any spot, bedewing the plain with their tears. After a fatiguing day's march, they discovered towards night vast rocks; in these rocks was a cavern, in front of it a stream of water. Upon the banks of this stream was a *shab*, or some other tree, whose indistinct and inaccessible summit reached the height of the rock itself. Awthandil enters the cavern, crosses the stream and the rocks, and then leaping from his horse, ties it to the foot of the great tree, surveys them, and returns bathed in tears. The young man in the tiger's skin (Tariel) appears; and a young maiden (Asmath), in a dark robe, poured a flood of tears, accompanied with sighs; whilst Awthandil stood aghast at the sight," &c.

This was the first meeting of Awthandil with Tariel, who subsequently relates his story as we have given it.

* *Kaj*, signifies "blind."

CHINESE LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR NEUMANN IN REPLY TO MM. KURZ AND KLAPROTH.

To the Editor.

Sir: Upon my arrival from Canton, I have met with a pamphlet* respecting me, published about ten or twelve months ago at Paris, nearly the whole of which is printed in a recent number of the *Nouveau Journal Asiatique*, under the name of M. Klaproth. There are some assertions in the original pamphlet, respecting which the proper parties will inquire; it will then be seen whether I have really said that the Parisian sinologists print the works of old missionaries under their own names, and that M. Rémusat's Grammar, in particular, is a mere copy of a preceding work; and whether I caused any thing to be published under my own name, which in fact belonged to another.† Literary journals are adapted for literary questions only; calumnies and libels belong to courts of justice.

On his return from Russia, Baron Humboldt requested me to draw up a catalogue of his Armenian and Chinese books. There were, if I remember rightly, six or seven Chinese works, in the description of which, according to M. Klaproth, I have committed "most astonishing errors." The Parisian critics have been kind enough to correct my mistakes, and to give accurate translations ("*une traduction exacte*") of the Chinese passages which I had misunderstood. Let us see how this is.

In the first place, respecting the History of the Three Kingdoms; it appears I translated *Teih-yĭh-tsae-tse-shoo*,‡ "Premier livre des beaux esprits." No, says the critic; the proper sense is "*Livre du premier bel esprit.*" But where has he ever heard of such an odd classification, in the Chinese or any other literature, as the following: "*Premier bel esprit, second bel esprit*, &c.?" These reviewers, who talk so much about Chinese grammar, should remember that, in the language of the Hans, all words before the subject or the verb (which very frequently includes the subject) must be considered as adjectives, and that every noun may become an adjective. *Teih-yĭh-tsae-tse-shoo* is, translated word for word, *Primum, ingeniosum opus*, which is the same as *Premier livre des beaux esprits;* the first is a verbal translation, the other gives the true sense of the passage, for verbal translations are fit only for school-rooms. How could the History of the Three Kingdoms be the work of the first *bel esprit*, when, as the critic himself says, two or three persons had a share in its composition?

* *Uber Einige der neusten Leistungen in der Chinesischen Litteratur*, &c. von H. Kurz. Paris, 1830. A notice of this work appears in our Journal, vol. iii. N.S. p. 17.—Ed.

† Some weeks subsequent to my commencing the study of the Chinese language, I made an attempt to translate the works of the philosopher Mang-tsze. M. Julien has published a translation of this author, and I understood some passages of his writings in a different manner from him, which may very easily happen, since the Jesuit Noel, M. Julien, and the late principal of the Indo-Chinese College at Malacca, nay, even the Chinese commentators themselves, are often at variance. With the exception of a few lines, no part of my translation of Mang-tsze has been printed; but I took the liberty of remarking, in the prefatory notes to those few lines, that in some passages I could not agree with M. Julien. And it is now stated by Mr. Kurz, that M. J. himself communicated to me the true meaning of these passages. And does M. J. think that I am right? No; "I must have misunderstood him!" says Mr. K. This is hard reasoning, indeed. The fact is, M. Julien, having heard that "I had written against him," was obliging enough to invite me to discuss those passages which I had presumed to translate differently. Whether I was right or wrong, ἂ γέγραφα, γέγραφα, what was printed, was printed, and I could not appropriate to myself the learning of M. Julien. M. J., who is a gentleman and a scholar, I need scarcely say, is quite a stranger to this discussion.

‡ The Chinese scholar will find the original characters in the *N. J. A.* for May, pp. 377. *et. seq.*

In the next page, the critic says I am wrong in stating that the Chinese editor of the *San-kwŏ* considered it as a true history, for the following passage occurs in the beginning of his preface: "J'ai appris que, parmi les livres réunis des beaux esprits, il y en a six principaux, à savoir: Tchouang, le Sao, le Sse-ki de Ma, les vers harmoniques de Thou, le Choui hou, et le Si-siang Leurs difficultés ont été levées par les commentaires et les explications: sur ce point, les savans de l'empire sont d'accord. Mais nous croyons qu'il faut approfondir ce qui est à notre portée; c'est pourquoi j'ai pris l'Histoire des trois Royaumes; en la lisant, j'ai vu, par les événemens qui y sont rapportés, que Tchhing ne s'est pas abandonné à une imagination capricieuse, mais qu'il a composé son ouvrage selon l'exemple des anciens documens, des ouvrages classiques et historiques." I will not assert that, in this period, the first part has no connexion whatever with the last, or that no Chinese would dare to say that there are only six "*beaux esprits*," and that their works, in opposition to the History of the Three Kingdoms, were not "*à notre portée*;" I will not affirm that the German critic, who, in all other respects seems to be the same as the French, is at issue with the writer in the *Journal Asiatique*;* neither will I use any uncivil language nor employ any coarse jokes, by which the French periodical is so often disfigured; I will only say, I am indeed very sorry for the editors if they understand Chinese no better. The following is the proper sense of the Chinese characters in p. 381 of the *Journal:*

"Having finished† six of the works regarding polite literature, &c., and as the intelligent of this country acknowledge that preceding mistakes have been removed, learning their judgment, I have been induced to undertake the History of the Three Kingdoms; and upon reading it, I perceived that it contains truth. Ching wrote no fables, but composed a true historical work, with respect to both form and matter. As to the wonderful stories, it is to be observed that there is nothing more wonderful than the History of the Three Kingdoms (in itself)."

I do not think it necessary to give any explanation of my translation; the real Chinese scholar does not need it. I merely take the liberty to remark, that this period is formed according to the strictest principles of Chinese rhetoric: *yu chang*, at the commencement, is in intimate connexion with the posterior part, *yu-wei-che*, &c. 典經, *tëen-king*, is used as a *compositum*, and in connexion with any work or book, means "true," "faithful," or only "good." *Tëen-king-shoo*, or *king-shoo*, is merely "a good book," the same as *leŭh-shih*, or *shih-leŭh*, poetry (see Kang-he, under *leŭh*). The Chinese use commonly two, three, and even four characters, which have all a separate meanining, to express one idea; and this is the most difficult part of their language. They have dictionaries of these compound words or phrases, and I was so fortunate as to get a copy of one at Canton.

The Russian Archimandrite Hyacinth wrote a Chinese catechism, under the title of *Tëen shin hwuy ho*, and I translated this title by "*Abrégé de ce qu'il y a de plus memorable sur l'esprit du ciel.*" It would have been more proper to have translated the two last words by "dialogues," as the reviewer does; but by an untimely joke, he translates the whole phrase, "*Entretiens des Anges.*" An odd title for a catechism! And the Archimandrite, it is added, has only given an extract from a greater work, written by a former Catholic missionary. I am certainly at a loss to understand how a priest of the Greek church can

* He translates "*was am nacchsten liegt*" viz. "*ce qui nous regarde de plus près.*
† As editor.

acknowledge a Roman Catholic catechism for his own creed, or how he could call his work "Dialogues of the Angels!" I leave it to the learned Father Hyacinth to vindicate himself from the former accusation, and shall observe only, that the Mahometans, and probably also the followers of the Greek church, call "God," in Chinese, *Tëen shin*, "the spirit in heaven," or "the heavenly spirit:" even the Chinese themselves call the generating power *Tëen shin*. "The heavenly spirit," say they, "produces every thing;" and their materialism, which is the end of all their philosophy, induces them to say, "that the spirit of heaven reposeth in the sun, as the spirit of man reposeth in the eye" (see Kang-he, under the character 神). But, says the Parisian critic, the Catholic missionaries use the characters *Tëen shin* for "angel." It is certainly quite a new thing, that in translating from the Chinese, we should look to the Roman Catholic missionaries and not to the Chinese themselves.

Baron Humboldt brought also with him some numbers of the *Pekin Gazette*, and it was said, that they contained some edicts of the *Tribunal superieur d'Administration*, in Chinese *Le-poo*. M. Klaproth seems not to be one of those young men who learn foreign languages without having any idea of history, politics, and philosophy, who, not considering that words are only the signs, or images of things, think themselves already scholars when they know how to use their grammar and dictionary, and to give literal translations of what they never took pains to understand. M. Klaproth has showed himself, on the contrary, a man well acquainted with the history and geography of Asia, and it is to be wondered at, that he has been obliged to "wait my arrival in this country in order to learn why I translated *Le-poo* by 'the supreme court of administration.' "* The minister whose duty it is to appoint the different officers of government, is at the head of the administration of the internal affairs of this country. In China it is a whole board, or a body of ministers. This explanation is so obvious to every one who knows any thing about government, that many have given the same explanation long before me: *ex. gr.*, Van Braam, in his account of the Dutch embassy to China (i. p. 196, English translation, London 1798), "*Ly-pou*, or administration of the regency of state."

I gave, if I remember rightly, in the above quoted description of the Chinese books, a general characteristic of the *Pekin Gazette*, and said that it is more like a law or police report than what we are accustomed, in Europe, to call a newspaper. I gave such a report of a "former" paper, translated by a French missionary. This word "former" very much displeased the nice moral feeling of the reviewer; "you would, by this word," says he, "insinuate that you have translated this anecdote from the Chinese," &c. &c.; but unfortunately for this sagacious and charitable person, and for his unspotted character, I stated to his Excellency, that I had taken a law anecdote from a former paper, translated by a missionary, to give the public at large an idea of the contents of the *Pekin Gazette*, that it may be printed in a common newspaper, but that it would not be in its place in the *N. J. A.*

I think it is now needless to say a word about such blunders, as to take the character 大 great for 天, heaven or the mistakes in the orthography of the Chinese characters; the whole, as the editor of the newspaper was kind enough to state himself, was printed during my absence, and not having my manuscript, I do not really know if these are my mistakes or the printer's.

* This is a specimen of the polite language and fine Attic jokes of the *N. J. A.*

I know only that a *good* part of the Chinese sounds cannot be at all written with the European letters. As for the criticisms about the translation of a Chinese drama, by Mr. Davis, we may let it drop now. I shall never forget the kindness and friendship with which Dr. Morrison and Mr. Davis honoured me at Canton, and I shall always feel obliged to these learned gentlemen. I am sure that the great services they have done to the Chinese literature in Europe will be remembered when the criticisms will long be forgotten. The reviewer has full permission, on my part, to say, in his elegant manner, *quot correctiones tot corruptiones.*

Supposing now, for a moment, I had really committed all the mistakes which, as the reader is now well aware, the reviewer's ignorance (to use the proper expression) charges me with, would there have been any reason to make such an outcry, and this at the moment I left Europe? Who dares say, that he commits not many faults in translating from the Chinese? M. Rémusat showed himself really a Chinese scholar, by translations of works, which have never been attempted before by Europeans; but even M. Rémusat, such is the difficulty of the Chinese written idiom, may sometimes mistake the sense and the grammar of a comparatively easy passage. I looked just now in the April number of the *N. J. A.*, where M. Rémusat translates the first Buddhistic prayer, as follows:

"*Namo* (adoration) *aux trois* (êtres) *précieux, tous spirituels, remplissant de toutes parts le monde de la loi, passés, présens et à venir, Seng-Fo-Fa!*"

But the proper sense of the Chinese characters, as printed in the *N. J. A.*, p. 269, is as follows:

"Adoration to the utmost vacuum, surrounding the world of religion in past, present, and future times (surrounding) the three excellencies, Fo-Fa-Sang (Buddha, religion, and priesthood)."

It would be only an idle parade of learning if I were to explain the reason for translating it thus. There is perhaps no man living who has a better knowledge of Buddhism than M. R., and he knew long before me that the two great principles of this religion are,

1st, That five or seven Buddhas existed before Shakia, and consequently also five or seven different religions;

2d, That, at the end of time, the unlucky and annoying state of existence will fade away in the vacuum, and all will be again as it has been before the beginning of time.

How could, therefore, Shakia and his religion always have been, and always remain?

And then we may also add, that the subject of a phrase can never come after its verb, and *peen san paou* can never be translated, *the san paou surround*, but *the san pao are surrounded.* These three excellencies are read by the Chinese in their natural order, Fo-Fa-Sang—Buddha, religion, and priesthood—as in the other Buddhistic countries, and there are even in Khanghi some passages where they are numbered in this order. (Kanghi, under 皈.) What is said of the vacuum in this prayer is a standing phrase of Buddhism, and at the end of the *Sha mun jih yung*, or Shamun's Breviary, there is a long explanation of this phrase: 際三，来未在現　過，邊二有空，*The vacuum has two frontiers, and the past, the present, and the future are its three points of meeting*, which explanation ends with the common nonsensical metaphysics of Buddhism, that the vacuum is *like something, which is and is not*, 有非而有似. *Sha-mun-jih-yung*, p. 24.

In the second prayer, M. Rémusat translates 禮信 by "*foi et honneur ;*" but the proper sense of these words is, " sincerely I worship, or say prayer." *Le* occurs nearly in every page of the Shamun's Breviary in this sense, *Le Fo këë chow* (礼佛); *Le tă* (塔) *këë chow ;* a prayer to worship Buddha; a prayer to worship the turret where the relics of the saints are preserved, &c. 切一 is never "*à la fois,*" but "*tout*" "*en entier ;*" the three excellencies do not govern any thing else, and *in the same time* (à la fois), also the world, but only "*the whole world,* and nothing but the world."

The celebrated president of the Asiatic Society at Paris looks only, as it is well known, for the progress of learning in general, and of Oriental literature in particular; and he will certainly pardon one of his former disciples the liberty he has now taken. I should be most happy, if the highly respected Professor should think it worth his while to pursue my translations from the Chinese, which will soon be in the hands of the public, and to correct all the mistakes which his superior knowledge and long experience will easily discover.

London, June 1831. CH. FR. NEUMANN, PROF.

" *Lae,* in the phrase means *the present, we lai,* the not present, the future; this is also the case in *jo lae,* the present, the reigning Buddha of this Kalpa, *Shakia alone,* and not any other; their time is passed, and they are already in the vacuum. The common explanation of *jo lae,* in the Buddhistic vocabularies, is — 之號十佛, one of ten names of the (reigning) Buddha; *jo lae* can therefore not be translated by "*les Buddhas* avenus."—*N. J. A.*, p. 267.

ROYAL FAMILY OF BALI.

" About twelve years ago, the uncle of the present king was upon the throne of Baliling. His reign, however, was unpopular, and he was murdered in an insurrection at Djambarana. He was succeeded by his son, Dewa Pahang, who quarrelled with his uncle, the Rajah of Karang Assam, and sent a message to him, saying, that if he could catch him he would drink his blood, and that his sister also would anoint her hair with the same. When the Rajah of Darang Assam, *Gusti Moorah Lanang,* heard of this, he sent word back, that if he could take Dewa Panang, he would cut off his head and chop him to pieces, adding, that he would build a temple of men's bones, and cover it with human hides. Thus they went to war, and the Baliling people prevailed, driving Lanang from his country, and mastering nearly the whole of Karan Assam, till Dewa Pahang was guilty of a heinous crime; his people deserted him, and he was adjudged by the Rajah of Kalongkong to be given into the hands of his uncle, to be dealt with as he deserved. This afforded Lanang an opportunity of gratifying his revenge, and having got his nephew into his power, he cut off Dewa Pahang's head, and chopped him in pieces, sending parts of his body to the various Rajahs in proof of what he had done.

After this he said to his people, " the remaining part of this vow must now be performed, *viz.* to build a temple with men's bones, and to cover it with human hides ; in order to which (said he) let us go to Baliling to get them." Here it was that he made the celebrated human sacrifice. He offered on the altar of his god fifteen persons, according to some, and fifteen *kelams* (or half-dozens) according to others, principally young children, whom he had decoyed or stolen away, and, roasting them whole, he and his followers ate them in their sacred place, in order to propitiate their gods, and regain possession of his country."*

* Mr. Medhurst's Missionary Journal.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS

As almost every periodical work has noticed the alarming encroachment of the cholera morbus in Europe, it might, perhaps, be imputed to us as a sort of affectation, or an insensibility to the common danger, if we omitted to notice this most interesting topic. Our notice will, however, be brief.

We have observed with sincere regret the vast mass of useless, and therefore mischievous matter, which has recently been accumulated upon this subject in popular publications, the consequence of which must be to excite and terrify the public mind, and thereby facilitate the inroads of the disorder, should it unhappily reach these shores. Not one in twenty of the writers we refer to seem to have any notion of the disorder of which they treat, other than they have imbibed from the ordinary sources of medical information, from observations made upon doubtful cases of supposed cholera, or from some conjecture or hearsay. Rarely are any allusions made to the copious and able reports of the Medical boards in India upon the subject, whence the only genuine and practical information is to be obtained upon the subject.

It is not, therefore, owing to any insensibility to the importance of this subject,—a more important one can seldom come under a nation's consideration,—that we abstain from adding our contributions to the heap of speculations and conjectures as to the causes and remedies of this disease, but from a thorough conviction that we do the public a service by our abstinence. The Government and the profession (the higher departments) are sufficiently upon the alert, and the nation may rest satisfied that no measure will be omitted that is necessary to protect us (under Providence) from the visitation of this dreadful scourge. To keep up a perpetual alarm and irritation upon the subject is, therefore, highly to be deprecated.

Ever since the appearance of the disorder on the confines of Europe we have watched its progress, and communicated to our readers, from time to time, such facts as were well-authenticated respecting its advance, and the characters it developed to scientific observers. It would be most salutary if other publications would exercise similar forbearance, and rather decline than court discussion upon a matter which is scarcely a fit topic for popular publications.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The eighth anniversary meeting of the Society was held on the 7th June, and was very numerously attended.

Among the members present were the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Munster, the Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, the Rt. Hon. R. J. Wilmot Horton, Sir A. Johnston, Sir W. Ouseley, Lt. Gen. Macaulay, &c. &c.; and of the foreign members, Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Syeed Khan (agent to H. R. H. Abbas Mirza), the Abbé Dubois, &c. &c.

The Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, took the chair.

Raja Ram Mohun Roy, and Syeed Khan, were respectively introduced to the chairman, and admitted members of the Society.

The Report of the Council on the Society's proceedings during the past year was then read by the acting secretary. It is as follows.

"The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, in laying before the meeting their annual report, have the gratifying duty of announcing that his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to declare himself the patron of this Society. They have likewise the honour to state, that his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg has consented to become one of the vice-patrons.

"Soon after the last anniversary meeting, the Society had to lament the loss of its first patron, whose gracious favour in granting to them a charter of royal incorporation, must attach to his memory their most grateful and affectionate remembrance.

"The past year has deprived the Society of several distinguished members, and among them of four, whose names the Council could not pass over in silence without doing injustice to their own feelings and to those of a Society well qualified to appreciate their labours.

"Dr. Buchanan Hamilton was well known as the author of Travels in the Southern Peninsula of India, of an Account of Nipal, and other valuable works; but this Society enjoys the peculiar advantage of having free access to his valuable MS. records, statistical, historical, and geographical, collected under the orders of the Supreme Government in the north-eastern provinces of that part of our Indian empire. These important documents the liberality of the Honourable Court of Directors has permitted to be placed on our shelves for the facility of reference.

"Colonel Macdonald Kinneir's Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire is too well known to require any eulogium from your Council, and Mr. Hope's *Anastasius*, as descriptive of eastern manners, cannot fail to be appreciated by those interested in such subjects.

"Major General Alexander Walker will be remembered by the friends of humanity in India and Europe, as a man who benevolently exerted himself to obtain the abolition of infanticide in Kutch. It does not detract from General Walker's merits that his endeavours have not been attended with all that success they so eminently deserved.

"The number of members at present constituting the Society is 549, being eleven less than in the last year; namely,

Original resident members	214
Do. non-resident do.	40
Elected resident do.	161

Elected non-resident members	29
Honorary do.	5
Foreign do.	91
Corresponding do.	9
Total	549

"It is with peculiar pleasure that the Council are enabled to state, that the Madras Auxiliary Society have entered upon an examination of the extensive collection of literary materials relating to the history and antiquities of the south of India, formed at great labour and expense by the late Colonel Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras engineers. In the successive surveys on which that distinguished officer was employed, from the year 1796, in every part of the Madras territories, besides preparing the valuable geographical materials, which have been incorporated in the maps since published by authority, he accumulated, by unceasing diligence and research, a vast collection of statistical and historical records, original works, local tracts, coins, antiquities, and, what is most valuable in an historical point of view, upwards of 8,000 inscriptions in a variety of languages and characters.

"Little had been done during the life-time of Colonel Mackenzie towards arranging or translating this vast accumulation of materials. The collection had, however, been occasionally consulted by individuals who were seeking information on points of general or local history, and was always found amply to repay the industry bestowed in the research. Shortly after the collection came into the possession of the Bengal government, it was arranged and classed by Mr. H. H. Wilson, the learned secretary of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta; and a catalogue was published by that distinguished scholar, in 2 vols. 8vo., which, while it exhibits the varied character of the collection itself, is a signal specimen of industry, talent, and perseverance, successfully applied to the examination of materials in fourteen languages and sixteen characters, with nearly all of which Mr. Wilson had no previous knowledge, except as they were connected with the Sanscrit.

"Thus arranged, that part of the collection relating to the history of southern India was, at the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, transmitted to Madras, where alone the documents could be verified, and where especially it was hoped that the inscriptions might be rendered available to the extension of our historical knowledge. It is to this object that the Madras Auxiliary of this Society have now directed their attention, assisted by Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah, a learned brahmin, who had been for many years in the employ of Colonel Mackenzie, and had aided in the collection of the documents now to be examined. The feeling which impelled this zealous native to tender his valuable aid to the Auxiliary Society he thus expressed: "although since the demise of my valuable master, I am much altered, and my constitution much broken up, and I cannot, as before, engage in any arduous undertaking, still it grieves me to see the laborious and valuable investigations of my late worthy master, in which my own exertions were engaged for a period of thirty years, are not being brought to a successful conclusion; and though I have for some years remained in retirement, I have been constantly looking for some opportunity to bring these my sentiments to public notice.'

"Under these circumstances, the Madras Auxiliary of this Society have obtained the permission of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, for the transfer of the collection to their Asiatic department. They have

placed an establishment of four learned brahmins and five copyists under the direction of Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah, and have commenced an examination of the collection of inscriptions and of the papers illustrative of the literature of the Jains, a sect upon whose religion and philosophy considerable light has been thrown by the researches of Colonel Mackenzie. The Council cannot but cordially congratulate the Society on the prospect thus opened of an early communication to the world of some of the most valuable portions of the Mackenzie collection. The Society have enrolled Cavelly Vencata Lutchmiah among their corresponding members.

"The Ceylon Literary Society having lately resumed their meetings, which had been for a considerable time suspended, the Council cannot but anticipate the acquisition of much valuable information from the extensive field open to their researches, and they contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the accession of talent and learning, which will direct and assist its labours, since the appointment of governor of that island has been conferred on the Right Honourable R. T. Wilmot Horton, and that of Chief Justice on Mr. Serjeant Rough.

"The Council now proceed to the discharge of an agreeable part of their duty, that of enumerating the principal donations received since the last annual meeting.

"The Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company continue their munificent annual donation of one hundred guineas. Sir George Staunton, who never allows a year to pass without establishing fresh claims to your gratitude, has presented the *Histoire de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, in 46 quarto volumes. Lord Viscount Kingsborough has honoured the Society with the presentation of one of the few fine paper copies of his splendid and costly works on the antiquities of Mexico. Sir Alexander Johnston, who has already so largely contributed to your library and museum, has recently presented a valuable collection of MSS. obtained in Siam, Laos, Cambodia, &c., by the Rev. Mr. Gutslaff. Mr. Fullerton, the late governor of Penang, has presented a collection of curiosities to your museum. The College of Fort William has sent to your library a number of the useful publications which it has had printed for the promotion of oriental literature; and a donation of classical, Sanscrit, and other works edited by the Calcutta Education Society has been transmitted by that learned body. Colonel Monteith has presented to your library several Persia works relating to the history of the Kajar dynasty, now reigning in Persian, one of which, it is hoped, will soon be given to the public in English. Major Gen. Davy has given the autobiography of Timur, in Persian, of which an English translation by Major Stewart has been published by the Oriental Translation Commmittee. Several other desirable additions have been made to your library and museum, by Lieut. General Colin Macaulay, Colonel Tod, Abraham Welland, and Charles Elliott, Esquires.

"The Council have the honour of laying before this meeting the 1st Part of the 3d volume of the Society's *Transactions*, which, it is hoped, will be found not devoid of interest, although, for the first time, and owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Colebrooke, which the Council deeply deplore, their *Transactions* are not, on this occasion, enriched with any dissertation from the learned and philosophic pen of their revered director.

"The chairman of the Committee of Correspondence will present to you a report of that committee's proceedings, and the auditors will submit a statement of the Society's finances during the past year."

It was moved by Colonel Bowler, seconded by Thomas Alcock, Esq., and carried unanimously,

That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Council for their report, and that it be adopted and printed.

The Report of the auditors upon the state of the Society's finances up to the end of 1830 was delivered by A. Macklew, Esq. From this statement it appeared that

The total receipts of 1830 were		£1,282	6 8
The total disbursements for 1830		1,287	3 11
Balance due to the treasurer, 31st Dec. 1830		£4	17 3
The assets of the Society on the 31st Dec. 1830, comprising stock in the funds, loan to Dr. Noehden's Bust Committee, by arrears of subscription, and the value of the libraries, museum, and furniture, and exclusive of the balance due to the treasurer, amounted to		£4,278	11 6
The estimated receipts for 1831 are,			
Certain	£1,040 15 8		
Contingent	813 9 0		
		1,854	4 8
The estimated disbursements for 1831 are,			
Ordinary	£595 5 0		
Contingent	650 0 0		
		1,245	5 0

The state of the treasurer's accounts for the first quarter of the present year (not audited) is as follows :

Receipts	£656	7 10
Disbursements	293	16 3
Balance in the treasurer's hands, 31st March 1831	£362	11 7

The Report was signed by Colonel Lushington, John Hodgson, Esq., and A. Macklew, Esq.

It moved by Colonel Doyle, seconded by A. J. Valpy, Esq., and carried unanimously,

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the auditors for their report, and that it be adopted and printed.

Sir Alexander Johnston, chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, read the Report of that Committee's operations since the last anniversary.

In this Report the Committee state that their researches have been directed to the following subjects; namely,

1. The history of the intercourse that has been carried on between Europe and the East-Indies through the Red Sea, from the earliest period to the present time, and the information possessed upon this point by Professors Heeren and Bohlen, in Germany; M. de la Borde, in France; and Mr. Coffin, in Abyssinia.

2. The history of the Jews who are settled at Cochin and in other parts of India; to a set of inquiries drawn up for them upon this subject by the Rev. H. H. Milman, author of the History of the Jews, and to lithographic copies of the ancient inscriptions that were collected by Lord Prudhoe in the country between Mount Sinai and the Red Sea; also to the nature of the intercourse that subsisted between the Jews of Abyssinia and those of Cochin, it being supposed by some persons that part of the Jews at Cochin are descended from Jews who originally came from Adulis, in Abyssinia, at the time when a very extensive trade was carried on between that port and Cochin, and the ancient port of Hipporus, now called Condramalle, in the island of Ceylon.

3. The history of the Catholic descendants of the Portuguese and French who are settled in different countries in India. In this inquiry the Committee have received much assistance from the Abbé Dubois, who was so long in India, and who is now the Director General of all the Catholic missions in India which are supported by the French nation.

4. The geology of India. The Committee have received an interesting letter on this subject, addressed by M. Jacquemont to Sir A. Johnston, dated at Ladakh, 18th September 1830, giving a short account of the observations he had made upon the geology of the Himalaya Mountains and the other parts of India through which he had travelled. They have also been informed by Lord Wm. Bentinck, that his Lordship will, as they requested him, distribute to the different surveyors' departments in British India, copies of the instructions which they have sent to his Lordship and to the Hon. Sir C. Colville, Governor of the Isle of France, to enable them to collect such information as may be necessary for forming geological maps of the territories under their respective authority.

5. The botany of India. The Committee have received from Dr. Wallich a most valuable paper upon this subject, in which he illustrates the practical advantage that may be derived from an attentive observation of the vegetable productions of India.

6. The languages of India. As a very accurate knowledge has already been obtained by some of the most distinguished Oriental scholars of many, if not of the whole, of the languages that prevail in India, the Committee have devoted their attention more particularly to the languages of Thibet, Burmah, Laos, Siam, Pegu, and Cambodia, and those of the islands which extend from Borneo, east, to Madagascar, west. On the language of Thibet the Committee hope to derive much information from the labours of M. Csoma de Korosi. On those of Burmah, Laos, Pegu, Siam, and Cambodia, the Committee have received from Sir A. Johnston a very interesting paper, drawn up by the missionary Gutslaff, who is at present making a tour through Cochin China and the adjacent countries. In the languages of the islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans the Committee continue to receive from Sir C. Colville, and to forward to Baron W. Humboldt, at Berlin, various important documents.

7. The laws of inheritance, as they prevail under various modifications in different parts of India.

8. The history of the Lake Mœris in Egypt, as connected with the history of the five great lakes or tanks in the southern and eastern parts of Ceylon, the traditions relating to which have induced some persons to suppose that they were constructed upon principles of irrigation derived from Egypt during the commercial intercourse which subsisted in ancient times between Abyssinia and the island of Ceylon.

9. The ancient state of agriculture in the northern and eastern parts of Ceylon; the commercial intercourse which subsisted in ancient times between that island and various ports in Persia, Arabia, and Africa, when the town of Mantotte was the great emporium of all the trade that was carried on by sea between the western and eastern portions of the globe; the antiquities of the island as illustrating the laws, religion, manners, and customs of the people, and as connected with the history, laws, and religion of the inhabitants of Siam; the botany of the island as affecting many of the moral and political changes which have taken place in the situation of the several castes of people in the country; and the zoology, particularly that portion of it which relates

to the various species of elephants that are found in different parts of the island.

After reading this report, Sir Alexander proceeded to explain the motives which had led the Committee to the prosecution of these several objects, and the means which they had employed to investigate them successfully.

In doing this he observed, that he wished to shew, that although some of the inquiries were referable to India in general, and some to Ceylon in particular, yet that the whole were carried on with a view to the public benefit, and to purposes of practical utility.

In investigating the history of the intercourse carried on in ancient times between Europe and Asia by the way of the Red Sea, it became of importance to collect all the information possible respecting Balbec, Palmyra, and other renowned cities on the route, and which, it clearly appeared, rose and declined, in prosperity, according as each was the emporium of traffic, or the contrary. Upon this subject, as already stated in the Report, Sir Alexander expressed the obligations the Committee were under for the valuable information supplied to them, by Professors Heeren and Bohlen, and likewise to M. de la Borde, who has recently explored the whole of the ancient ruins of the city of Petra, in Arabia Petræa; also to Lord Mount Norris and Mr. Coffin, whose personal knowledge of the countries of Abyssinia, Arabia, &c. &c. enabled them to assist very materially in the inquiry. Sir Alexander also alluded to the work of Indicopleustes upon this subject, and said that he could not avoid remarking on the value which a translation of this work would have, when he saw, sitting among them on that occasion, a gentleman, than whom no man living was better qualified for such a task, if he could be prevailed upon to undertake it; an opinion which, he was sure, would be joined in by all who knew the admirable edition of the Travels of Marco Polo which had been given to the public by Mr. Marsden.

On the question of European colonization in India, Sir Alexander remarked, that it was incumbent on us to investigate the history and present state of the settlements which had been made in India at different times by various European Catholic nations. Such inquiries would exhibit the causes of their failure and decay, and from thence we might learn what parts of their systems it might be well to adopt, and what it might be prudent to shun; in seeking for such information as this, the aid of such a man as the Abbé Dubois became invaluable. An experience of above thirty years passed in the most intimate society of the natives gave him such an insight into their peculiar manners, habits, and prejudices, as rarely fell to the lot of Europeans, and rendered him, above all others, capable of pointing out the things necessary to be attended to, in forming any scheme for the settlement of strangers in the country. The natural products of the country became likewise, in reference to this question, objects of great interest, and a better acquaintance with them indispensable. If European science and industry are to be introduced into India, it is highly necessary that we should know what are the plants and minerals which it possesses, likely to be capable of furnishing employment to the skill and capital to be devoted to the improvement of its natural resources. In this department, Dr. Wallich has furnished a most valuable paper on the botanical productions of India, and M. Jacquemont was now engaged in exploring that stupendous chain of mountains termed the Ghauts, which runs through the peninsula of India from north to south. The geological instructions mentioned in the report, which had been sent to Sir C. Colville and Lord W. Bentinck, were likely to be of considerable utility in the prosecution

of this branch of the committee's inquiries. The former gentleman in particular would cause an examination to be entered into of the singular coral formations of reefs and islands so numerous in the Indian seas, and especially near the Mauritius and the Seychelles archipelago.

On the important point of constructing a code of laws for the natives of our Indian empire, which should be clear and comprehensive, and freed from all those technicalities which encumber those at present in use, not only in India but in England and almost every country in Europe, Sir Alexander stated that the committee had principally had reference to the laws of inheritance and descent prevailing in India, endeavouring to ascertain the different modifications and variations existing in separate provinces, in which inquiry they had been most ably seconded by Mr. Baber, of whose evidence before the House of Lords, Sir Alexander spoke in terms of high commendation. Sir Alexander next alluded, under this head, to the services of Mr. R. Clarke, who had devoted his attention to bringing forward the arrears of Indian appeal cases before the Privy Council.

Sir Alexander next proceeded to advert more particularly to the island of Ceylon, where the first subject of inquiry was the system of irrigation, which it appeared had been pursued in former times by means of immense artificial lakes or tanks, extending sixteen or eighteen miles in circumference. A great similarity appeared to exist between these tanks and the lake Mœris in Egypt, and between the system of irrigation above alluded to and that in use in the Fayoum. The committee expect to receive much information on this point from Dr. Christie, who has recently proceeded to Egypt on his way to India.

In alluding to the ancient history of Ceylon, and the question of its early connexion with Siam, Sir Alexander had the melancholy duty of announcing the loss the Society had sustained only on the previous day in the death of Mr. Fullerton, the late governor of Penang, who, although not a member of the Society, had done so much to forward its interests within the limits of his government.

Sir Alexander proceeded, in conclusion, to mention some of those individuals who either are or have been engaged in promoting the same objects which the Royal Asiatic Society has in view. Among them he made particular allusion to the late Count de Boigne; to the Abbé Dubois; and M. Jacquemont; the President of the Board of Control; and the Right Hon. R. Wilmot Horton, the newly appointed governor of Ceylon; he glanced at the astonishing career and comprehensive schemes of improvement set on foot by Mehemet Ali, the pacha of Egypt, and finished by a sketch of the history and works of the illustrious Hindu then present, on whose splendid talents, and philanthropic devotion of them to the service of his countrymen, Sir Alexander passed a warm eulogium, which was responded to by the applause of all present.

Sir William Ouseley moved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Alexander Johnston for his report, to which was added, on the suggestion of the president, a request that he would reduce it to writing for the purpose of its being printed; and being seconded by R. T. J. Glyn, Esq., it was carried unanimously,

It was moved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, seconded by Charles Elliott, Esq., and carried unanimously,

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, for his attention to the interests of the Society during the past year."

The Right Hon. President, in returning thanks, observed that the reports of the Council and Committee of Correspondence generally conveyed all the information respecting the Society's affairs, and left him nothing to say but to acknowledge the honour they had done him; on this occasion, however, he wished to draw attention to one report which they had heard read and which was not quite so satisfactory as the others, he alluded to the auditor's report. He could not for a moment suppose that a diminution of interest was felt in the Society when he saw such a numerous assemblage of its members around him; and there was one item of the last year's receipts from which he should infer that the public in general took more interest than usual in the proceedings of the Society; namely, the increased amount of the sum received for the sale of its *Transactions;* yet he could not but regret that while the Society's affairs were conducted upon a scale of economy which left nothing to reduce, and which might be enlarged with very great benefit, the auditors had found it necessary to report that there would probably be a deficiency in the Society's receipts at the end of the present year. Under these circumstances, the president said, he felt it his duty to urge strongly upon the members the propriety of inducing their friends to join and support the Society, and when the general interest which was now taken in Indian affairs was considered, very little difficulty could be anticipated in accomplishing this desirable object. The first person who might be considered to have inspired the public with a taste for the literature of the east in general, was Sir W. Jones, and it was a gratifying fact that the first paper in the present portion of the Society's *Transactions* was a selection from the letters of that illustrious scholar to S. Davis, Esq. Without placing them on an equality with those which had been previously published, the president continued, he certainly thought them of no slight interest, and that they would be well received by the members of the Society. The other persons who had contributed mainly to the awakening of this spirit of inquiry he thought were the late Bishop Heber and Sir Thomas Munro. The appointment of Mr. Wilmot Horton to the government of Ceylon was, he said, a subject of congratulation, since no man was better qualified for communicating to the east the knowledge and experience of Europe. It was gratifying likewise to see natives of the east acquiring that knowledge which this country could so plentifully bestow, and which it was of such mutual importance should be imparted to them. The president concluded by again thanking the meeting for the honour they had conferred upon him.

The thanks of the meeting were moved to Mr. Colebrooke, the director, with an expression of regret at the continuance of his indisposition, by Dr. Wilkins, seconded by J. Alexander, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Thanks to the vice-president were moved by G. C. Haughton, Esq., seconded by S. Skinner, Esq., and carried unananimously.

They were acknowledged for himself and the other vice-presidents, by the Earl of Munster.

Thanks to the treasurer were moved by T. H. Baber, Esq., seconded by C. E. Pigou, Esq., and voted unanimously.

Mr. Alexander, in returning thanks, observed that it would give him real pleasure to be enabled to present the Society with a more favourable balance-sheet at its next anniversary, but remarked that this mainly depended on the members themselves. He begged leave to recommend them to use their influence among their connexions, and to endeavour to promote the sale of the Society's *Transactions.*

The thanks of the Society were then voted unanimously to the secretary,

on the motion of Colonel Tod, seconded by Dr. Ainslie, and to the librarian, on the motion of G. C. Haughton, Esq., seconded by J. Ruddell Tod, Esq.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the council and officers for the ensuing year.

On the termination of the ballot, the scrutineers, Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq., and John Penford Thomas, Esq., reported the result, as follows.

To be withdrawn from the Council:

The Right Hon. Earl Amherst; Lord Viscount Melville; and Lord Bexley; the Hon. M. Elphinstone; Colonel C. Doyle; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; Capt. Grindlay; and H. St. G. Tucker, Esq.

Elected in the place of the preceding:

His Grace the Duke of Somerset; Lord Viscount Kingsborough; Sir John Malcolm; C. Elliott, Esq.; J. Hodgson, Esq.; R. Jenkins, Esq.; A. Macklew, Esq.; and Colonel T. P. Thompson.

The officers were re-elected:

Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, president.

H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., director.

Right Hon. Earl of Munster; Right Hon. Sir G. Ouseley, Bart.; Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.; Sir A. Johnston, Knt.; vice-presidents.

J. Alexander, Esq.; treasurer.

Colonel Broughton, secretary.

Colonel Tod, librarian.

Mr. Penford Thomas moved the thanks of the meeting to the chairman for his excellent conduct in the chair, which, being seconded by Sir A. Johnston, was carried unanimously.

The oriental visitors remained a considerable time after the meeting, engaged in conversation with many of the members.

A general meeting of the Society was held on the 18th June: the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., president, in the chair.

The minutes of the anniversary meeting were read and confirmed.

A variety of donations were presented by Sir A. Johnston; Mr. Knox; Lieut. Col. W. R. Gilbert; Syeed Khan; Lieut. Gen. C. Macaulay; Major Gen. Hardwicke; R. Clarke, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. Shore; Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, &c. &c. &c.

Thanks were returned to the several donors.

William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., late president of the select committee, Canton, was introduced and admitted a resident member.

A translation, by Mr. Knox, of the ceremonial used at the ordination of a Burmese priest, was read, and thanks returned to him for its communication.

It was announced from the chair, that the annual dinner of the members of the Society would take place at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, on Saturday, the 2d July, at six o'clock precisely, and that his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex had been pleased to signify his intention of taking the chair on the occasion. An alteration, however, has since been made at the suggestion of his Royal Highness, who has appointed Saturday the *sixteenth* of July, at the same place and hour, for the dinner.

Tickets, price one pound each, may be obtained up to the 14th, either at the bar of the Thatched House, or at the Society's House, in Grafton Street.

The next general meeting is on Saturday the 2d of July at two o'clock.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of the physical class of this Society, held on the 15th January; Sir Edward Ryan, president, in the chair:—

1. A letter was read from Mr. G. Swinton, accompanying a parcel of mineral specimens from Ava, received through Major Burney, the resident at the Burmese court, from Mr. C. Lane. The minerals comprised the following metalic ores: 1. iron, magnetic, glance, pyrites, red and grey hæmatites; 2. lead, the crystallized carbonate; 3. antimony, the grey sulphuret in grains 4. realgar, or sulphuret of arsenic; and 5. manganese, the black oxyde. Of earthy minerals the following: crystallized sulphate and carbonate of lime, gneiss, granite, &c., and fossil wood, silicified. Also, a bag of spinel rubies, or octohedric corundum.

But the principal object of interest was a button of metal, supposed to be *platina*. A paper was read by the secretary on its analysis, which proved, beyond a doubt, the existence of the first five of the following ingredients, and rendered the presence of the remainder probable:—

Platina	25
Gold	5
Iridium, Osmium	40
Iron	10
Lead, Arsenic	20
Rhodium?	0
	100

The proportions given were, of course, only approximations, as the composition was most complicated, and the quantity devoted to analysis only ten grains: the specific gravity of the bead was 17·2. There could be no doubt, therefore, as to its being an ore of platina, and Mr. Lane has the credit of discovering the existence of this precious metal among the gold dust of the Ava mines.

2. A report on the progress of the boring experiment was communicated by Mr. Ross.

Since the last meeting, a further depth of thirty-seven feet has been attained, making a total of 146 feet from the surface, which is deeper than has ever before been reached in operations of the kind in India. The borer is now in yellow sand under the clays. Unfortunately, the augur has been broken, and some delay may occur before an apparatus can be constructed to lift or push it aside. The funds put at the disposal of the committee for this object have been expended, but it was hoped that the experiment would not be permitted to rest at this stage, or indeed at all, until final success crown it, or insurmountable difficulties put a period to the exertions of the gentlemen in charge of the operations.

3. A paper was read by the Rev. R. Everest, on the series of fossil shells sent down from the Himalayan mountains by Dr. Gerard.

Mr. Everest had been able to determine by comparison with the English collections of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Calder, and by reference to the standard works procurable here, the following genera: of bivalve shells—1. producta; 2. terebratula; 3. pecten; 4. modiola; and 5. arca. Of chambered univales —1. ammonites; 2. orthoceratites; and 3. belemnites. Also testudinous remains of one kind. Four genera remain undetermined.

The interesting conclusion, to which the investigation has led, was this: that "there exists in the Himalaya range strata analogous to the early secondary and transition formations of Europe."

Mr. Everest, however, could not fail to notice, that hitherto no remains of the two vast marine lizards—the icthyosaurus and plesiosaurus—the bones of which every where else mark the presence of lias, have been met with by Indian geologists; neither any of the vegetable remains of the same formation which are both numerous and interesting.

The thanks of the Society were voted for Mr. Everest's paper, and upon,

resting fact of a poor girl being murdered by a Soodgha Sidh, for the purpose of extracting these sinews, was described, as also some traditions regarding the caste.

An interesting paper from Lieut. Burnes was read, describing the present site and state of the celebrated temple of Somnath, destroyed by Mahomed of Ghizni; it is now deserted and little heeded either by Hindoo or Mahomedan. The traditions of the place agree with the accounts of history, some traces of which were related.

A communication of Capt. Twemlow, who seems to be indefatigable in his researches, was received, containing very valuable suggestions on the necessity of irrigating, by means of canals. He has discovered that the native governments carried on the canal irrigation to a great extent, and husbanded the annual rains in a remarkable manner, by means of vast reservoirs of water. Capt. Twemlow affirms that the Deccan was once a populous and fertile country. Some curious details regarding the old city, Boodavuttie, were given, which, it is hoped, Capt. Twemlow will embody in a paper for the benefit of the public.—*Bombay Cour.*

The Institute of France.—The annual meeting of the four classes of the Institute took place on the 30th April; president, M. Letrière of the Academy of the Fine Arts.

The Baron de Sacy reported the result of the *concours* of 1830, for the prize founded by Volney. The question was to perfect, by means of the learned dialects of Hindustan, whose alphabets are derived from the Devanagari, a system of transcription so regular and methodical, that a text, written according thereto, may always be re-transcribed, with exactitude, in the original characters. The prize was awarded to M. Eugène Bournouf.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society delineated; being Descriptions and Figures in illustration of the Natural History of the Living Animals in the Society's Collection. Published under the superintendence of the Secretary and Vice-Secretary of the Society. London, 1831. Two Vols. 8vo. Tilt.

To promote the taste for zoological pursuits, which the Zoological Society may claim the merit of having produced in this country, and to gratify the desire for correct zoological information growing up in the public mind, in consequence of that taste, are the objects for which this accurate, elegant, and beautifully illustrated delineation of the subjects contained in the Society's gardens and menagerie has been published. The first volume is appropriated to the quadrupeds, the second to the birds; in the former sixty-four subjects are described, in the latter seventy-one. To each description is prefixed a remarkably well executed wood engraving, besides characteristic vignettes and tail-pieces, some representing views in the gardens. A systematic index is appended to each volume. The work is, in fact, one of the most acceptable presents which have been made to natural history, and will realize the object in view. "One great aim of the Society," observes Mr. Bennett, the compiler of the work, "is to diffuse as widely as possible a practical acquaintance with living animals, in order to eradicate those vulgar prejudices which have, in too many instances, usurped the place of truth, and to substitute just ideas, drawn from actual observation, instead of false deductions from distorted facts, or wild speculations built upon erroneous foundations." We fear there is too much justice in his remark, that popular works on zoology have been left at the mercy of writers little, if at all, conversant with the science of which they profess to treat.

A Treatise on Optics. By David Brewster, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. Being Vol. XIX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The name of the author of this treatise is a sufficient passport to it, and renders a critical notice of it, in the space we can assign to such a purpose, superfluous. We can assure the reader, however, that it will be found to be a succinct and masterly exposition of the subject, elucidated with many new and very curious remarks.

Atherton; a Tale of the Last Century. By the author of "Rank and Talent," &c. London, 1831. Three Vols. Simpkin and Marshall.

We are seldom tempted to read novels, and less frequently have occasion to commend them. We have, however, read *Atherton* with pleasure. The story is laid in the Wilkite times, and the author has introduced some happy sketches of Wilkes and Dr. Johnson, which are neatly interwoven with the story. The fault of the work, in our opinion—but it will probably be a recommendation to other readers—is that the sequel is too romantic and tragical.

The Botanical Miscellany; containing Figures and Descriptions of such Plants as recommend themselves by their novelty, variety, or history, or by the uses to which they are applied, &c. By William Jackson Hooker, LL.D., &c. Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. With Plates. London, 1831. Murray.

This is a quarterly publication of very great merit. It contains descriptions of Malay plants, by Mr. Jack; illustrations of Indian botany, by Dr. Wight; a botanical excursion in Jamaica, by Dr. Macfadyen; Mr. Burchell's Brazilian journey; Mr. Wilson's observations on some British plants; a botanical excursion from Lima to Pasco; Ledebour's journey to the Altaic mountains; two interesting biographical memoirs of Capt. Dugald Carmichael and Mr. Barclay; from the former memoir we have borrowed largely in our present number.

The Christian's Magazine, or Weekly Miscellany of Religious Essays, Anecdotes, Literature, Biography, Intelligence and Poetry. London, Richards.

This work is intended to supply a void in our periodical literature, and from the specimens we have seen of the manner in which it is conducted, we wish it success.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Father Premare, the French Jesuit missionary in China, in 1698, left in MS. a work on the Chinese language and literature, entitled *Linguæ Sinicæ Notitia*, which is deposited in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris. A copy of this work was made by a French Chinese scholar, at the desire of a British nobleman, who paid liberally for the transcript, and presented it to the Anglo-Chinese College, at Malacca, where it has now been printed, in a quarto of 262 pages.

Mr. Graves Chamney Haughton, Hon. M.A. Oxford, F.R.S. (late professor of Hindu literature and the history of Asia at the East-India College, editor of the *Institutes of Menu*, &c.), is about to publish, under the patronage of the Hon. East-India Company, a Dictionary, Bengáli, Sanskrit, and English, in one large quarto volume. This work will comprise the words of both languages (Sanskrit and Bengáli) with their derivations; exclusive, however, of all that appears fanciful with regard to the *Unádi* and many other Sanskrit words in this particular. The originals of the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and other words introduced into the Bengáli, will be given; the grammatical affixes, &c. peculiar to the Sanskrit will be explained in alphabetical order; and every thing relating to the natural history, botany, &c. which investigation into those languages has hitherto rendered positive, will be embodied in the work; exact references being at the same time made to the authorities. A copious index will be subjoined, which will point out the Bengáli and Sanskrit words corresponding to the English, a method of supplying a reversed dictionary.

Professor Lee has in the press, Biblia Sacra Polyglotta textus archetypos versionesque præcipuas ab ecclesia antiquitùs receptas necnon Versiones recentiores Anglicanam, Germanicam, Italicam, Gallicam, et Hispanicam, complectentia. Accedunt Prole-

gomena in textuum archetyporum, versionumque antiquarum crisim literalem. This important work will form one volume folio.

In the course of July will appear, a translation of the New Testament into Hebrew, printed with the points. Other editions of the same: Hebrew and English, Hebrew and Greek, Hebrew and German, and Hebrew and French.

The long-expected Prolegomena, by Professor Lee, in quarto, is ready for delivery to the subscribers.

A collection of the Parliamentary Speeches of the late Mr. Huskisson, with a Memoir, is in the press.

East-India College, Haileybury.

On Thursday, the 26th May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving a report of the result of the examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation upon their arrival at the college proceeded to the principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, the oriental visitor, &c.*

Soon afterwards the deputation, attended by the Right Reverend the Bishop, Sir James Macdonald, Viscount Sandon, Baboo Ram Mohun Roy, and several other distinguished visitors, proceeded to the council room, when the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read.

Mr. Thomas D. Lushington read an essay. The thesis was "a Comparison between the Literature of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres."

The students read and translated in the oriental languages.

Prizes were then distributed to the students by the chairman, according to the following report.

Report of Students who have obtained Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions at the Public Examination, in May 1831.

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by students leaving college.

Fourth Term.

Muir, medal in classics, mathematics, prize in political economy, Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

Ommaney, medal in law, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edmonstone, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Malcolm, prize in political economy.

Thos. D. Lushington, prize for English essay, in classics, and with great credit.

Tucker and Yule, highly distinguished.

Third Term.

Hampton, prize in Bengali.

Pelly, medal in Sanscrit, prize in classics, and with great credit.

Ogilvie, second essay prize, and with great credit.

Highly Distinguished.

Suart, Malet, Limond, Murray, Mole, and extra prize in Teloogoo.

Toone, great credit.

Second Term.

C. H. Lushington, prize in law.

Young, highly distinguished.

Woodcock, great credit.

First Term.

Davidson, prize in classics, Hindustani, English composition, and highly distinguished.

Rose, highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions obtained by Students remaining in College.

Third Term.

Colebrooke, prize in mathematics, political economy, and highly distinguished.

Samuells, prize in Hindustani, Arabic, and highly distinguished.

* Previously to the arrival of the committee, a confirmation of several of the students was held in the chapel of the college by the Right Reverend the Visitor.

Bayley, prize in classics, law, and highly distinguished.

S. N. Ward, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished.

Second Term.

Dumergue, prize in mathematics, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Hodgson, prize in Bengali, Arabic, Bengali writing, and with great credit in other departments.

Thomas, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments; also prize in Devanagari writing, and prize in drawing.

Crozier, prize in classics, and with great credit.

Leycester, highly distinguished.

First Term.

J. J. Ward, prize in Bengali.

Hall, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Ravenshaw, prize in mathematics and drawing.

Mason and Jones, highly distinguished.

Brett, great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council.

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Muir,
2. Ommanney,
3. Edmonstone,
4. Tucker.

2d Class.

5. Yule,
6. Hampton,
7. Malet,
8. Toone,
9. Young,
10. C. H. Lushington.

3d Class.

11. Wheler,
12. W. Vansittart.

MADRAS.

1st Class.

1. T. D. Lushington,
2. Pelly,
3. Davidson,

2d Class.

4. Murray,
5. Mole.
6. Limond,

3d Class.

Conway to be ranked at the end of the list of students who may leave college for Madras in December next.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.

1. Malcolm,

2d Class.

2. Suart,
3. Ogilvie,
4. Harrison,
5. Rose,
6. Woodcock,

3d Class.

7. Loughnan,
8. Waddell.

It was then announced to the students, "That the certificates of the College were granted not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*, and that this latter consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank."

It was also announced, "That such rank would only take effect in the event of the student taking his departure within *six months* from the date of their receiving their appointment from the Honourable Court of Directors."

Notice was then given that the next term would commence on Wednesday the 27th of July next, and that students would be expected to return to the College within the first four days of the term, unless a satisfactory reason could be assigned for the delay, otherwise the term would be forfeited.

The chairman then addressed the students, and the business of the day concluded.

Wednesday the 13th, and Wednesday the 20th July, are the days appointed for receiving Petitions at the India House, from Candidates for admission into the College, for the Term which will commence on the 27th July.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

(Ordered to be printed 8th July 1830.)

Company's Commercial Profits.

An Account of the whole Net Return yielded by the East-India Company's Commercial Capital in each Year from 1814-15 to 1828-29; with the Surplus or Deficiency of such Return above or below the amount of Dividends, in the same Period; also shewing the Amount applied from the Home Funds to the Reduction of the Principal of the Home Debt and of the India Debt.

Years.	Net Proceeds realized in Cash of Profits of Sales of Merchandize, after replacing Cost and Charges of Investment, covering Losses by Sea, &c.*	Other Profits of the Company.†	Total commercial Profits of the Company, or Net Return yielded by their commercial Capital.	Surplus remaining after paying Dividends on East-India Stock.‡	Amount applied from Home Funds, under 53 Geo. III, c. 155.	
					To Reduction of Principal of Home Bond Debt.	To Reduction of Principal of India Debt.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15...	1,893,166	264,037	2,157,203	1,527,203	196,200	329,704
1815-16...	1,012,977	330,633	1,343,610	713,610	136,300	318,382
1816-17...	1,049,840	224,482	1,274,322	644,322	—	477
1817-18...	1,653,024	197,310	1,850,334	1,220,334	12	200
1818-19...	1,724,189	346,101	2,070,290	1,440,290	—	1,000,635
1819-20...	864,445	166,374	1,030,819	400,819	—	166,302
1820-21...	931,480	384,313	1,315,793	685,793	—	6,285
1821-22...	1,200,397	543,822	1,744,219	1,114,219	—	1,510,576
1822-23...	643,777	376,646	1,020,423	390,423	1,100	25,500
1823-24...	702,310	396,981	1,099,291	469,291	75	1,396,842
1824-25...	1,142,129	343,501	1,485,630	855,630	—	—
1825-26...	723,188	360,999	1,084,187	454,187	712	—
1826-27...	536,530	385,077	921,607	291,607	—	3,950
1827-28...	378,075	539,813	917,888	287,888	—	82,103
1828-29...	277,005	533,380	810,385	180,385	—	82,065
£	14,732,532	5,393,469	20,126,001	10,676,001	334,399	4,923,021

Abstract.

Total commercial Profits in fifteen years.....	£20,126,001	
—— Amount of Dividends	9,450,000	
Surplus.....		£10,676,001
Applied from commercial Funds provisionally to pay Interest on Bond Debt	£2,585,346	
Applied to Reduction of Home and India Debts	5,257,420	
		7,842,766
Excess of commercial Surplus		£2,833,235

Memorandum.—Had the Company's profit and loss accounts been made up at the mercantile rate of exchange, as ascertained from the rates at which bills have been drawn from London on Calcutta in each year, instead of the rates fixed by the Board of Control, there would have been a total difference, in favour of the Company, of £4,081,009 in the fifteen years.

* Excluding amount of bonds paid into treasury in England for goods purchased at sales.

† *Videlicet:* interest on the annuities, interest on balance of advances between territorial and commercial branches, interest under other heads and profit on sale of securities, surplus of sums charged upon private-trade goods, profit on the Company's own ships, profit on sales at the Cape and in British North America, &c.

‡ The dividends were in each year £630,000.

TRADE OF THE COMPANY.

AN Account of the Profit and Loss upon the Trade of the East-India Company, between Europe and India, Europe and China, India and China, and China and the North American Colonies, respectively, for the last ten Years.

Trade between Europe and India.

YEARS.	Total Cost and Charges.		Sale Amount.		Net Result.*			
					Profit.		Loss.	
	Imports from India.	Exports to India.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1819-20	1,490,077	482,515	1,550,712	521,643	40,523	78,888	—	—
1820-21	1,743,181	498,869	1,611,260	489,803	—	—	165,556	184,571
1821-22	1,594,823	533,373	1,500,781	543,523	—	—	83,259	75,272
1822-23	2,035,963	582,239	1,899,279	631,979	—	—	118,549	78,448
1823-24	2,010,213	340,573	1,649,047	376,322	—	—	365,875	346,682
1824-25	1,678,891	486,331	1,632,443	525,788	—	—	44,192	11,753
1825-26	1,752,331	292,609	1,600,490	314,551	—	—	119,172	99,322
1826-27	2,141,683	137,516	1,746,810	140,850	—	—	401,174	398,415
1827-28	2,207,375	63,400	1,848,721	49,835	—	—	348,060	362,485
1828-29	2,402,200	67,949	1,926,243	49,114	—	—	507,627	531,812
£	19,056,737	3,485,374	16,965,786	3,643,408	40,523	78,888	2,153,464	2,088,760

Memorandum.—Had the Company's profit and loss accounts been made up at the mercantile rate of exchange (as before stated), the above account of their trade between Europe and India would have exhibited a *profit* of £456,114, on the exports, instead of a *loss* of £2,009,872.

* After subtracting or adding, for the imports, charges in India not added to invoices, profit or loss from interest and exchange, loss by bad debts, &c.; and for the exports, losses at sea on consignments between Europe and India, &c.

Trade between Europe and China.

YEARS.	Total Cost and Charges.*		Sale Amount.		Net Profit.†	
	Imports from China.	Exports to China.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	On Total Trade.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1819-20...	2,492,147	502,233	3,514,157	583,210	1,020,670	963,001
1820-21...	2,372,281	529,974	3,429,458	634,584	1,052,417	1,157,027
1821-22...	2,478,497	955,044	3,726,050	964,796	1,246,786	1,240,460
1822-23...	2,604,698	855,523	3,722,230	763,505	1,116,387	1,024,011
1823-24...	2,627,271	340,756	3,773,586	351,680	1,145,383	703,161‡
1824-25...	2,741,384	769,677	3,881,090	767,253	1,141,454	1,139,030
1825-26...	2,790,280	737,855	3,857,648	759,116	1,067,166	1,042,399
1826-27...	2,584,469	867,585	3,513,296	928,136	935,868	995,500
1827-28...	2,463,418	795,764	3,251,801	813,788	788,094	806,118
1828-29...	2,526,875	644,538	3,290,748	622,454	763,434	741,089
£	25,681,320	6,998,949	35,960,064	7,188,522	10,277,659	9,811,786

Memorandum.—Had these accounts of the Company's China trade been made up as before stated, there would have been a difference in favour of the Company of £1,545,943.

* Including supracargoes' commission, averaging £53,939 per annum.

† After subtracting or adding, for the imports, charges in China of previous year, not included in the invoices, and excess of charges in invoices; and for the exports, losses at sea on consignments between Europe and China, losses by fire at Canton, &c. These charges are applicable to both branches.

‡ Loss by fire at Canton this year £346,082.

Trade between India and China.

Years.	Total Cost and Charges of Goods.	Sale Amount.	Net Profit.	Net Loss.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1819-20	380,514	369,906	—	10,608
1820-21	420,952	410,396	—	10,556
1821-22	448,281	377,187	—	71,094
1822-23	590,618	404,281	—	186,337
1823-24	256,105	210,267	—	45,838
1824-25	510,629	470,169	—	40,460
1825-26	463,316	459,638	—	3,678
1826-27	417,511	441,821	24,310	—
1827-28	504,698	495,954	—	8,744
1828-29	519,588	449,118	—	70,740
£	4,512,212	4,068,737	24,310	447,785

Trade between China and the British North American Colonies.

Years.	Teas sent to Canada.				Teas sent to Halifax.			
	Quantity sold.	Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Profit.	Quantity sold.	Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Profit.
	lbs.	£.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.	£.	£.
1825-26	512,314	56,406	74,963	18,557	—	—	—	—
1826-27	392,134	42,730	49,967	7,237	368,715	33,496	38,484	4,988
1827-28	547,352	62,837	72,057	9,220	398,054	33,765	38,341	4,576
1828-29	515,521	57,830	66,717	8,887	526,595	38,663	44,746	6,083
	1,967,321	219,803	263,704	43,901	1,293,364	105,924	121,571	15,647

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Royal Asiatic Society have published another collection of papers, forming the first portion of the third volume of their *Transactions*. Although, for the first time, one of the chief attractions of these *fasciculi* is wanting, namely, a dissertation from the masterly pen of Mr. Colebrooke, the director of the Society, whose continued indisposition must be lamented by every Oriental scholar; yet the present part contains papers of considerable interest.

The utility of the Society cannot, indeed, be appreciated by those who merely look to their printed *Transactions*: they have already established links of communication with other countries, and their correspondence with Oriental scholars, in all parts of the world, and with the branch societies in the East, produces a wholesome transmission of knowledge throughout the world, and keeps Oriental learning from that state of stagnation in England, to which, unaccountably, it has a perpetual tendency.

At the head of the present collection of papers is a considerable number of letters written by Sir William Jones to the late Mr. Samuel Davis. These are not merely such objects of curiosity as all letters of that distinguished individual would be, but they have reference to the early history of the Asiatic Society, discovering the ardent zeal of the writer for its advancement and success; they display his characteristic application and assiduity, and the occasional proofs of warm-heartedness and amiable feelings which are contained in these letters, written evidently in the confidence of friendship and without any view to publication are strong recommendations; and upon all these accounts, they justly merit the place they occupy.

The following letter is an evidence of the promptitude with which Sir William could seize and appropriate even a flying moment of leisure to his favourite studies.

My dear Sir, Calcutta: 19 April 1790.

That I may not miss to-night's post, I write from the bench, in the middle of a very difficult cause, a short answer to your acceptable and interesting letter of the 16th. Brittridge has long been employed, or pretending to be employed, in engraving your drawing of the Roman coins found at Nelore, and one or two other drawings; but I kept your astronomical figures, that they might be finished (if possible) under your own eye. For fear of accident I do not annex them; but if you have no copy I will send them on the first intimation. They are absolutely necessary for the illustration of your important paper: the ruins of Mavalipuram would make an elegant frontispiece, with a reference to Chambers's paper in Vol. I.; but such a decoration is not essentially necessary. Your Hindu ecliptic would also greatly illustrate your paper; but if our friend Mr. Daniell (to whom my best compl^{ts} and thanks) had leisure to undertake it, you might rely on my care here in superintending the plate. Alefounder is etching Sanscrit for me, but he is a tyro in that branch of art. You have irradiated my mind on the subject of the Hindu zodiac: no doubt by the reckoning of the Hindus the first degree of *Mésha* should be 19° 21′, nearly from the vernal eq^{x} On a hasty computation from the Spike or *chitra* 6° 40′ I should make it 19° 31′ 21″, but a precession of

19° 21′ would give us 1290 years, in which period the precession, at 50″ annually, would be, 17° 55′ 0″. Perhaps M. *le Gentil* is right in saying that the Hindus compute from two points of their ecliptic, one of which is γ of the Ram. In no other way can I bring within compass the stars which appear delineated, though rudely, in the Indian drawing engraved by Shepherd. Adieu, my dear sir. I must attend to a witness, and leave you for a time. At all times I shall ever be

Yours faithfully, W. Jones.

The two following evince the ardour of his zeal for Hindu science and the Asiatic Society:

Off Champal Gaut, Calcutta, 20 Oct. 1792.

We are just arrived, my dear sir, at the town of *Cali*, or *contention* (which is the proper name, and a *very proper* one, of Calcutta); here I had the pleasure of finding your acceptable letter; and though we are in the midst of confusion, yet I will not delay acknowledging the receipt of it, as I cannot tell when I shall again be able to hold a pen for so agreeable a purpose. Should Wilford be able, before he goes to *Nepal*, to send me the *whole* astrological book, from which he extracted the chapter in your possession, I will take the first good opportunity of transmitting it to you: I have nothing to add on that chapter, except that *Mucura* means, a *mirror*, and not a *lamp*, as I guessed. Will you allow me to suggest an idea as to your globe and drawings? D'Anville, in a manner very pleasing to me, and in a book which I always read with delight, has exhibited a correct map of India according to the best modern observations, but with all the Greek and Roman names, as far as he had been able to ascertain them. Would it not therefore be better to exhibit the asterisms *according to the true places* of the stars, but with the old Hindu figures of the constellations and the Sanscrit names? There can be no relying on the Indian draughtsman: but you will find, in the Sanscrit verses, a short account of the parts of each constellation, in which there are distinguished stars, besides the *yóga*. I have requested Wilford to send me all the legends concerning the Hindu asterisms and their *yógas*; and I expect to find much curious matter in them. By the way, his essay on *Egypt* and the *Nile* from the *Puráns*, &c. *will* appear at full length with this curious map, in the 3d vol. of our Transactions, which will be published, I hope, next January; but I hope you will find some other motive for visiting Calcutta before next autumn, when I shall see you, I trust, in my way to *Mat'hura*. Lady Jones thanks you heartily for your kind wishes, and would be most happy if she could accompany me next year to *Bhagalpur*; but I am really apprehensive, that another hot season in Bengal would weaken her delicate constitution irrecoverably. India agrees with me so well, that if it were not for her sake, I would not leave it even in 1795; but I cannot persuade myself that a dissolution of our Asiatick Society will be the consequence of my departure, while you are constantly making discoveries in astronomy, Wilford in geography, and others in different branches of natural history. In the rural retirement, which I meditate on my return to England, I shall always be able to contribute something; and perhaps more effectually than here, because better engravers may be found in London than in Calcutta: I hope, in short, to see the 4th volume printed before I leave India, and the 14th at least, before I leave this world.

I am, dear sir,

Your ever faithful and obedt. servt.,

W. Jones.

Calcutta, 1 March 1794.

I have had leisure, my dear Sir, during a very short vacation, to peruse your book on the Indian constellations, and I perused it with great delight. Your drawings are excellent, and shall be well engraved, if you can find leisure to add those which are *certainly* ancient and of Hindu origin. To save you trouble, I will translate word for word all the Sanscrit verses, and write the translation in a separate book, which I will deliver to you together with the original. Do you know when the Jayasinha, or Jysingh, lived, who patronized science and ordered the Brahmans to compile books on Mathematics and Astronomy? I am told, not above sixty years ago; if so, he probably had European globes or planispheres; and I suspect, that the works procured by Wilford were compiled by his order. You will be surprised to see the Great Bear (as complete a bear as that which attacked you at Pandua*) with a *very short tail* and with the seven *Rishis* and little *Arundatì* on his back. The single stars, with the names of gods and sages, as Agastya, Garga, Prajápati, Indradyumna and his wife, &c. are, I conceive, to be found in the oldest Hindu books: then follow the asterisms, concerning which there are legends in the *Brahmánda Purán* and others: but most of the southern constellations must have been named in very modern times. That the haughty Brahmans should have borrowed any of our names and configurations is a very curious fact, and may incline us to doubt their unwillingness in ancient times to borrow any thing of their neighbours: I also think it a fact of some consequence, that their longitudes and latitudes are so variously and inaccurately laid down, as it may enable us to appreciate the correctness of their boasted observations. I am very glad that the numbers of degrees are expressed in words at length (*mountains, oceans, fires, arrows, suns*, &c.), and in verse, since errors are less likely to have been introduced by transcribers than if they had only written tables in figures. On these and other topics I hope to converse, when I have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of this month: I trust you will give me a day at my pleasant farm, and will come, like Crishna, decked with holy *Tamala* blossoms. We had a very good meeting on the 20th, and I drank your health in a full glass of liquid rubies from Shiraz. Believe me to be ever, my dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant, W. Jones.

The last was written little more than a month prior to his death.

The second paper consists of extracts, translated by Major David Price, from the *Mualiját-i-Dárá-Shekohí*, a voluminous work in Persian, chiefly on medical subjects, but comprizing, likewise, "almost every subject within the compass of the human understanding;" in short, an Indian encyclopædia. The author, or compiler, Hakim Nur-ud-dín Shirázi, who seems a rival of Tostatus, the celebrated Archbishop of Seville, states that he commenced the work A.H. 1052 (A.D. 1642), and finished it in four years.

These extracts afford very amusing examples of pompous and solemn enunciations of common truths. Thus, in the discourse upon speech, the writer says:

Now the speaking medium is so far more noble than that of writing, inasmuch as, through the faculty of speech, the advantage is instantaneous to those

* Mr. Davis, while exploring some ruins near Gaur, was attacked and wounded in the leg by a bear, who had taken up his abode in a dark recess. As soon as Mr. Davis had recovered from his wounds, he returned to the spot, sought out the bear, and shot him. The wound Mr. Davis received was so severe, as to render him lame for life.

present—while through that of writing the profit is remote, and only to those who are absent; and the present must always have the precedence over the absent in the acquirement of knowledge. It is understood that the medium of communication between the present and the absent is the faculty of writing. But the medium which secures an interchange of ideas between the learned and the worthier class, that is, those who have the precedence, is nobler and of a more subtle character than that which is employed between them and the less worthy. It is therefore manifest that speech is more excellent than writing.

Further, the individual present is enabled, through the medium of speech, to obtain from him that speaks information on what would otherwise have been unknown to him; and the speaker is enabled, in other terms, to explain to the hearer what may be less obvious in what is spoken. The readers of a manuscript, on the other hand, when any difficulty occurs, possess no means of explanation when the writer is not to be found; or, though accessible, yet may it happen that he is a person unacquainted with science, being nothing more than a simple copyist. Moreover, speech is the narration of what is lodged in the mind of an intellectual being. That which is written, therefore, is the narration of a narration of that which passes in the mind of the intelligent, whose speech is the narration itself. In other words, speech is the original, and writing the copy; writing is the shell, and speech the kernel of the shell. And thus again it is demonstrated that speech is nobler and more refined than the faculty of writing.

The second discourse, "on the Faculty of Writing," contains similar truisms, expressed in an equally tumid style. The other two discourses, translated by Major Price, are "on the External and Internal Senses." The following passage is curious, as revealing the elements of Mohamedan ontology:

The meanings or ideas received from the faculties of speech and writing are conveyed to the mind of man through the medium of the internal senses, through which it is enabled to entertain, deliver, or hold possession of such ideas. The external senses are, however, necessary to produce sensation, and the internal to excite reflection. Sensation is derived from speech through the medium of sound, as by words and syllables, and letters spoken out, as well as from writing, through words and letters written down. Intellect or reflection, is produced when ideas committed to writing are enunciated in speech, or exhibited to the eye when words spoken are committed to writing.

The internal senses of the mind are such as the following:—imagination, conjecture, reflection, memory, retention, that is retaining in memory. We have already observed, that he who is born blind, cannot, in imagination, make any conjecture as to form or figure, any more than he that is born deaf can have any notion as to the nature of sound or echo. It is evident, then, that the internal senses of man are directed through the external.

One of the internal senses is conjecture, or suspicion, which gives motion to reflection the primary movement of the understanding. After conjecture follows perception; but there can be no conjecture where there is no perception. Conjecture is, however, more liable to error than perception, because man conjectures that many a thing is salutary which is pernicious, and many a thing pernicious which is salutary. The difference between perception and conjecture is, that perception operates only while a man is awake, whereas conjecture is at work whether he is asleep or awake. By his perception, also,

man feels only what is present, while by conjecture he can view both what is present and absent.

Conjecture, which must here be taken for instinct, is to the irrational animal what intellect, or reason, is to man, for conjecture is more feeble in its operation than reason. The intentional movements of man proceed from reflection, which is an operation of the understanding, while those of the irrational animal proceed from conjecture or instinct; and this is a movement or affection by which the animal is led to select its food, to seek its mate, and to avoid its adversary.

Conjecture again, or instinct, is a faculty which receives its perception through the medium of the air; or it is the faculty which conveys to the senses the impressions with which the air is fraught. Imagination is the faculty which distinguishes from matter the forms introduced through the senses, and retains them; and this is seated in the anterior part of the brain. It is, moreover, the faculty of the imagination that consigns the forms of things imagined to the memory, which is one of the internal senses, and its seat is in the posterior part of the brain. The faculty of remembrance searches for that form which has been so consigned to the memory; for memory is prior, and then remembrance; because until a thing has been retained in the memory there can be no remembrance of it.

The imagination, or imaginative faculty, consigns to the memory such forms and images as the individual, through the delineations of speech and writing, distinguishes from matter; and the memory retains such forms in possession: but every form or image which penetrates the memory subsequently to, or perhaps independently of, the imagination, must be conveyed to it in a written shape, and the memory recognizes its identity; or being written parallel, it perceives some difference.

Now when the faculties of the mind have found a place there where there exists no bottom, forms to infinitude may be lodged therein, although there be a separate place for separate forms (or ideas).

The imagination then, when it distinguishes forms from matter, may be compared to a man who in the act of writing distinguishes the forms of spoken language from the matter, which is air converted to sound—that is to say, the air which transmits a sound in speech; and who discriminates the written form from matter consisting of paper and ink, inscribing these forms without matter on the faculty of the memory.

Now that which is thus accumulated in the human memory may not unaptly be considered as mental scripture, or record, which, with the pen of the imagination, the mind has inscribed on the tablet of the memory: for do we not observe, with regard to the memory, that when a man has learnt by heart some fact that has been committed to writing, all that has been written, in word, or letter, or syllable, must have been in a manner engraven thereon? This, then, is nothing but the separate form or idea which the imaginative faculty, after having perceived the writing, hath so discriminated and engraven on the memory.

The faculty of remembrance, reminiscence, or recollection, again, is that which reads such intellectual record, because the recollection can at will repeat such writing when lodged in the memory; and the fact thus remembered will be found exactly such as it was when originally lodged in the memory, just as the thing committed to writing appears as at first written, without alteration. The mind then, through the medium of the faculty of reminiscence, is able to

read that intellectual record inscribed on the memory by the imagination without having heard a word or a letter brought out or recited aloud. In the same manner as when we have in memory a chapter of the Koran, or a passage from the poets, we are able to read or bring it to recollection, or, in recollecting, be sensible that it is deposited in the memory, without bringing out the words, or giving them utterance aloud.

It seems then manifest, that in the same manner as there exists such a faculty as external writing, the mind also possesses internally as well a species of writing, and the tablet on which it is inscribed; just as, externally, there belong to it the subject spoken of and its expression, so are there both subject and expression internal. The subject and expression of the mind, and that which is externally disclosed, are equally matter reduced to form. Invisibly, therefore, these forms are separated, or rendered distinct, by the most refined of faculties, and these are the internal senses; the sensations and perceptions, or inclinations, to whatever extent, finding therein sufficient and unlimited accommodation. Visibly, however, these material forms reside in the bodily feelings, and these are the external senses; in which we cannot discover two things in one place, but only separately, or one by one, the sensations derived through the external senses crowding so much one upon the other, that their accommodation is extremely confined; just as we find that two letters cannot be written in the same place without the one effacing the other; whereas in mental writing, the numerous branches of knowledge, in all its variety, may be contained in one place, without either crowding or narrowness of room.

This discussion is designed to awaken the mind of the prudent man to the consideration of a mode of speech and writing widely different from that which the rational animal, by a protruded sound, inscribes on the impassible air; or that which the same animal, through the medium of a right line, delineates upon the palpable earth. Until we come to speak of the speech and writing inspired by Omnipotence in revelation, a subject of infinitely higher importance than that of which we have treated, he that is wise will ponder upon this.

On these and other considerations, that vulgar and absurd opinion which holds that a celestial angel is employed to register the actions of man in a volume, which is presented to him on the day of judgment, must be founded in impiety: and that opinion, moreover, which maintains that the angel Gabriel delivered the revelations of the Korán by *viva vôce* communications to the Prophet, who is thus made to have received them through his corporeal ear, must be equally repugnant to truth and experience; because sound cannot be produced otherwise than by the escape of air from the collision of two bodies. But an angel is incorporeal—unquestionably a spirit—and a spirit has neither fixedness nor bodily place for either the retention or escape of air.

At the same time we can aver that the speculations of folly on this latter subject are repugnant to the express declarations contained in the word of God, which distinctly states that the bearer of divine revelation to the Prophet was a spirit, and a spirit we know to be incorporeal. That which is incorporeal cannot give birth to sound; and therefore neither voice nor sound could proceed from an angel, which is a spirit. It moreover informs us that the angel Gabriel descended upon the heart of the Prophet, at the same time that he made a visible appearance before his eyes; for thus the Prophet expresses himself in the following exordium: "This is the revelation from the Lord of all worlds, descending, through the ministry of the faithful spirit, upon the heart of the most retired of admonishers, and explained in the language of Arabia."

The subject of the third paper is the Siamese Buddha and the Phrabát, that is, the divine footmark of the saint; by Capt. James Low, derived by him chiefly from Bali and Siamese books.

The Buddha, whose history is commemorated in this paper, is not the personage commonly called the Elder Buddha, but Sacya Muni Khodama, variously corrupted into Guadma, Samanacuddom, &c., in the dialects and in European tongues, who is venerated by all the Indo-Chinese nations, and whose doctrines and ordinances, Capt. Low observes, materially contribute to form their national character.

According to Mr. Crawfurd, however, the Buddha of Cochin China is a different personage from the Buddha of Siam, having Tartar features, that is, he may probably be identified with the Elder Buddha, who is said to have been a Tartar of Scythia. The epoch of the latter is placed by various authorities from ten to thirteen centuries before Christ; the Siamese Buddha's epoch is placed about five centuries and a half B.C. by the Siamese and the Burmese, and about six centuries B.C. by the Cingalese and Peguers.

The travels of the latter Buddha, who was unquestionably some Eastern Cecrops or Solon, constitute the subject of many treatises in the different languages of the countries where he is an object of worship or veneration. According to one Siamese account, his first expedition was to Ceylon, for the purpose of expelling the demons (perhaps cannibals), by whom the island was originally peopled; he removed them by placing them on a floating island, which he caused to appear, and which he set adrift in the ocean. Capt. Low thinks this circumstance may refer to some catastrophe by which Ceylon was separated from the continent; but it is much more readily explained by supposing the island was a raft on which the aborigines were consigned to the deep, it being contrary to the Buddha's principles to shed their blood.

It is worthy of remark, that the Portuguese, who were the first to communicate a knowledge of Eastern countries to modern Europe, reported the existence of an island the residence of devils; and in the celebrated edition of Ptolemy, at Ulm, in 1482, which was twenty years prior to the arrival of the Portuguese in Ceylon, there appears *Insula Demonum* in the *Sexta Tabula Asiæ*.*

Buddha afterwards visited various places in Hindostan, Tibet, &c., the sites of which can seldom be ascertained, taking a trip, in the course of his journeyings, to the heaven of Indra, to visit the shade of his mother, where he spent three months, and returned by the help of a golden ladder. He entered *Nivân* after completing his eighteenth journey.

Being so considerable a traveller, it is not surprising that his footsteps should be at a considerable distance from each other. The Siamese acknowledge only five genuine *phrabáts*, or impressions of the divine foot. One is said to be on the coast of Malacca, opposite Junk-Ceylon; the second, they say, is on the "Golden Mountain," which is imaginary; the third is

* Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, p. 250.

the celebrated print on Adam's Peak in Ceylon; the fourth is reported to exist in a country called by the Siamese Nak'hapuri, which some say is in Cochin China, others in India, and others in Laos. The fifth is supposed to have been left on the banks of the Jumna, which is said, in the Bali, to spring from the silver hill, Hemáwa, or Himalaya. Capt. Low observes:

To whatever country or people we may choose to assign the original invention of the *Phrabát*, it exhibits too many undoubted Hindu symbols to admit of our fixing its fabrication upon the worshippers of the latter BUDD,HA; of whose positive dogmas it is rather subversive than otherwise, by encouraging polytheism. And further, the intent with which it was originally framed—namely, to embody in one grand symbol a complete system of theology and theogony—should seem to have been gradually forgotten, or perverted by succeeding ages to the purposes of a ridiculous superstition.

That it has ever been connected with the Hindu religion, and partly, at least, with the primeval one, of which *that* is the scion, cannot well be questioned; but it is extremely doubtful if the Brahmans of India were the inventors of it: even although their descendants, as Lieutenant, afterwards Colonel, Wilford* has observed, insist that the *Pra Pada* was made by the foot of PRAVANA; and although, as we find in the Asiatic Researches, and are told by Mr. Maurice, footsteps of the Hindu VISHNU are frequent. Thus, three were left in the fifth *Avatar;* and AKRUR KANSAS, when he came to *Vindravan*, saw in the court-yard of NUND,HA the mark of the divine foot of CRISHNA, and recognized the *Padma*, the *Chacra*, and the *Geda*. At *Chandragurus*, a small hill near the famous Jain statue called *Gomuta Iswara*, symbols of the nature alluded to are still to be seen.

Capt. Low has furnished a very neat and curious engraving of the allegorical designs contained in a *phrabát*, from an original procured from the Siamese; which he has accompanied with full elucidations.

Several accounts have been given of the Buddhahells; Capt. Low has extracted an authentic account from the *Milinda*, the Bali compendium of Buddhist learning:

It only remains to describe the infernal regions of Siamese mythology, as derived by them from the Bali; and hence we may judge of the checks which the religion of Siam would give to the passions of the multitude, if perfectly operative: it certainly works greatly on their fears. For this purpose I have extracted the following descriptions from the *Milinda:* 1st, Of the *Maha Naraka-atha*, or eight great hells, and the punishments of the wicked in them.

Murderers go into the hell *Sanchiwa*. Five hundred years of mankind are equal to a day and night in the mansion or heaven *Chattu Maha Rachéka*, which lies in the latitude of the constellation of the Alligator; and five hundred years of this heaven are equivalent to a day and night of this hell. When the suffering spirits have endured the torments of this immense period, they return to the earth, and animate the bodies of vile reptiles, or ferocious animals.

Thieves are precipitated into the hell *Kalasutte*. One thousand years of man are equal to one day and night in *Táwatingsa Sáwan* (the heaven of Indra); and one thousand years in this last form a day and night in the hell

* Asiatic Researches.

Kalasutte. When the guilty have been punished for this period, they return to the earth, and animate the bodies of miserable wretches and loathsome animals.

Adulterers pass into the hell called *Sanghatta,* where they remain for two thousand ages. Two thousand earthly years are equal to a day and night in the heaven *Yama;* and two thousand years in *Yama* are equivalent to a day and night in *Sanghatta Naraka.*

Adulterers again ascend to the earth, and animate the bodies of women, to all appearance, but deprived in reality of the sexual distinction.

Liars fall into the hell called *Rorúwa Naraka,* and there are tormented for four thousand *yogas.* Four thousand years of man form a day and night in *Dutsida Savan;* and four thousand years in this last are equivalent to a day and night of *Rorúwa Naraka.*

The guilty soul, when it again visits the earth, becomes a devil, or animal of hideous aspect.

Drunkards and sots are precipitated into the *Maha Rorúwa,* or the great hell.

Eight thousand earthly years equal one day and night in the heaven *Nímana-ratté;* while eight thousand of its years are the measure of a day and night in *Maha Rorúwa.*

Kʰama. Here the guilty remain for sixteen hundred of its years.

Maha (or great) *Kʰama,* where the wicked dwell one half of a *Kalpa.*

Maha Awéché, where the guilty dwell for the period of one *Kalpa.*

The punishments in all of these hells are proportioned to the crimes of the sinners. There is the *Loha Kúmbʰé,* or the *iron cauldron hell,* in which the sinner is boiled. The *Sampʰalé,* where there are high trees, on which grow long spikes, and upon which sinners are transfixed; while huge birds gnaw their flesh and tear them with their talons. The *Asítotʰaka* and *Asínakʰa,* where are great lakes and reservoirs of freezing water, and fields of inextinguishable fire; and where the guilty are punished by being suddenly transported from one of these to the other.

Tampʰo tʰaka, where there are iron pots with liquid fire; and *Pítsaka Baphata,* where immense grinding stones and hills roll over and crush the wicked.

Asíadʰa Naga, the hell of snakes; *Sunakʰa,* that of dogs.

Yantapatsana, where the damned soul is hurled down from awful heights, and dashed on rocks.

Kusa, where there is fire, from which no flame proceeds.

Ayotuva. Balls and bars of red-hot iron are here prepared for the guilty to grasp in their hands, and bear on their shoulders.

Each of the eight great hells is surrounded by sixteen lesser ones; and each of these again by forty still smaller ones: making fifty-seven in all for one group. Each group is inclosed by a massive iron wall, nine *yojanas* thick. In this are four gates, one at each face of the square. The whole of the hells, composing one *Maha Naraka,* amount to four hundred and fifty-six. The rulers in hell are in number sixty-four, and they sit in judgment at the *gates;* that is, thirty-two remain on the judgment-seats for six infernal months, when they are relieved by thirty-two others.

From the corners of the iron square extend four lines of hells, joining with the great one. They are.

1st. *Wetaráné Naraka.* In this hell are famous *Lotos* flowers, which swim

on the surface of the cold lakes. They are furnished either with sharp spikes to catch the falling sinner, or with downy cups to receive the souls of those who, although sinners, have yet committed more good than bad actions, and are entitled to pardon.

2d. *Asépata Wanaraka.*

3d. *Kokkula.*

4th. *Utha Naraka.*

In certain spaces betwixt these hells lie iron mountains, dazzling and resplendent, but not hot: they are termed *Katiéka banphot.* Above the infernal regions is the abode of evil spirits, who often ascend amidst the mountains of *Hémawa.** This passage points out the site of *Meru.*

The next paper is a notice by Mr. Marsden, respecting the natives of New Guinea, which he obtained from some Lascars, through the medium of the Malay language. The Lascars had been part of a boat's crew belonging to the *Northumberland* East-Indiaman, which, in the course of a voyage made by the vessel from Bencoolen to China, in which she anchored in a bay on the N. W. coast of New Guinea, was cut off by the natives. The Lascars stated, that when the crew were overpowered, the survivors were slightly confined, and their hair was cut off, but they were not treated with severity; they were not beaten, nor compelled to work, and had an ample supply of provisions.

The cannibal propensity of the natives, which has been asserted and denied, is established by the testimony of the Lascars. They related, that "the dead bodies of the people belonging to the boats, who fell in the attack, were eaten by the natives, according to their usual custom; but none of the prisoners were killed for that purpose, nor, as far as they knew, were they in the habit of feasting upon the bodies of any person sacrificed for the occasion." The Lascars were eye-witness to the whole process of cookery, which inspired feelings of alarm which it required all the assurances of the Papuans to allay.

Notices of China by Padre Serra, a Portuguese missionary, assistant to the Imperial Observatory, who resided at Peking from 1804 to 1827, are the subject of the succeeding paper, which is communicated by Mr. Davis. These notices include a short account of the nomination of the present Emperor, who is described as "thin and toothless;"† an account of the successive gradations of the princes of the blood and their incomes; the magistracy and administration of the court and its districts; concubines and servants of the palace; the customs and revenue; the Emperor Kia-King; and the Emperor Yung-Ching and the Lama priests.

The biographical sketch of Kia-King the late Emperor, and father of the reigning prince, is as follows:

* This might lead us to suppose that there were two hells, or *Mahn Naraka*, below each *Dwipa*. Sangermano's description of the Burman religion, quoted by Dr. Buchanan, very closely agrees with this: and I think they have derived their knowledge from the same source originally, but somewhat more corrupted in its passage to them than towards the Siamese. He has also, no doubt, made his extracts from Burman versions of the sacred text, or his proper names would have retained an orthography more consistent with the Sanscrit. I have not room here to quote any of his translations on this subject. The Burmans and Siamese agree in thinking that "*Sin by its own weight sinks the offender to hell.*"

† See a Description of the reigning emperor, *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xxv. p. 117.

Daily, and without fail, he transacted the duties of his station; gave audience early in the morning—from which no emperor excuses himself, unless by reason of serious illness—and, having despatched the business submitted to him, he retired to play on instruments and sing with his comedians; after which he drank to intoxication. In this state the remainder of the day was passed; and at night he proceeded with some of his players, masked, to the seraglio. And the fact is not unworthy of remark, that his two younger sons bear not the slightest resemblance to each other in face or person: the one being tall and thin, the other short and fat. Such was the emperor's attachment to players that, when he went to offer sacrifice in the temples of heaven, earth, and the sun, which he did in the evening, he took them with him. This, and other circumstances, being noticed by the celebrated Syndic and minister, Sung-keun, in a memorial, his Majesty was highly incensed, and ordered the offender to be summoned before him. On being asked if he was the author of this admonition, he firmly acknowledged that he was. He was then asked what punishment he deserved? and he answered "Quartering." They told him to choose some other; whereupon he said, "Let me be beheaded;" and on a third command, he chose to be strangled. After these three answers, he was told to retire; and on the following day they appointed him Governor of E-le (the country of the banished): thus acknowledging his rectitude, though unable to bear his censure. Having been recalled to Court, and given fresh offence by his reproofs, he was degraded to the ranks of the watch; but was afterwards restored to his dignity by the present emperor.

The imperial family seems to be of a dissolute character: the two brothers of the reigning Emperor are addicted to drunkenness and profligacy, and the youngest has been degraded by the Emperor, who, in the edict he published on the occasion (in February 1828), declared that his brother had been all his life "an idle, dissipated and vicious profligate."

Padre Serra seems to think that the priests of Fŭh-he, who are numerous at Peking, and have great influence with the Tartar chiefs, will succeed in changing the dynasty (notwithstanding the contempt with which they are viewed by the Chinese); and this secret policy may perhaps account, in some degree, for the tumults which are constantly appearing in Tartary and in the north-west dependencies of the empire.

The sixth article is "a Comparison of the Hindu and Theban Hercules, illustrated by an ancient Hindu *intaglio*," by Colonel Tod, the merits of which, as a very curious and amusing specimen of antiquarian research, have induced us to transfer it (abridged) to our present number.

The next paper is "a Disputation respecting Caste, by a Buddhist," from a Sanscrit MS.: the disputants being a Bauddha and a Saiva. The paper is communicated by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, of Nepal, who had much difficulty in procuring permission to translate the original, and soon lost the aid of his pundit, who, being a Brahmin of Benares, was shocked at the doctrines of the author, who calls himself Ashu Gosha. The merit of the work, is that it demolishes the doctrine of caste by means of proofs drawn from the Brahminical writings, the truth of which is assumed. The Bauddha begins with this concession: "Allow that your *Vedas* and *Smrittis*, and works involving both *Dharma* and *Artha*, are good and

valid, and that discourses at variance with them are invalid; still what you say, that the Brahmin is the highest of the four castes, cannot be proved from those books." And he then proceeds, sometimes argumentatively, and sometimes in a style of raillery and ridicule, to disprove the assumed superiority of the Brahmin, and to demonstrate that the doctrine of the four castes is altogether false, and that "all men are of one caste." The following extract shows the style of the argument:

Again, tell me, is a Brahman's sense of pleasure and pain different from that of a Kshatriya? Does not the one sustain life in the same way, and find death from the same causes as the other? Do they differ in intellectual faculties, in their actions, or the objects of those actions; in the manner of their birth, or in their subjection to fear and hope? Not a whit. It is therefore clear that they are essentially the same. In the *Udambara* and *Panosa* trees the fruit is produced from the branches, the stem, the joints, and the roots. Is one fruit therefore different from another, so that we may call that produced from the top of the stem the Brahman fruit, and that from the roots the Sudra fruit? Surely not. Nor can men be of four distinct races, because they sprang from four different parts of one body. You say that the Brahman was produced from the mouth; whence was the Brahmani produced? From the mouth likewise? Grant it—and then you must marry the brother to the sister! a pretty business indeed! If such incest is to have place in this world of ours, all distinctions of right and wrong must be obliterated.

This consequence, flowing inevitably from your doctrine that the Brahman proceeded from the mouth, proves the falsity of that doctrine. The distinctions between Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras, are founded merely on the observance of divers rites, and the practice of different professions; as is clearly proved by the conversation of Baisham Payana Rishi with Yudhisthira Raja, which was as follows: one day the son of Pandu, named Yudhisthira, who was the wise man of his age, joining his hands reverentially, asked Baisham Payana, Whom do you call a Brahman; and what are the signs of Brahmanhood? Baisham answered, the first sign of a Brahman is, that he possesses long-suffering and the rest of the virtues, and never is guilty of violence and wrong doing; that he never eats flesh; and never hurts a sentient thing. The second sign is, that he never takes that which belongs to another without the owner's consent, even though he find it in the road. The third sign, that he masters all worldly affections and desires, and is absolutely indifferent to earthly considerations. The fourth, that whether he is born a man, or a god, or a beast, he never yields to sexual desires. the fifth, that he possesses the following five pure qualities, truth, mercy, command of the senses, universal benevolence, and penance.* Whoever possesses these five signs of Brahmanhood I acknowledge to be a Brahman; and, if he possess them not, he is a Sudra. Brahmanhood depends not on race (*Kuli*), or birth (*Jat*), nor on the performance of certain ceremonies. If a *Chandal* is virtuous, and possesses the signs above noted, he is a Brahman. Oh! Yudhisthira, formerly in this world of ours there was but one caste. The division into four castes originated with diversity of rites and of avocations. All men were born of woman in like manner. All are subject to the same physical necessities, and have the same organs and senses. But he whose conduct

* The word in the original is *Tapas*, which we are accustomed to translate "penance," and I have followed the usage, though "ascetism" would be a better word. The proud *Tapasyi*, whom the very gods regard with dread, never dreams of contrition and repentance.

is uniformly good is a Brahman; and if it be otherwise he is a Sudra; aye, lower than a Sudra. The Sudra who, on the other hand, possesses these virtues is a Brahman.

The succeeding paper is "an account of the Marriage Ceremonies of the Hindus and Mahommedans, as practised in the Southern Peninsula of India," by the late Colonel Mackenzie; communicated by Sir A. Johnston. We perceive no material novelty in the account here given of ceremonies which have been repeatedly described.

The concluding paper is "a Dissertation on White Elephants," by Captain Low. He observes:

The existence of perfectly white elephants has been called in question by many; and it was long supposed that the kings of Siam imposed on the credulity of foreigners, and that the light colour of the elephant was artificial. No doubt can now remain respecting the existence of this deviation from the common course of nature. In the stables of the king of Siam there are elephants, the colour of which, although not pure white, is yet sufficiently light-coloured to admit of the appellation they have received being with propriety bestowed upon them. Strangers at Siam are taken to see these elephants, and no mystery is made respecting them.

I am not aware that any elephants of a colour even approaching to white have been discovered in Hindustan.

Although we have every reason for supposing that the white elephants are *not* of a distinct species, yet there is nothing which, physically considered, ought to weigh against such a supposition, and there is much which analogy might bring to its support; particularly as we know that the variety in the colour of perhaps all domesticated animals has been owing to the care and art of man, and that he has the power thereafter of causing any one colour to be perpetuated in preference to another.

In the Indian Archipelago there is the white buffalo, or *Kurbaū putih*, which is a very powerful animal. Its colour is a dingy white, or white and red mixed. It is of a distinct species from the black buffalo. The Malays do do not relish its flesh, although not apparently differing from that of the other, and say it is unwholesome.

From enquiries made among the Siamese, I find that they are not aware, and indeed do not believe, that a herd of white elephants has ever been met with. Those which, at wide intervals of time, their hunters have secured in Cambaya and Laos, are termed by them *Phrìya phò-àk chang*, or "kings of herds;" because found singly amid herds of the common black elephant, or *chang dam*. In 1823 one of the white elephants in the king's stable was a female.

The curiosity as well as the cupidity of the Siamese would have led them to an endeavour at rearing a variety in such high request among themselves and several Indo-Chinese nations, had not their religion opposed an insuperable obstacle. As these white elephants are sacred, the Siamese believe that dreadful calamities would overtake their country, were they to allow the males to copulate with the females.

Capt. Low gives an account of the ceremonies attending the reception of a white elephant from Cambaya.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

REPLY OF M. KLAPROTH TO PROFESSOR NEUMANN.

To the Editor.

Sir: You have inserted in the last number of your Journal an article from M. Neumann, relative to the pamphlet which M. Kurz has published against him. In that article the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris and its editors (who are M.M. Abel Rémusat, Saint Martin, Hase, E. Burnouf and Klaproth) are alike attacked, and I in particular. The time is too short to allow me to reply to the article *seriatim*. It has, however, been done in a postscript to a notice of the Chinese Catechism published by Father Hyacinth Bitchourin. As your attention, sir, is directed to the language and literature of China, you are capable of judging of the merits of the question, and I expect from your courtesy, that you will say a few words respecting that article, which shall be calculated to remove the imputations which the false allegations of M. Neumann might otherwise cast upon the *Journal Asiatique* and its editors.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Paris, 15th July 1831. J. von Klaproth.

In all literary controversies which occur in this Journal, we had hoped that it was perfectly well understood, we are strictly neuter. This work is a public arena, where contending persons are at liberty to enter the lists, and we exercise the authority of umpire so far only as to forbid the use of unfair weapons, and to put a stop to the contest when it is expedient for all parties that it should terminate. It is, therefore, needless for us to say, that we are no party to the remarks which M. Neumann has thought fit to make upon the valuable work named by M. Klaproth, and upon its highly respectable conductors. Neither are we to be considered, even constructively, as persuaded of the validity of M. Neumann's defence, which rests upon its own merits. A scholar, who puts forth a statement before the public, does it, of course, at the risk of his literary reputation, which consideration counterbalances any advantage he may gain by a little temporary triumph at the expense of accuracy. With this impression, we do not conceive ourselves called upon to criticise controversial letters, which, if free from offensive personalities, and bearing a responsible signature, are admitted by us almost as a matter of course, and we are equally ready to admit a reply.

We make these observations, not because we imagine there is anything like a reproach in M. Klaproth's letter, for having admitted, under these circumstances, a reflection upon him and his able coadjutors, but because we wish the principles upon which we act, and which are as liberal as possible, consistent with the interests of literature, should be distinctly understood.

As M. Klaproth has invited our opinion respecting the reply of Professor Neumann, it would be uncourteous to decline giving it, though he has evidently overrated our competency in this matter. We have no scruple in avowing that the Professor's justification was anything but convincing. To say more would be to depart from our principle of neutrality and to become partizans in the controversy, which is the less necessary, as M. Klaproth and his coadjutors are well able to sustain the contest without auxiliaries.

As the notice to which the postscript we are referred to is appended, and which is avowedly from the pen of M. Klaproth, contains some further re-

marks on M. Neumann's Chinese Essays, we shall lay before our readers the substance of these remarks, as part of the evidence in the case.

The Catechism of Father Hyacinth is entitled *Tëen-shin-hwuy-ko.* The meaning of the term 天神, *tëen-shin*, lit. "spirit of heaven," is one of the chief topics of controversy between the Professor and the Parisian sinologists. According to Professor Neumann, it stands for "God." Undoubtedly Morrison tells us that by the Roman Catholic missionaries the term is used for "angels;" and M. Klaproth observes, justly we think, that they could not have employed a better term to express the idea of "angel" in Chinese: their term for "God" is *shang-te*, "august ruler," or *tëen-choo*, "master of heaven." *Shin*, "spirit," he continues, is applied to an inferior class of beings.* The Mohamedans, again, who, M. Neumann says, express "God" by *tëen-shin*, according to M. Klaproth, and also Dr. Morrison,† on the contrary, use the term *chin-choo*, "true lord," or simply *choo*, "the Lord," and they call the archangels *tëen-sëen*, as appears from a passage in a sketch of the Mohamedan religion, in Chinese, cited by M. Klaproth: *Chin-choo yaou chwang tëen-sëen, shin, kwei, wŭn-wŭh;* "the true God wishing to create archangels, angels, demons, and all things, &c."

M. Klaproth has recourse to other authorities to establish the meaning he attributes to the term *tëen-shin*, which we think are convincing: we refer the reader to the paper itself.‡

The postscript, which relates exclusively to Professor Neumann's letter, we shall give in full.

"Just as we were about to send the preceding article to press, we received the July number of the *Asiatic Journal* of London, in which we find a sort of defence on the part of M. Neumann against M. Kurz. Having no means of freeing himself from the well-founded accusations which M. Kurz had brought against him, M. Neumann has demonstrated that his voyage to Canton has not yet taught him Chinese. This may not surprise persons in a condition to judge of his knowledge, but every friend of truth must be astonished to find that he has not hesitated to fill his defence with incorrect assertions, which do no service to his knowledge, real or pretended. This is the way he begins: 'Upon my arrival from Canton, I have met with a pamphlet respecting me, published about ten or twelve months ago, at Paris, nearly the whole of which is printed in a recent number of the *Journal Asiatique*, under the name of M. Klaproth." This assertion is not true, for M. Klaproth did not undertake to write an article *upon* M. Kurz's pamphlet; he gave but a single extract from it, to which he added, in page 384, some particulars regarding the Chinese guards called *Khoni maïlachu:* he signed that article, but he never thought of passing off the work of M. Kurz as his own.

"M. Kurz, speaking of a mistake of M. Neumann, who had called the Chinese tribunal Le-poo by the name of *schijm*, observed jocosely: 'it is difficult to decide what this supreme tribunal of administration is which is called *schijm*, and in order to ascertain it, we must await the return of M. Neumann.' In point of fact, *schijm* is no Chinese word, and the use of it clearly demonstrates that M. Neumann knew not how to read the name of the tribunal Le-poo, since he translated it by *schijm*. Will it be believed that M. Neumann, instead of discreetly passing over in silence this irrefragable proof of the little progress

* "Genii of particular places are expressed by *shin*; as *ho-shin*, 'god of the river;' *shan-shin*, 'god of the hills,' &c. All these gods are, in Chinese notions, inferior to *tëen*, 'heaven.'" Morrison, part iii. p. 190.

† *Ibid.*

‡ See the notice in the *Journal Asiatique* for June.

he had made in Chinese, has presumed to falsify the sense of M. Kurz's phrase, repeated by M. Klaproth, and to reproach them both with being ignorant of what the Le-poo is?

"With respect to the defence of his inaccurate translation of a passage in the preface of the *San-kwŏ*, it is that which a scholar might offer against the corrections which his master had made in his theme, and we shall not stop to notice them, any more than the other statements of M. Neumann, which appear to us to be equally without foundation. This *savant* has thought proper to close his reply by a petty attack upon the memoir on Buddhism, inserted by M. Abel Rémusat in the 10th No. of the New *Journal Asiatique*. M. Neumann has been pleased to give, on this occasion, a few lessons in Chinese grammar to his old master, who cannot but be flattered at this mark of gratitude from his pupil, who has become extremely learned in Chinese after a few weeks' residence at Canton. But pleasantry apart: M. Neumann, in his desire to correct the pretended errors of M. Rémusat, has demonstrated that he knows not himself either the rules of the grammar and meaning of the terms of the Chinese tongue, or the first rudiments of the Buddhist doctrine, since he takes Shakia, and Buddha or Fŭh-he, as equivalents, the one for the other; which would be exactly as if it should be said that *Raphael* and *angel* were synonymous. It is, indeed, something more than the mere taking the individual for the species; for it would follow, if Buddha was a mere man, that he could not have existed in all time; that his religion was of yesterday; that the Buddhas who preceded him had founded five or seven other religions; in short, there is no knowing how many other heresies a voyage to Canton might not excuse in, or recommend to, scholars."

THE EAST-INDIA QUESTION.

To the Editor.

Sir:—It is very unpleasant to perceive that the progress of inquiry into the great Charter-Question is still beset and embarrassed by party and private feelings. I suppose I must not refer to the sentiments which fell from certain members of the House of Commons, when the re-appointment of the East-India Committee was moved for; but I may state that, out of doors (as the phrase is), people look upon the East-India Company as disposed to thwart and embarrass that question, by withholding information, &c., whereas it is sufficiently notorious, one would think, first, that the Company are always ready to give information, and secondly, that if they endeavoured to withhold it, they could not. Let me recommend, then, the officious personages to whom I allude (*out of the House*) to be a little less prone to impute interested motives,—to *others* at least.

I am, &c.

A——A.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. I.

We were on our outward-bound voyage, and off the Cape our Indiaman was tossed about with all the fitful caprice of the wildest and most intractable of the winds that rage in the vicinity of that stormy promontory. The odds went fearfully against our poor bark, well-ribbed, and well-found, and well-manned, as she was; for all the demons of air and ocean were in a sworn conspiracy against her, and with such adversaries, even the Honourable Company's ship, whose commander and officers were at that period accustomed to look scornfully down on every vessel that did not belong to that dignified service, could avail herself little of her high lineage in Leadenhall Street, and of bearing the name, by which she was christened, of the lady of one of the twenty-four directors—

Quamvis Pontica pinus
Jactes, et genus et nomen inutile.

There is nothing that knits human beings so closely together as the sense of common danger. Every body on board was compelled, as the last resource, to work at the pump, with the exception of the ladies, and one or two of these insisted on having a share in this desperate labour, in order to escape the infection of the unavailing regrets and fears, which the sex are wont to vent, so audibly though so idly, on these occasions. As if by sudden enchantment, all the corked-up grievances of the voyage, the spites and jealousies that, on board a ship, are for ever foaming and effervescing, and scarcely restrained by the laws of artificial politeness from exploding in acts of mutual violence,—all at once vanished, and gave place to kind and sympathetic feelings: on so light a pivot do the sentiments of men and women turn themselves round! Even the female passengers, as they sat in one darkened cabin, their teeth chattering with apprehension, anxiously watching the opportunity of making inquiries about the weather, as they heard footsteps of any person approaching or rather staggering near them, in a moment discovered, what the day before no one would have suspected, —the warmest attachment to each other's society; and some of them, who were wont to pass by on the quarter-deck with looks of deadly aversion, and with certain tossings of the head that denote an inward sense of superiority so agonizing to those who are the subjects of their contempt,— even these were in an instant almost amalgamized into such a sweet and sisterly communion, that they seemed a choir of angels, amongst which one heavenly spirit of concord prevailed. An elderly matron, who was escorting to the India market three fine girls, her daughters, availed herself of a slight glimmering of light to have recourse to her devotions,—and her prayer-book spontaneously opening at the marriage-office, she was heard to mutter, pretty loudly,—"I publish the banns of marriage between M. of —— and N. of ——. If any of you know cause"—

Yet, in that most dreadful moment, when the howling of the wind through the spars and cordage seemed to be sounds preluding the awful

stillness of the stormy grave that was yawning to receive us, Pitman and myself, both of us going out as writers (a similarity of tastes, and some congeniality of disposition, had brought us much together in the early part of the voyage) were amused by a somewhat fanciful incident, which, but for its being a passage in human nature illustrative of the unextinguishable character of our humours and habits, under circumstances the least likely to call them forth, would hardly be worth noticing. There was universal chaos, crash, and confusion, on deck:—down fell this thing, away went by the board another; and nautical discipline, the last hope of a vessel in danger, from the absence of the captain, who had been stunned by the falling of an immense block, and was unconscious of all that was going on, was nearly at an end. Pitman and myself were taking our turn at the pump. At that moment, a tall brawny fellow, supposing all was lost, was at the head of a gang leading the way to the spirit-room, the door of which they were hastening to burst open, in order, as he said, to die in good fellowship with each other over a cask of rum. Had this mad project been successful, all would have been irretrievably over with us. Pitman saw, therefore, that not a moment was to be lost in dissuading them from the attempt; and in the tone of mild expostulation assured them, that as soon as the leak was got under, and the gale abated, there should be a plentiful distribution of grog, but that breaking open the spirit-room would disable them from those exertions on which their common safety depended. The fellow was visibly struck with the voice which addressed him; and, after a moment's pause, exclaimed, in a tone and with a gesture which we could not help laughing at as most ludicrously theatrical, "Aye, aye, Mr. Pitman; but, as Hamlet says, 'While the grass grows, the steed starves.' The proverb is somewhat musty."

"I think, sir," continued he, "you must recollect me. My name is Atkinson, and we have played together on the same boards." Now, to render this singular dialogue intelligible, it may be as well to hint that my friend Pitman, though now destined to a share in administering the destinies of India, or, in the cant phrase of the day, influencing the fate of eighty millions of our fellow-creatures, had, in the wilder days of his boyhood, cherished a passion for the stage, which had well nigh frustrated the hopes of his parents, by whom he had been spoiled, and consigned himself to the vagrant and precarious life of a country-player. One of his last exhibitions had been in a barn, where he had played Lothario with great applause, and the tall strapping personage who had taken so prominent a part in what would have been a serious tragedy to us all, had he persisted in it, was on the same occasion the Horatio. It was not extraordinary, then, that he should have instantly recognized Pitman's voice, though probably, from the various duties in which he was engaged, and the distance betwixt the passengers and the crew of a large Indiaman, no recognition had taken place between them in the former part of the voyage. This strange incident providentially interposed a pause to the dreadful resolve of Atkinson, and he was disposed to listen with some degree of deference to the advice of one, who, from the congeniality of their former pursuits,

seemed to have acquired some degree of rightful influence over him. In these emergencies, a minute or two gained is every thing; and luckily, it furnished a man they used to call Sawnie Anderson an opportunity to display a little of the national deliberativeness of the Scottish character; nor could it have been displayed more auspiciously. "Aweel, lads," said Anderson, "I dinna ken but what the gentleman, though he be one of the player-folks, and therefore of absolute needcessity a wild, graceless, ne'er-do-weell sort of person, may be right after a'. For my part, I aye like to see things of moment gane about in a heedful, sober, serious manner, and I'm sure ye've nae reason to think other than that our present object is one of the greatest import, baith to oursells and a' it concerns. I needna fash hardly to add, that our decceesion ought to be the decceesion of the whole, and not of a part. So let us put it to the vote, as they do in our court of session." Anderson's power over the minds of his auditors was instantaneously felt. Good nature and good conduct, added to the gift of the gab, made his advice on all occasions authoritative. Even Lawly, a hot-headed Irishman, seemed all acquiescence. "Sawnie speaks fair," said he, and shrugging up his shoulders, with a good-humoured smile,—"its a misfartin of mine always to be as dry as a biscuit, whenever there is a dacent opportunity of thumbing a noggin. But let us stay by our duty till we are all safe, and then, with the captain's lave, we will talk the matter over a whacking jug of the craturc,—that is, you knows honeys, if the stuff be of the reel sort, warm, swate, and strong." The debate of this enlightened wittenagemote saved us all. The first mate came from below, with a fresh watch of men he could depend on to quell the mutiny, and the contumacious instantly returned to their duty. The gale subsided; the leak was subdued, and the Honourable Company's ship got, in a ragged plight,

With overweathered ribs and tattered sails,

into Simon's Bay. The cessation of danger was a signal for the revival of the petty plots and intrigues of the cuddy; gossip and tittle-tattle again put forth their stings from the most blooming of lips, and piques and jealousies innumerable again raised their whirlwinds in the gentlest of bosoms. Every thing was restored to its former comfortable state of spite, antipathy, and discord.

A few minutes, during which the peril was most imminent, had been fated minutes for Pitman. The history of his future life and the colour of his future fortunes were involved in them. Like the Vasco of Camoens, he had invoked heaven during the storm, and Venus came to his aid. Those precious minutes, though probably the last to both of them, had revealed to him that the entire affections of a little pretty and elegant girl (Lucy Seagrave) were wholly his. She clung around him as her natural protector in the appalling scene of terror, and her partner in the death that speedily awaited them. They were married not long after their arrival at Calcutta; and time moved with them as on wings of down, and all went off as merrily as if, instead of being merely a writer, and having a year's probation to undergo at college before he could be deemed eligible even to a

minor appointment, he was already reaping a harvest of gold mohurs and rupees.

At that time, the judicious restraints imposed on getting into debt, which the Government were subsequently induced to adopt, did not exist, or, if they existed, were not rigorously enforced. Pitman found many friends, or rather companions, to help him "waste his borrowed purse." Poor Lucy, thoughtless and foolish herself, was of all creatures on earth the least calculated to wean another from thoughtlessness and folly. That portion of her life which had yet passed away, had been occupied with trifles. She had been crammed with accomplishments,—music, drawing, dancing, gymnastics. She could *execute* difficult passages on her instrument, and her voice, naturally sweet, had exchanged its native tones for the Italian trill and soprano, in which neither nature nor the heart had any thing to do; and the mock-compliments, the more high-flown the more to her taste, which she was accustomed to hear from the fops that lounged around her, as she exhibited her powers in obedience to the usual maternal requisition,—"now, dear Lucy, do oblige Mr. F. or Lady B. with that charming air of Paer or that exquisite overture of Winter,"—had made admiration a necessary of life to her, while it blinded or rendered her quite indifferent to its sincerity. She was trained to the drawing-room only; that alone was the sphere for which her mind was disciplined, as if she had not been framed for more dignified purposes than the ottomans, and settees, and rose-wood tables, and horizontal pianos, which constitute its ornaments; and thus her existence became of little more use to herself or to others, than the feeble flutter of an insect.

Had Pitman been mated with one educated to domestic duties, or with one who could have taken her share in the struggle with domestic difficulties, he would have perhaps been happy and respectable in all the relations Providence had destined him to fill. His companionable qualities were, moreover, inauspicious circumstances in his fortunes. His theatrical mania returned upon him. Atkinson was installed as a kind of English *major domo* in his establishment; and Pitman was unquestionably the most efficient and versatile performer at the Barrackpoor theatricals. He, therefore, had a long round of engagements on his hands, and though at that time a writer only, he hearkened to the promptings of that false ambition, which makes folly imitative and extravagance contagious. Bond upon bond was given to the tender-hearted baboo, who is always at hand to supply the necessities of the distressed civilian; and at the year's end, to make things correct and even, and to save "master trouble and bobbery," the same person was kind enough to compute the twelve per cent. interest and to absorb it into the principal, taking a fresh bond for the whole. They, who never visited India, will naturally ask, who this good-natured, amiable creature is, that is so prompt on these occasions to relieve the wants of the young and inexperienced? I will give the explanation in the words of an intelligent* observer of the evils he describes.

* Tytler's Considerations on India. Two vols. London, 1816.

The baboo of Writers' Buildings is some native of property, who makes the best use of his ready money in lending it to the young civilians. The high interest and the blameable facility with which these natives advance their money, are among the most trifling part of the evil. When a sum of any magnitude is advanced, one of his poor and needy relations is received into the house of the borrower, and from that period till the debt is paid, forms one of his establishment. This sircar, as he is called, receives wages; and his nominal employment is to keep accounts of the expenditure of the household, and the sums advanced by the baboo. His actual duties are to insinuate himself into the management of the family, to cheat in all the articles he buys, to enhance the price of every thing by a per-centage from the dealers. Should the borrower refuse the sircar admittance into his household, the loan is refused. Such is the relative situation of the young writer, the baboo, and his sircar, while the civilian continues at college. The field of spoil only opens when he is promoted to an appointment. If the situation is worthy his attention, the baboo himself accompanies him to his station, and insists on being employed in some official situation. If his request is refused, a sight of the bond ensures compliance. If the appointment be an inferior one, the baboo despatches one perhaps more of his sircars. These are now presented with some of the lower offices in the court or district. The same spirit of cunning and avarice which covered their petty exactions, accompanies them in their higher stations. Directed by the baboo, they intermeddle with all the official concerns of their master * * * * The account, meanwhile, is running on at interest. It is seldom, if ever, that the young writer looks into his own affairs; and when he does, his astonishment lasts but a short time; nor is it often succeeded by good resolutions. On the contrary, how often do we hear the young men assert that they can never pay their debts, so to what good purpose should they retrench?

Pitman's career was a practical commentary on these sensible remarks. Horses, carriages, equipage, the dress of his wife, consisting of the most *récherchées* articles of English millinery, wines of the most expensive kind, hookahs, hookabadars, soon demanded the addition of another enormous item to clear off the tradesmen's bills contracted during a college residence. At last came an appointment: it was that of assistant to a collector. The comparative seclusion of a residence up the country to the bustle of the presidency was compensated by increased comforts or rather luxuries; by expensive hospitalities to visitors, some of whom were so obliging to favour them with visits of several months' duration for the benevolent purpose—excellent beings!—of assisting them to fly from *ennui*. Soon after Pitman had received his appointment, I left Calcutta for a distant station, and many months did not elapse before I was gratified by learning that he had been promoted to the important and responsible office of collector. Although I cannot say I had not some misgivings as to the prudence of the young couple, in whose fortunes I could not help feeling a more than ordinary interest, I hoped for the best; and the labours and duties of my own office, if they did not obliterate my attachment, produced the natural effect of my being less identified with his concerns. A correspondence, however, ensued, as usual, brisk at first, but gradually subsiding into an annual letter

or two between us, till, at last, year after year rolled away, and I heard nothing of the collector of C* * * * *.

Pitman wanted a pursuit. His official one was not to his fancy. This was the key of his destiny. He could not bear solitude, and it is the love of companionship that ruins Englishmen in India. I attribute much of my security from the temptations that beset us in that country, to a habit long cultivated of studying sometimes, with the view of graphically delineating them (for I was a tolerable draughtsman), the objects of external nature, and that too in places where she was neither grand nor interesting. Even in a barren sandy country, where dreary wastes alone expanded before me, I could find something that fed and nurtured my contemplative musings. Like Wordsworth, too, I entertained an esteem for the meanest natural production, and could never bring myself to dislike a nettle, or a dock, or the humblest plant, mere expletives, as it were, which nature makes use of in filling up the grand outline of her compositions. I have been in stations where a white face has not beamed on me for more than two years. What enabled me, you ask, to sustain this weight of solitude, which would have been insupportable to many—and to Pitman, worse than death? It was the study of this beautiful round earth in all her varieties; and a gradually increasing love for the insensate things that lie on its surface: a knowledge never fugitive and unstable, like that which is gathered from human converse, because the objects with which it is conversant are lasting as nature herself, and cleave to the soul of man, which is immortal.

In the remote and unfrequented part of India, however, where I resided, reports and whisperings of the doings amongst the busy crowds of the presidency, occasionally, though at long intervals, found their way through the loop-holes of my retreat. And now and then I was recreated by the arrival of a civil or military visitant, who had the usual claim on my slender hospitalities of every traveller whose road lay through a half-deserted district; and an extemporaneous kid or fowl could at any time be had, and in a short time make its appearance in the shape of a tolerable curry. On such occasions, when my bungalow was cheered by a white countenance, and in exchange for the subdued pliant features of the Hindu, I perused the lineaments of manly independence so legibly charactered in the European face, I felt a pleasure, which long solitude had rendered intense, and which a miscellaneous succession of white visitors would not have enabled me to feel half so exquisitely. When these incidents, therefore, did happen, they were complete restoratives to my spirits. For this reason, I need hardly say, that it did my heart good, one morning, to hear announced to me the arrival of an Englishman fresh from the living world, and, as I supposed, overflowing, of course, with some of its most interesting details. He was an indigo-planter, and over our evening bottle of Madeira, I endeavoured to extract from him, amongst other intelligence which I was anxious to get from him, something about poor Pitman. But the man of indigo was of the class described by Pliny—*homines paulo tardiores, et crassiores.* He had the habit, too, of speaking by instalments, and the words fell from

his lips like minute-guns. He uttered, indeed, only the leading words of his sentence, leaving his auditor to fill up the intervening spaces. He reminded me of those interesting fragments of antiquity, in Livy and Tacitus, which required a Freinshemius to supply with his conjectures. I was aware that he had something eventful to tell about Pitman; but all I could get from him was unconnected phrases; each, indeed, was of unpleasing import; but with a little ingenuity I found that the words that fell from this short-hand speaker could be woven into something continuous, from which the real incident might at last be extorted. For instance; my inquiries, though eagerly put, were answered in this fashion: "Pitman—eloped—*crim. con.*—Supreme Court—left her—broken heart—rapid decline—Julia Barton—married again." Now, from these fragments, I could clearly make out that Pitman's domestic peace had undergone a severe wound; that Lucy had been weak and faithless; that the Supreme Court had decided on the case; that her seducer had deserted her, leaving her to die of a broken heart;—and my friend, *en révanche*, as the French say, had found another help-mate in Miss Julia Barton. But my communicative friend muttered something more, relative to Pitman, which I was not then Œdipus enough to unriddle: such as—"d——d unlucky—two lack and a half—auditor's office—lose the service." I pushed the wine about, thinking that the bottle would either awaken his memory or increase his stock of words. At last I got from him some broken hints of a political kind;—that important measures were in agitation at the presidency, which, by taking away the officers' batta, would render the military service not worth entering into, and destroy the moral strength and efficiency of the Company's army. But probably my own commentary is rather too explicit, for all the discourse in which the intelligence was involved was this merely—"Retrench—Governor General—d——d boobies the Directors—batta cut off—subalterns—army not worth a louse." Late in the evening, we took leave of each other; and the next morning, the indigo-merchant was snug in his palanqueen, jolting along the road to another station.

Not long afterwards, the elliptical passages of my visitor's narrative about Pitman were filled up by the only commentator who could satisfactorily supply them,—Pitman himself. His letter, after apologizing for his long silence, entered into the sad history of his domestic calamity. It communicated, indeed, the fact of his marriage with Miss Barton, but said not a word of the solace which such an event had imparted to his wounded spirit—the filling up the dreary vacuity of blighted love with new affections, putting forth their early buddings, the presage of mature blossoms, and filling his desolate bosom again with hope and gladness. Whether, however, he was again happy from the relighting of the hymeneal lamp, not a syllable of his letter indicated. It should seem that, in the secluded station of his collectorship, bickerings arose between Lucy and her husband; that a colonel, who had long been their visitor, had seduced her from her home; and afterwards, the common termination of such stories, basely deserted her. Now and then, indeed, there was a troubled passage that shewed he had not regained his former peace; and I thought I perceived it was some-

thing resulting from his own want of conduct that agitated him. You may always ascertain, with tolerable correctness, from a man's letters or conversation, whether the suffering he is revealing to you arises from another's conduct or his own. In the latter case, though self-love is pretty expert in stifling self-accusation, the wretchedness seems too hopeless and irremediable to have been caused by another. In Pitman's case, there was no reason for despair, particularly as he had repaired his misfortune by a second union. The inference I drew then,—it turned out afterwards to be too correct,—was this; that Pitman's extravagance had betrayed him into a misappropriation of the public money of which he was in the official receipt; and then the oracular murmurs of the indigo-man became clear as day, and stood forth in the fulness of solution; and the disjointed words—"d——d unlucky—two lack and a half—auditor's office,"—told the sad tale as circumstantially as if the wire-drawn Guicciardini himself had been its historian.

I felt for my friend. The maxims of the world, on these occasions, did not much harmonize with my notions of friendship and what is required from it: I mean those maxims, according to which no suffering is deemed worthy of commiseration, which a man brings on himself;—whereas there is no suffering that stands so much in need of it. I had long been buried in my "obscure sojourn;" a vacation of my judicial duties was at hand. I resolved to get leave of absence from the presidency and journey to my unhappy friend. Perhaps I might persuade him to retrace his course, or help him at least by my advice to arrange his affairs:—at any rate rouse him from the torpor of despair. The distance was great, and lay through a difficult country, full of jungles infested by beasts of prey, or by deceity plunderers, who think that when their hands are in, they may as well murder as rob those who fall in their way. But my purpose was deliberately formed, and common obstacles had no effect upon it. My long seclusion had imparted a warm intensity to my feelings, which they would not, perhaps, have acquired amidst the wear and tear of society. I communed with my conscience, and was answered by its plaudits. I felt myself a missionary of good, sent on a more than earthly errand, to minister to the afflicted, to reconcile an unhappy man to himself and the world, and—blest beyond utterance such a consummation!—to recall him once more to virtue and happiness. Never ought we to despair in such cases. The stains that pollute the moral character of a man are never indelible, and though they have often marred the loveliness of dispositions naturally good, we ought not to turn from them with disgust or aversion. These thoughts winged my toilsome march over a wide extent of country, and the consciousness of a benevolent object made its fatigues an amusement.

[*The conclusion next month.*]

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.*

THE fourth book of the division containing the criminal laws, properly so called, relates to "employing abusive language:" a species of offence which is seldom recognized by legislators in general, unless under peculiar circumstances; and the translator premises that it is not to be supposed that laws of this nature are often or very strictly enforced. The principle upon which these provisions form a part of the criminal code, as laid down by a commentator, is a just one, namely, that "opprobrious and insulting language has naturally a tendency to produce quarrels and affrays," or, as we should say, a breach of the peace.

In ordinary cases, the punishment for abusive language is ten blows; but when the individual, to whom it is addressed, is in authority over the offender, the penalty is increased to sixty, seventy, and 100 blows, according to the relative rank of the parties. A slave, who addresses abusive language to his master, is subject to the penalty of death by strangulation; and if he abuses his master's relations, he is punishable in a degree proportioned to their proximity to the master, the degrees varying from sixty to eighty blows, and banishment: the last is the measure of punishment allotted to a hired servant abusing his master.

Abusive language addressed to an elder relation, to a parent, or to paternal grand-parents, to a husband's relations by a wife, or a widow, or to a wife's father or mother, are punishable with blows varying in number according to the relative circumstances of the parties to each other. "There is no clause," says the code, "respecting abusive language addressed by a principal wife to her husband, as the interposition of the laws can scarcely be supposed to be necessary; yet if such a case should occur, the magistrates may lawfully award a punishment of fifty blows, according to the law respecting offences against propriety."

As no definition is given in the code of what constitutes "abusive language," this point, like many others in the Chinese law, is left necessarily to the discretion of the magistrate: a dangerous weapon in such a country as China.

The subject of the fifth book is "indictments and informations;" and it begins by specifying the legal mode of laying complaints before the government by the subjects of the empire. They must be addressed, in the first instance, to the lowest tribunal in the district, from which cognizance of the affair may be transferred to the superior tribunals in regular gradation. An individual, who proceeds at once to a superior tribunal, is punishable with fifty blows, though his complaint should be just and his information correct: such is the rigid adherence of the Chinese legislators to order and regularity!

Anonymous informations are treated with contempt. Any person presenting an information or complaint containing direct criminal charges against a particular individual, without the informant's name, is to be

* Continued from p. 128.

strangled, although his charges should prove true; and any officer of government, who acts upon such anonymous information, is punishable with 100 blows. All anonymous informations or complaints are to be destroyed, and no person, whether accused justly or not, is liable to conviction or punishment on the ground of anonymous charges. This is a far more liberal enactment than might have been expected in China.

A magistrate refusing to take cognizance of informations legally made is liable to punishment, unless he be related by blood or marriage to the accuser or accused, or had ever served under either party, or had been habitually the enemy or public adversary of either; in all which cases the magistrate must decline to act and must transfer the case to another jurisdiction, under the penalty of forty blows, even if the sentence be just and impartial. This is a very salutary provision.

The punishment for laying false and malicious informations, is nicely apportioned according to the nature of the crime charged, the effect of the accusation upon the party falsely accused, and other minute circumstances, which are set forth in a very long section, containing a graduated scale of penalties, as usual in this code, and by which the responsibility of each individual for the truth of the charges he may bring forward publicly before a magistrate is, in every imaginable case, precisely determined. It will be recollected that oaths are never required, nor even admitted, in judicial proceedings, nor do the Chinese specifically punish the breach of an oath, when introduced into private investigations or adjustments of disputes.

One of the strongest traits of the patriarchal character attaching to the Chinese theory of government, is that in which criminal informations by members of a family against their seniors are discouraged. It is enacted, that a son accusing his father or mother, a grandson his paternal grandfather or grandmother, a wife her husband or his parents or paternal grandparents, shall be punished with 100 blows and three years' banishment, even if the accusation prove true; and the accused, if they voluntarily surrender and plead guilty, are entitled to pardon; and if the charge should prove either in part or wholly false, the accuser is to be strangled. In the case of more distant relations, the punishment is moderated according to the degree of affinity between the parties. The only exceptions from the provisions of this law are in favour of those who justly accuse their relations of treason, rebellion, concealment of criminals, and the suppression or compromise of great offences against the state, or the mother of killing the accuser's father, or his adopted mother of killing his natural mother, where the exception comes in aid of the principle of the rule; and in instances where the accuser has been himself robbed or maltreated by a relation, in which case the law, as we have already seen, gives him a remedy.* A parent accusing his child, grand-parents their grandchild or his wife, a husband his inferior wife, or a master his slave or hired servant, is not punishable.

All children and grandchildren, who are wilfully disobedient to the instructions and commands of their fathers, mothers, and paternal grand-

* See vol. iv. p. 268.

parents, or who do not adequately provide for their support and sustenance, are punishable with 100 blows.

Persons upwards of eighty, or under ten years of age, are incapacitated from prosecuting informations, except such as concern high treason, rebellion, and other crimes of magnitude, because, as it is sensibly remarked, in ordinary cases they are entitled to redeem themselves from the penalty of bringing false accusations by a fine, and therefore do not incur the same responsibility as other informers.

The exciting and promoting of prosecutions is a punishable offence; and it is added that "an adulterer, who is guilty of advising and instructing the adulteress to accuse her legitimate son of a neglect of his filial duty, shall be punished as a contriver of murder."

In cases where criminals belong to the military class, the military commanding officer has concurrent jurisdiction with the civil magistrate, and sometimes an exclusive right of adjudicating.

Officers of government, interested in private civil causes, are prohibited from prosecuting or defending their suits personally: they must appoint another person for that purpose, and refrain from interposing their influence or authority with the magistrate who has cognizance of the affair.

The next book is devoted to the offences coming under the head of "bribery and corruption:" a head which requires not much nicety of legislation in any other country than China, where, indeed, the effectual check of such practice is much needed. Nothing, however, can more strongly shew the discordance between the theory and practice of the Chinese code, than the notorious fact, that, in spite of the various provisions against bribery, in all its forms and disguises, the corruption of the government officers, in all the departments of administration, in China, is systematic. That flagrant acts of bribery do not, as the learned translator remarks, always escape unpunished, is doubtless true; but it is inconceivable how the laws we are about to specify can remain a dead letter, unless we suppose that, with other provisions in the code, they are never meant to be enforced, and,

> ——— like forfeits in a barber's shop,
> Stand more in mock than mark.

The law against corruption begins by enacting that all civil and military officers, as well as all persons who have employments without rank under government, when convicted of receiving a bribe, whether the purpose be lawful or unlawful, shall be deprived of their rank and offices, and be further punished according to a scale in proportion to the value of the bribe received: the highest penalty being strangulation, which is affixed to the accepting a bribe of the value of upwards of 120 ounces of silver, when the object is in itself lawful; and of eighty ounces and upwards, when the object is unlawful.

Misappropriations of moneys, which do not come under the description of a bribe to do any specific act, consisting of every species of pecuniary overcharge, in respect to fines for offences, presents to officers upon taking

charge of their governments, exaction of more than the just amount of revenue from the people, unnecessary and extravagant expenditure of the public money or of the labour of the people, though not conducive to the advantage of the offender, are punishable, though in a less degree than actual bribery.

Rewards paid after the transaction, whether the object be lawful or not, are considered as corrupt receipts, and are punishable in the same manner as bribery; and the contracting and agreeing to accept a bribe, to do any act, lawful or unlawful, is punishable in a less degree than receiving a bribe.

The offer of a bribe to an officer of government by any individual, who endeavours thereby to prevail upon him to deviate from the law, is punishable, and the bribe offered is forfeited to government.

The extortion of loans, lending of money at exorbitant interest, and the buying or selling of goods upon an unfair valuation, by official persons, in their district; and the purchasing of articles by persons in authority without immediately paying for them, or borrowing clothes, furniture and the like, without returning the same within a month, are punishable as corrupt transactions without bribery. Such persons, accepting from the inhabitants of their district presents consisting of its produce or manufacture, are to be punished, at the least, with forty blows. The families or suite of such officers committing such offences are also liable to a penalty less by two degrees than the head or master.

These are some of the provisions which are made to guard the purity of the public functionaries in China. It is difficult to understand how, in the face of them, the transactions so openly practised at Canton can be tolerated, unless foreigners are to be considered out of the pale of the law, and liable to be pillaged with impunity.

The seventh book is on "forgeries and frauds."

The falsification of an imperial edict is punished with death: an error or omission in engrossing such edict is punishable with 100 blows. The falsification or forgery of the edicts of certain other great officers is also punished with death. No distinction is made between principals and accessaries. The forgery of edicts of subordinate officers is a crime of less magnitude, and is punished by blows and banishment. The false delivery of verbal orders is punishable with almost equal severity.

False and deceitful communications to the sovereign, either verbally or in writing, are crimes punishable with blows and banishment. A false and deceitful report of a criminal investigation, or other judicial proceedings, is also punishable with blows and banishment.

Counterfeiting official seals, the imperial almanac, or revenue-stamps, is punishable in the same manner.

Counterfeiting the current coin (copper) of the realm involves all the persons concerned, the master of the manufactory, and the workmen employed therein, in the penalty of death. Those who clip or file down the current coin are punishable with 100 blows. The imitating gold and silver by means of metallic compounds is punishable by blows and banishment.

Impostors, who, by forged deeds or instruments of investiture, pass themselves off as officers of government, are punishable with blows and banishment; and any officer of government attached to the court, and employed near the person of the sovereign, who privately investigates state affairs in any part of the empire, pretending to have especial authority for that purpose, is to be beheaded.

"Whoever falsely asserts that he has discovered prognostics in the heavens, shall be punished with sixty blows and one year's banishment; but whenever there are really any omens of calamity, if the officers of the astronomical board fail to give a true and faithful notice thereof, they shall suffer a punishment two degrees more severe than that last mentioned."

Officers of government pretending sickness or *death*, with a view of escaping difficult parts of their duty, are punishable with blows and banishment; as well as those who wound or disable themselves in order to become entitled to an exemption from the question by torture.

All persons who, after seducing any individual to transgress the law, or to combine with them for any unlawful purpose, afterwards become informers against such individual, either with a view to injure him or to the reward expected to accrue from his apprehension, shall be held guilty of the crime of the offender, and be liable to the same punishment: one degree being abated if it be capital.

CONVERSION OF HINDUS.

To the Editor.

Sir:—As the "Late Resident in India" still preserves his *incognito*, in his reply to my last observations, to them I can only refer him; at the same time, on my taking leave of him, he must permit me to say, that he has totally failed, both in his quotation from a missionary report, and from the statement of Archdeacon Robinson, to invalidate that part of my evidence in the House of Lords, which he thought proper to attack. Until it can be demonstrated that a Hindoo of respectability and property, in the full possession of his highly-valued rights and privileges of caste—his cherished birthright—has, from sincere conviction of the truths of the Gospel, become a convert to Christianity, my position remains unshaken and unaffected by all adduced by the "Late Resident in India."

To others I leave the defence of the venerable society which fostered the pastoral efforts of a Schwartz and a Gericke, and who now, through the instrumentality of its able missionaries, is being employed in diffusing so widely in our eastern empire the benefits of *education*; for, after all, it must be obvious that *education* presents the only means likely to improve the moral and religious condition of the natives of India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. Baber.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BRAHMIN AND AN EUROPEAN.

* * * *

Eur. These doctrines of materialism and necessity, for which you contend, must be regarded as heretical in your own country. To me, indeed, they seem almost equivalent to atheism.

Br. So far are they in my mind from being of an atheistical tendency, that I cannot but regard them as the only tenable forms of pure theism.

Eur. You surprise me! And, but for the general seriousness of your previous conversation, I should imagine you were inclined to banter; for atheists in this country are generally materialists and necessarians.

Br. They are so, perhaps, in all countries. Yet it does not therefore follow, that materialists and necessarians are, by means of those doctrines, atheists. Rather, I think I can make it appear to you that these doctrines are the legitimate consequences of a belief in an Omnipresent and All-powerful Spirit.

Eur. I am prepared to hear your proofs with attention; but I do not anticipate conviction.

Br. I will commence, then, with the doctrine which you call materialism. Your idea of man is that he is composed of two parts, body and spirit; that the body is visible, organized, sensible, perishable; that the spirit is invisible, and though created, yet not composed of parts, or liable to decay. You have not the idea of spirit as being a mere breath, or vapour, or like what the ancient Greeks called ψυχὴ?

Eur. Certainly not, for all these notions contain something material, and I regard spirit and matter as containing scarcely any principles in common. Now I cannot conceive it possible that two material substances should at one and the same time occupy one and the same place; yet there is no impossibility that a spiritual and a material substance should occupy the same place at the same time.

Br. You are of opinion then that matter may exclude matter, but that matter cannot exclude spirit?

Eur. That is my opinion; and I believe it is the general opinion of those who hold the doctrine of the spirituality of the human mind, or indeed of the existence of spirit at all.

Br. You speak of spirit and matter occupying the same place at the same time; have you an idea of two spirits occupying the same place at the same time?

Eur. I have never, indeed, thought it necessary to form such a speculation; for as spirit is so essentially different from matter, it is almost, if not altogether, impossible to conceive of it as existing and occupying any given space after the manner of a material substance.

Br. Clearly so; but you have admitted, and must admit, that matter and spirit may be in the same place at the same time; now if spirit be in the same place as matter, it must be in some place: the question is not whether spirit occupies places as matter does, but whether it exists in place. It certainly does not occupy place to the exclusion of matter, but if it be where matter is, it must be in some place.

Eur. By conceiving spirit to exist in any limited space you give it shape, which is one of the attributes of matter: and the idea of shape seems quite inconsistent with my notion of spirit.

Br. So it does with mine. But I do not see how you can get rid of the notion of some shape connected with a finite and limited spirit. Here am I conversing with you in the city called London. Have I a spirit?

Eur. I think you have.

Br. And is that spirit anywhere or nowhere?

Eur. It is somewhere, no doubt.

Br. You do not think that it is in Calcutta, now that my body is in London?

Eur. I do not.

Br. You think, then, that there is a place where my spirit is, and that there is a place where it is not?

Eur. It is impossible to think otherwise.

Br. Will you not find it difficult to imagine a place where spirit is, and a place where it is not, without conceiving the possibility of drawing a line between the two?

Eur. It is difficult, if not impossible.

Br. Drawing a line then between the place where spirit is and the place where it is not, is clearly giving spirit a shape. For if my spirit be in London at this time and not in Calcutta, it is also in Middlesex and not in Essex; and if it be in Middlesex and not in Essex, it must either fill the whole of Middlesex or occupy some part of it only. If it fill the whole county, or only part of it, still there is a line to be drawn between where it is and where it is not.

Eur. You appear to be attempting to drive me into some absurdity concerning spirit, and yet you perplex your own notions of deity by proving that spirit must essentially have shape.

Br. By no means. Shape is as repugnant to my notions of spirit as it can be to yours. I am only endeavouring to shew you that shape is inseparable from the notion of finite spirit; for finite is bounded, limited, defined in its measure and dimensions, consequently shaped. But the infinite spirit, which I call God, has no shape, for we cannot say of it, that it is here and not there. Now your notion of the Divine Spirit differs not, I think, from mine.

Eur. We seem to have the same notions on that point. But how does all this tend to prove your point, that the doctrine of materialism is one of the foundations of pure theism?

Br. Is it not essential to pure theism that we regard the deity as a pure and perfect spirit, filling immensity with his presence? Do we not consider him to be always every where?

Eur. Most undoubtedly.

Br. Now, can you imagine there can be two omnipresent spirits in the universe?

Eur. I cannot conceive it possible; for if there could be two, there could be two thousand. The one omnipresent spirit excludes any other omnipresent spirit.

Br. I think you have almost admitted, that finite spirits must have place, and having place must have shape.

Eur. Nay, nay, I can never admit that spirit, being invisible, has shape.

Br. Yes, but do you not admit, that though no two portions of matter can be, at one and the same time, in the same place, yet that spirit may be in the same place that matter is, and can you imagine any substance occupying space and having no shape?

Eur. But we cannot reason concerning spirit as concerning matter.

Br. Clearly not: and that is the reason why I contend that your notion of finite spirit involves an absurdity, because it compels you to reason of spirit as of matter. But to return to what I was just now saying; you cannot admit of the existence of two omnipresent spirits?

Eur. Of course, I cannot.

Br. You would possibly think it absurd to say that, when immensity is filled by an omnipresent spirit, there is room for more?

Eur. It would be an absurdity to say so.

Br. And do you think that there would not be some degree of absurdity in saying that two finite spirits can at one and the same time occupy the same place?

Eur. You misunderstand me; when I speak about spirit occupying place, it does not occupy place as matter does.

Br. No, certainly not. It occupies place as spirit does. Well, then, shall we not say that matter occupies place, to the exclusion of matter, but not to the exclusion of spirit; and that spirit occupies place, to the exclusion of spirit, but not to the exclusion of matter?

Eur. I hardly know what to say to that; for I cannot apprehend how spirit occupies place.

Br. Yet you are sufficiently able to think of the omnipresent spirit occupying all immensity as to be aware that it would be an absurdity to imagine two or more omnipresent spirits occupying the same immensity.

Eur. Certainly, I can see there would be an absurdity in such a supposition; for if we supposed that there were two or more omnipresent spirits, we could not say of one of them that it filled immensity.

Br. Well, then, would it not be equally absurd to say that two or more finite and limited spirits could occupy the same finite and limited space?

Eur. So it does appear, certainly.

Br. You see, then, that, on the very ground which prevents you from considering it possible that there should be two omnipresent spirits in the universe, you are led to conclude that no two finite spirits can at one and the same time occupy the same place.

Eur. I may be led to that conclusion; and what then?

Br. Then you are led to acknowledge, that where one spirit is, another cannot be.

Eur. I see it.

Br. If then, where one spirit is, another spirit cannot be, will it not follow that so much of space, be it greater or less, as is occupied by a finite spirit, cannot at the same time be occupied by the infinite spirit? And will it not, therefore, follow, that if you admit the existence of what you are pleased to call finite spirits, you either deny the omnipresence of the infinite spirit? or, admitting the omnipresence, you admit that two spirits may be in the same place at the same time, and thereby leave room for the admission of two or more omnipresent spirits? On this ground, therefore, do I maintain that the denial of what is commonly called the doctrine of immateriality does not only not lead to atheism, but that it is the proper support of a true theism, seeing that it is the only theory of spirit which is perfectly compatible with the omnipresence of the Infinite Spirit.

Eur. I see the drift of your argument, as it concerns the doctrine of materialism; and without admitting that you have convinced me, will you be kind enough to proceed to the doctrine of necessity, as another theistical argument? Only let me request of you not to go over the old ground of the argument of

necessity in general; but simply let me know how it is that you find in this theory an argument in favour of theism.

Br. I think I can do that in one word:—omnipotence.

Eur. Omnipotence!

Br. Yes. I speak of the omnipotence of the Deity, which, of course, you admit.

Eur. Of course I admit the divine omnipotence; but I cannot see how the omnipotence of God should have any thing to do with the liberty of the human will, either one way or another.

Br. What is your idea of omnipotence?

Eur. My idea of omnipotence is expressed by the word itself, which signifies possessing almighty power.

Br. That is, power to do any thing?

Eur. Exactly so;—power over all other power.

Br. But what do you mean by speaking of all other power, when you speak of one being as possessing all power? for that must be the meaning of the word omnipotent. Can there be other power than all power?

Eur. There can be no other power than that which the Creator communicates.

Br. When you speak of communicating power, do you mean that the Creator parts with any power when he thus communicates it?

Eur. Certainly he loses no power when he communicates power to any of his creatures.

Br. Does he create any new power?

Eur. By no means; he merely communicates power.

Br. You must excuse me, if my imperfect knowledge of the language in which we are now conversing compels me to say that I do not understand what is meant by communicating power, when, on the one hand, the Creator parts with no power that he possesses, and, on the other, he creates no new power. Is the power, which the creature possesses, a power which existed before he possessed it, or is it not?

Eur. You are preparing a dilemma for me.

Br. I am preparing to make you comprehend your own idea of omnipotence; and to shew you that you attribute too much to omnipotence and too little to the Omnipotent.

Eur. You speak paradoxically. How can I attribute too little to the Omnipotent when I attribute omnipotence to him?

Br. But do you attribute omnipotence to him? You attribute to him power, great power, the greatest power: but that is not all power. Do you not see, if there be any power in the universe besides the power of the Creator, that the Creator does not possess all power? You may represent him as supreme in power, but you do not attribute all power to him, if you represent any other being as possessing power.

Eur. Whatever power created beings possess, they have it in dependence on the Supreme Power.

Br. So far as man is dependent, he has not power.

Eur. Not supreme power.

Br. Not any power. I am dependent on the Creator for life; he gives me life, but not the power of life; that rests with him.

Eur. Then I suppose you will contend that the Creator gives you to will, but not a power over will?

Br. So I apprehend the matter.

Eur. And you hold that you are not the cause of your own actions?

Br. I hold that I am altogether an effect; and effects are not causes, though they may be the means of the transmission of action. But I will not wander into the old discussion of liberty and necessity; it is enough for the purpose to shew you that the doctrine of necessity, so far from being at all conducive to atheism, is in truth the only view of the subject which is consistent with the absolute omnipotence of the Creator. Will is a result: is it not?

Eur. Of course. But you are going now again into the ordinary discussion of the question of liberty and necessity.

Br. I will endeavour to avoid it. When I say that will is a result, I mean that though will originates action, yet will itself is originated by the constitution of the mind and the position of circumstances, and you can no more form a philosophical conception of a thought or conception originated by man, than you can form a conception of a sixth sense. Man's being is altogether dependent, and is but a transmission of impulses; and, as we apprehend, through ignorance, that the beginning of our being is the beginning of time, so we apprehend, by a still deeper ignorance, that the development of choice is the spring of action.

Eur. Thus far you reason as the necessarians; and I have no objection to concede you that point, and to allow the doctrine of necessity to be philosophically true. But how does that doctrine comport better with the existence of a deity than the doctrine of liberty?

Br. Simply for this reason, that necessity supposes God to have all power, and man to have none; while liberty, on the other hand, supposes man to have some power, though it supposes God to have greater. Whereas the proper notion of God is omnipotence.

Eur. I see your argument in both points: you think that the omnipresence of the Divine Spirit excludes the existence or conception of finite spirits, and you conceive that the divine omnipotence excludes all other power. This is your meaning, I apprehend?

Br. It is so; but I do not suppose that it convinces you, or shakes your faith in your hereditary metaphysical notions.

Eur. I cannot say that it does; yet peradventure it may be as plausible as many other metaphysical arguments, which are for the most part talkings about that which man understands not and cannot comprehend.

Br. I agree with you.

* * * *

THE LITERARY HISTORY OF ASIA MINOR.

Chapter I.

Looking upon Asia Minor as the Holy Land, from which the apostles of literature aforetime led out that splendid pilgrimage, the fame of whose beauty has gone forth among all nations, I cannot but wonder that no pen has hitherto attempted to embody in a collected form the many picturesque and interesting passages of its history. Occupying a comparatively small space on the vast continent of Asia, it enjoyed all the beauty of a most delicious climate united to the advantages of a commercial situation. The Black Sea bathing its northern boundary from the Bosphorus to Pontus, and on the south the Mediterranean flinging its waters, like girdles of light, about the hundred isles from Crete to Lesbos, and carrying into its almost countless harbours, the costliest produce of the world.

The influence of climate upon the intellectual faculties is among the most mysterious operations of nature; an excess of heat or of cold seems alike prejudicial to their perfect development. The Esquimaux and the inhabitants of the interior of Africa are perhaps upon an equality in mental power. If we cast a momentary glance upon the map of any country, we generally discover, as we approach the south, the gradual improvement of the finer senses of the mind. Paphlagonia had no city which we may compare with Antioch. The southern part of Italy, we are told by Winckelman, produces men of a more majestic figure than either the western or the northern provinces, and the Baron de Riedesel thought that the celebrated worship of Venus upon Mount Eryx, in Sicily, arose from the exceeding beauty of the women. The Neapolitans are said to be more lively than the Romans, and the Sicilians than the Neapolitans. The Ionian beauty was proverbial, and we can readily imagine that the contemplation of so much loveliness must have incarnated on the spiritual fancy of the Asiatic-Greek that ideal beauty which he breathed, like the breath of an immortal, into his god-men and god-women. The Athenian excelled in beauty of feature, and the Asiatic-Greek in delicious gracefulness of form. The sculptors of Asia Minor, on this account probably, wrought their statues without any covering; a custom which soon passed into Greece, and we find that, after the Peloponnesian war, the graces were represented with no drapery. It has been remarked of the Greeks, and the observation applies with equal force to their Asiatic colonies, that their eyes were peculiarly large, and the optic power proportionably increased. I believe it to be a fact physically certain, that no people of the present age have the orbit of the eye so widened. It has been supposed, indeed, that as the Chinese and Japanese women have discovered a method of contracting the diaphragm of the eye-lid, and so make their eyes appear unnaturally small, the Greek, in like manner, might have been acquainted with a secret of extension. But this is evidently an error; and I only mention the fact because to this singular gift of nature much of the surpassing grace of the Greek designs has been attributed.*

* Pauw, Recherches Philosophiques sur les Grecs.

Sir William Jones thought that the almost unvaried serenity of a Persian sky would induce the native poet, sleeping the greater portion of the year on the house-top, to meditate with more than common delight upon the influences and charms of the heavenly elements, and he accounted in this manner for the allusions to the moon and stars so frequently recurring in the Persian poets. To the same and similar causes may be traced the general diffusion of imaginative feeling among the eastern nations. I believe there is a manuscript in the Bodleian library at Oxford, containing the lives of more than 130 Persian poets. But if Persia even rivalled Asia Minor in the plenitude of her poetic spirit, the rivalry extended no further. Other people have possessed a school of philosophy, and a school of architecture, and, to a certain degree, a national literature; but what country of the ancient world, save Greece, could ever boast of a school of sculpture? Lessing considered the poverty and degraded state of the arts in Persia to have arisen from the unskilful selection of dark and terrible subjects. By a singular perversion of habit and feeling, their artists chose to represent only the warrior or the murderer. The Greek, on the other hand, worshipped Beauty, and his works were offerings at her shrine. The temperature of Asia Minor, unlike the more variable atmosphere of the maritime parts of Greece, or some parts of the coast of Italy, which are exposed to the dry and withering sirocco, presented, for the most part, a balmy and uninterrupted tranquillity. The Asiatic-Greek, therefore, with his eyes ever full of loveliness, thought only of embodying that conception, which could not fail to speak poetry and gladness to the eye. We meet with ten statues of the queen of love for one of the god of battle.

If we were inclined to call in question this dowry of personal charms bestowed upon the Asiatic-Greeks, we are furnished with evidence of its reality in the forms and faces of the living inhabitants, who, notwithstanding the defilement of their race by its progressive mixture with the Persian, Roman, Arabian, Tartar, Frank, and Turkish blood, are still superior to the population of the isles or the peninsula of European Greece.*

If the Asiatic-Greeks were distinguished for their sculptors, they were not less so for their painters. Apelles, who has been styled the painter of the Graces, first beheld the light in Ionia. Pliny informs us that originally there were only two schools of painting, the Helladic and the Asiatic, until Eupompus introduced a division in the first, and the second was subdivided into the Sicyonian and the Attic. Lessing accuses Winckelman unjustly, I think, of having wilfully omitted Ionia in his enumeration of the various schools; he most probably referred to it when he fixed a school at Rhodes, which was in fact the principal seat of Ionian artists.

Under whatever aspect, indeed, we look upon Asia Minor, whether as the primitive temple of our religion in its pure and heavenly brightness, or a degraded fief of a despotic and infidel empire, it is always alike an object of beautiful yet melancholy contemplation. We behold its history flowing along like a golden river out of a dark and distant land, at one time rushing on with the sound of many waters, at another weaving its painful and sluggish

* Pauw, Recherches Philosophiques sur les Grecs.

course with a scarcely audible murmur; now sweeping, beautiful and radiant, amid palaces and temples; now throwing out a few faint and evanescent glimmerings from beneath the baneful umbrage of ruin and slavery. More than seven centuries before our era, the Lydian monarchy was flourishing in a mighty empire, with its arts and sciences and luxuries, both of mind and body.

Bishop Usher, in his treatise concerning Asia properly so called, advised the future historian or illustrator of that country, to begin by explaining the various acceptations of the name. Although geography has taken rapid strides since the time of Bishop Usher, the obscurity to which he refers has not been altogether cleared away. It is not, however, my intention to throw my humble talents into the treasury of that learning which has been devoted to this subject, but a few preliminary remarks may not be unnecessary for the right understanding of the various partitions of Asia Minor in the different periods of her eventful history.

The name of Asia appears to have been gradually extended by the Greeks from a single province to the whole of Asia Minor, and to the other parts of the continent as they were discovered. In a similar manner, it has been well observed, the French apply the term "Allemagne" to the whole of Germany, and Italy passed under the name originally confined to a small district in Calabria. The Asia of the Greeks and Romans was divided by the geographers into the Greater and Lesser Asia; the latter, or Asia Minor, they believed to be terminated by a line drawn from Sinope to the limit of separation between Cilicia Aspera and Campestris, or Highland and Lowland Cilicia, now Itchi and Adana. The more northern parts of Asia were evidently unknown to the Greeks. Bishop Heber considered the boundary of the continents of Europe and Asia, as understood by Herodotus, to be the Caucasus, the Caspian, and the Araxes, or the Oxus; so that he included not only Scythia but all the country east of the Volga and Turkistan itself, under the name of Europe, which he conceived to be equal in length to Asia and Africa united.

Phrygia, Mysia, Caria, and Lydia, embracing all the country of Ionia lying between the rivers Hermus and Mæander, and Æolia, stretching from the Hermus to the Caicus, or to the promontory Lectum, now Cape Baba, the ancient boundary between Troas and the sea-coast of the Greater Mysia, formed one district known by the general name of Asia Minor. These united provinces, as we learn from Ptolemy, were bounded on the north by Bithynia and Pontus, reaching from Galatia to Propontis; on the east, by Galatia, Pamphylia, and Lycia; on the south, by part of Lycia and the Rhodian Sea, on the west by the Hellespont, the Ægean, the Icarian, and Myrtoan Seas; and were situate between the 35th and 41st degrees of north latitude, and extended from 55° to 60° of longitude. Those countries are now comprised in the two great Turkish provinces of Anadoli and Karamania, the first of which is subdivided into seventeen states or sanjaks, and the latter into Itshidi and Kharidj, or Karaman Proper. But though the name of Karaman is commonly given by Europeans to the southern country of Asia Minor, it would appear from modern travellers that it is

neither employed by the inhabitants nor recognized at the seat of government. The old kingdom of Karaman, which included Lycia, Pamphylia, the two Cilicias, with part of Caria and Phrygia, was finally and totally overthrown, after many struggles, by Bajazet the Second.* But it may be observed that the geography of this part of the coast, as well as of the eastern side of the Idæan mountains, is far more imperfectly ascertained than that of the west, to which the celebrity of the Troas attracted so much attention.

It is certainly not a little singular, as Colonel Leake remarks, that, notwithstanding all the facilities afforded to travellers by the ruling Turkish family, Kara-Osman-Oglu (now destroyed by the Sultan Mahmoud), added to the influence of the European factories at Smyrna, even the more accessible places, the valleys of the Hermus and Caicus, should still remain very imperfectly explored, while of the coast between those rivers we possess no accurate delineation. All the country east and north of Philadelphia, Thyateira, and Pergamus, to Mount Tmolus and the shores of the Propontis, is little better, Colonel Leake says, than an unknown land. The site of Synnada, which has been considered the key of the geography of Central Asia Minor, cannot be determined with any accuracy.† After the defeat of Antiochus, which decided the fate of Asia Minor, the Romans compelled him to cede Phrygia to their ally Eumenes, king of Pergamus, making, however, an exception in favour of such cities as had continued neutral. Upon the decease of Attalus, the last king of Pergamus, it reverted to the Romans; and when Cicero was appointed governor of Cilicia, the eastern part of Phrygia was in his jurisdiction. It was afterwards divided into two provinces; the first, containing thirty-nine towns, of which Laodicea, on the Lycus, was the capital and the residence of the Roman governors. Synnada was the metropolis of the latter. Colonel Kinneir inquired anxiously respecting its supposed situation, but could gain no information.‡

The Greater Asia included that immense tract extending from the Euxine to the countries between the Indus and the Ganges. The Asia Proper was comprehended, in the division made by Augustus, under the proconsular government; by the same emperor, Pontus and Bithynia were formed into a prætorian province; and the whole of Asia situate on this side the Halys and Mount Taurus was united in a consulate. A country was only properly called a Roman province, it will be recollected, when administered by Roman laws and magistrates. The distinction introduced by Augustus of provinces of the emperor, and provinces of the people, has given rise to some confusion. The proconsul of the people might be the legatus of the emperor.§ In later times, when Asia was brought into one proconsulate, the extension of government rendered it expedient that prefectures should be established, by means of which justice might be administered more speedily to the surrounding population. The Greek name assigned to these divisions has been rendered by our *Diocess*. Appian

* Preface to Captain Beaufort's Karamania.
† Leake's Tour in Asia Minor.
‡ Kinneir's Journey through Asia Minor.
§ Spanheim de usu Numis. Antiq. fol. 6784.

refers the partition of Asia into free kingdoms, cities, and provinces, to Pompey after his conquest of Mithridates. This may be called the *federate* and *subject* state—the το συναρχον and the το αρχομενον. Instances of federate friendship, or voluntary clientship, frequently occur in the Roman-Asiatic annals. I would only mention Arianthes and Ariobarzanes in Cappadocia, Ptolemy in Cyprus, and Ptysias in Bithynia. But although the free cities were not exposed to the continual interference of the Roman præses, the conquerors, with their accustomed wisdom, reserved to themselves the right of sending commissioners to inquire into any popular commotion threatening danger to the city or the government. They exercised a similar supervision over the repairs and improvements of the public buildings, &c. And we read that in the reign of Tiberius, a prætor was sent into Asia to report respecting the condition of the towns which had suffered from the effects of the earthquake.

We are considerably indebted for the revival of our acquaintance with Asia Minor to the crusades, which doubtless prepared the way for that spirit of commercial enterprize, which conducted men in the fifteenth century from all the countries of Europe into the central provinces, and so far facilitated the labours of those, in after time, who looked towards Asia Minor, as the Canaan of the Christian and the intellectual world. The first visit to the Seven Churches, I remember to have seen, is by Thomas Smith, of Oxon, who set out from Smyrna, in April 1671.* It is interesting to compare his narrative with the relations of later travellers, and to discover how little change these melancholy ruins have undergone in the last 160 years. Then, as now, Thyateira, once one of the most opulent cities of Asia Minor, was so squalid and miserable that the traveller might have concluded it had always been in the possession of the Turks. Sardis was a wretched village with no inhabitants, except a few shepherds who watched their flocks in the plain. The unhappy creatures united inhospitality to their penury, and refused to admit the wayfarers into their abode. The Christian temple was degraded to a Turkish mosque. The capital of Lydia was a group of hovels, and the seat of a bishop destitute of a church! Like Smith, the modern traveller seeks for Sardis in the midst of Sardis! Philadelphia, retaining the Turkish name—the Beautiful City—yet is equally destitute. One thing I may note in its praise: when Asia Minor was overrun by the Ottoman troops, Philadelphia alone preserved her freedom until conquered by Bayazid, surnamed by the Turks the Thunder-bolt. The church of St. John was converted into a receptacle of Turkish impurities! Hierapolis, so named on account of its numerous temples, was the haunt of a brigand and his band. At Colossus they had no church, no priest who could read the liturgy or celebrate the sacrament of the Eucharist. They had forgotten the Greek, and spoke the Turkish as the vernacular. Laodicea, then inhabited by foxes and jackalls, is now a mud town with 400 or 500 inhabitants. One of its theatres was capable of holding 30,000 persons. And at Ephesus, the metropolis of Lydian Asia, the seat

* Epistolæ quatuor, quarum duæ de moribus Turcarum aguntur. Duæ, septem Asiæ ecclesiarum et Constantinopoleos notitiam condunt. Authore Tho. Smith, Coll. Magdelenæ, Oxon. socio. Oxon. 1674.

of a Roman proconsulate,—from which St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Corinthians, and hesitated not to say, on account of its magnificence, "the churches of Asia salute you,"—not one stone of that magnificent temple, the altar-piece of which, the work of Apelles, cost more than £30,000, remained upon another.

It is not a little singular, that the only two works professing to treat entirely of the early history of the Greeks, and the colonies which they sent out into Asia Minor, should have been written by foreigners, and have hitherto remained untranslated into English. I allude to *Les Premiers Temps de la Grèce*, by M. Clavier; and *Histoire de l'Etablissement des Colonies Greques*, by M. Raoul Rochette, which obtained the prize proposed by the Institute in 1813. Adopting generally the theory of M. Rochette respecting the Greek colonization of Asia Minor, I shall of course be indebted considerably to his elaborate treatise for the analysis which I purpose giving of the origin of the colonies, preparatory to entering into the history.

I remember no example in the annals of the world of a nation, numerically small, and occupying a very confined district, sending out so many colonies as the Greeks. Seneca, the philosopher, speaks of their spirit being undaunted by peril, and uninfluenced by opposition; neither deterred by the rigour of the climate, nor enervated by its voluptuousness. The language of the Macedonians, he says, flourished on the shores of the Indus, and in the vast provinces of Persia. The latter passage respecting India must be viewed as an exaggeration. If, indeed, Alexander, had prevailed on his troops to accompany him from the banks of the Hyphasis, and to have reached the Ganges over the desert, which would not have required more than eleven days, the fate of India might have been very different. As it is, however, the literary remains of the Hindoos preserve no distinct memorials, at least none have hitherto been discovered, of Alexander's invasion. Seneca, however, could have no desire to aggrandize the fame of any people, being himself a citizen of the mightiest dynasty then existing, and least of all that of the Greek, to whom his country owed not only her oratory, and her poetry, and her arts, but even the laws by which she governed.

But to return. We find these colonies gradually spreading over a large extent of territory, differing in its natural productions and in the manners of its inhabitants. Asia, continues Seneca, was full of her colonies, and all that part of Italy bathed by the Mediterranean Sea took the name of Magna Græcia. We almost cease to feel surprised at the presumption and self-glory of the Greek in considering himself as the great artificer of universal civilization, or at his attaching to these missions that mysterious and heaven-directed character, which made Celsus affirm that the oracles of Greece had peopled the whole earth. It may not be uninteresting to examine briefly the causes which originally produced these emigrations. The chief cause may be found, I think, either in that spirit of proselytism shared by the Greek in common with the disciple of Mahomet, though in a far less degree, and sanctified to his own mind by the inestimable benefits con-

ferred, as he believed, upon those who might be received within the influences of his most graceful and poetic religion; or it may be traced to that overflowing ardour and enthusiasm, which inclined men, even in that early and dark period, to look for an El Dorado in a foreign land, and to exchange their present state of poverty and suffering for one of unbounded plenty and enjoyment. But, perhaps, after all, the true reason is to be found in the scarcity of provision resulting from the imperfect cultivation of the land.

Rollin, in his Ancient History, has not devoted much more than a page to the colonization of Asia Minor, yet it is a subject deserving certainly much more deliberate attention. Some years before the siege of Troy, M. Clavier thinks that Greece was so over-run by inhabitants, that emigration appeared to be the only method in her power of relieving herself, and we may perhaps date from this period the first attempt of the Argonauts to found colonies on the coast of Asia Minor. A limited number of citizens was considered necessary, by the most gifted of the ancients, to insure the prosperity of a city. Plato and Aristotle fixed the inhabitants of a town at a certain number, which should on no account, they affirmed, be exceeded. Very general traces of infanticide, as it prevails among many barbarous tribes at the present day, are discovered in ancient history, countenanced and upheld by the law of the land. But M. Raoul Rochette attributes, with much probability, the anxiety of the Greeks to establish settlements on the shores of Asia Minor and the banks of the Euxine, to a desire of throwing up bulwarks against the fearful incursions of the savage hordes of Teucrians, Cimmerians, and Thracians, who had already, at no very remote period, poured their desolating torrent over the fertile parts of Asia, and broken with a terrible, though retiring fury, upon the Grecian territory. This idea is originated by the observation of Cicero, who says that the Greeks founded their towns not so much with a view of protecting, as of shutting up the inhabitants, and of keeping them in a state of blockade.

The Greeks themselves are thought to be indebted for their origin to a Phœnician factory: the Phœnicians were, it is probable, Arabs whose primitive dwelling was on the borders of the Red Sea. Josephus conceived them to be Hebrews, descended from Jacob: an opinion in which Eusebius concurred. But passing over, as unconsequential in this place, the history of their descent, we find them no sooner settled upon the shores of the Mediterranean, than they began to establish factories for the sale of merchandize, and the repair and re-fitment of their vessels.

The contemplation of these colonies in their primitive state offers to the meditative mind much of beauty and interest. The emigrants carried with them the images of their gods into their distant pilgrimage, and the splendid fragments of departed magnificence, which occasionally meet the inquiring eye of the wanderer in Asia Minor, sufficiently attest the enthusiasm with which they devoted their wealth and their labour to the building up of temples, worthy, as they believed, of divine visitation. They took with them the manners, and festivals, and feelings of the mother-cities; governing as they governed, living as they lived, thinking as they thought. The

mother-city, indeed, long continued to exercise a sovereign, yet an affectionate influence over her colony. Plato observed, that a colony ought to have no father or mother except the town which planted it. The Asiatic Greeks, on their early coins, preserved the images of the gods whom they worshipped. A similar custom prevailed among the Romans; the fact of the *lupa* with the *gemelli*, the she-wolf and her cubs, being found on so many coins in the colonies, is well known. Cyprian, speaking of the buildings of Carthage after it had become a Roman colony, mentions particularly a *capitol* as bearing a striking resemblance to that of Rome. We read of the same memorial being preserved in the provinces. Antioch, the capital of Syria, presented over the eastern gate, and afterwards upon another erected by Tiberius, the national emblem—the she-wolf and her cubs, that posterity might know—οτι Ρωμαιων εστι το κτισμα.*

The emigrant Greeks never omitted to take with them some of the sacred fire, and in the event of its being extinguished, a special embassy was sent to relight the flame at the Prytaneum. This affectionate preservation of national manners and customs will explain the seeming anomaly, that more vestiges of the ancient modes of thought and habit are existing among the Græco-Asiatic colonies than in Greece itself. I might enumerate many instances. The little waggons in general use in the Troad and along the western parts of Asia Minor, are almost exactly similar to the chariots of the Homeric heroes as represented in the bas-reliefs or the Grecian vases. The Turkish ships, also, employed in the commerce of the Black Sea, impress the traveller with the certainty of their near resemblance to the ancient vessels. The curve from the poop to the prow, the dusky sides, &c. recall the epithets of κοιλη, μελαινη, &c.; and we almost think that in a Turkish beyadeh we behold a Grecian galley.†

But the history of the Greek colonies, like that of every epoch, hath its dark narrative. In the course of years, the bright flame of patriotism evinced signs of decay; a change had come over the spirit of love in the mother-country, and a system of extortion and injustice arose in its stead. Athens led the way in this revolution of feeling. We shall see, as we proceed in our researches into the growing prosperity of the Græco-Asiatic establishments, tenderness giving place to cruelty, and voluntary offerings to rapacious and arbitrary exactions; rapine snatching the first-fruits which a kind of filial love was wont to render; the iron hand of a most oppressive and galling tyranny breaking asunder all those fine, yet never-decaying links, which formed the bond of mutual amity and mutual protection: we shall behold freedom struggling with slavery, but continually manifesting, in the grasp of the giant, symptoms of that youthful and sinewy vigour, whose maturity is certain to be victory; the freeman degraded to the serf, and the rich man robbed into beggary. Yet amid all this consternation of the moral elements of man, we shall discover glimpses of a higher and nobler spirit, and passages leading, like bright vistas, through the mingled gloom and storminess of history.

* Spanheim de usu Numis. Dissertatio Nona. Fol. vol. i.
† Walpole's Memoirs of European and Asiatic Turkey.

The first aspiration after a history, which should embody in a simple form the traditions of the origin and the exploits of their ancestors, manifested itself among the colonies of Asia Minor. Separated from the mother-cities, and bordering on the territories of uncivilized clans, they soon discovered how ineffectual were the ballad histories of the Cyclic poets, in which the truth was magnified into an epic grandeur, and facts, which ought to be related in the most simple and lucid order, were converted into pictures of mingled truth and fiction. About the middle of the sixth century B.C., we find the art of writing making its way among the Græco-Asiatic colonies; a new spirit was awakened in the mind of the people, a thirst after knowledge and an enthusiasm in discovery.* The ballad-writer gave place to the logographer, the composer of history; journeys were undertaken, places were investigated, evidence collected, inscriptions collated; tradition, to a certain degree at least, was purified, and the first attempts were made to prepare a path-way amid the devious labyrinths of distorted truth and positive error, along which Herodotus, in after years, was to lead the beautiful and impressive pomp of his picturesque history.

It will not be supposed for a moment that I attach any particular dignity to these forerunners of the great historian. I do not, of course, elevate them to a place among the chroniclers of European annals: we have no means of forming any judgment of their deserts, the only remains of their compositions consisting in allusions made to them by subsequent writers, or an occasional fragment in the Scholiasts or the Fathers. But they were, most probably, as Schoell calls them, *redacteurs* of false traditions, and consequently, the not unfrequent propagators of deception and error. Nevertheless, the impulse given to the popular mind by its first step out of the charmed circle of poetry, carried it forward, in life and vigour, to worthier objects and more satisfactory conclusions.

I think we may trace to the visit made about this time (600 B.C.) to Asia Minor by Solon, that splendid epoch of mental liberty and spiritual elevation, which soon after arose, like a new heaven, over the intellectual world of Greece. Frederic Schlegel dates the commencement of a new era of Greek literature from the time of Solon, but he does not make any mention, if I remember right, of the assistance afforded by the Asiatic colonies towards this progressive advance of knowledge. I will endeavour hastily to supply the omission.

The necessities of the family of Solon rendered it necessary for him to seek some employment for his subsistence.† The ardent desire of acquiring information induced him to apply himself to commerce. Books were at that season, among the European Greeks especially, in the hands of very few; they were too much occupied by intestine wars and political dissentions to attend to the cultivation of letters. In Asia Minor, however, since the establishment of Æolian, Ionian, and Doric colonies, the spirit of poetry had manifested itself in many places. Homer was an Ionian, Asius and Creophilus of Samos, Arctinus of Miletus, Lesches of Lesbos, Pisander

* Schoell's Histoire de la Littérature Grecque, vol. ii. c. 17.
† Clavier, Premiers Temps de la Grèce, vol. ii. p. 343.

of Camira, in the Isle of Rhodes—all epic poets, and writing in the Ionic dialect.* I may add to these Archilochus, of Paros; Alceus, of Lesbos; and Sappho—lyrists, and using the Æolic. Callinus, of Ephesus, is said to have been the inventor of the elegiac, succeeded by Mimnermus, whose amatory poetry, I may remark, together with that of Sappho and Bion, was afterward burnt at Byzantium, through the instrumentality of the priests.† People began to weary of the busy and unprofitable philosophy of the primitive sages. Theirs was not of a truth that pure and mystical philosophy which Plato brought among men—the daughter of wisdom with the girdle of beauty in her bosom—and which his disciples carried into all lands. The primitive sages appear to have been in some measure a class of political economists, the supporters of a system of ancient Jesuitism. We find them, in almost all countries where they resided, holding the first offices of the state; and, if I may compare them to the churchmen in the earlier ages of European history, not disdaining to mix up the abstracted meditation of the philosopher with the violent partizanship of the political enthusiast. Plato, indeed, as Clavier observes, denies this assertion, in his Hippias Major, but his reasoning is by no means conclusive. It has nothing to do with the argument to say that they interfered only on the popular side, or that instances are on record of their conduct having been most honourable and patriotic. But I should be wandering into a tedious digression were I to linger upon this subject longer. Some idea, however, may be formed of their influence, from the fact that their destruction of the Pythagorean sect was the cause of a revolution. They must have exercised, notwithstanding, a beneficial control over the feelings of the people, and as they were, with the exception of one or two, living during the visit of Solon, it requires no peculiar faith to believe that the ardour with which he rendered himself to the cause of liberty, on his return to Athens, is attributable to his communion with the Asiatic colonies. The Asiatic Greeks were at that time threatened with bondage from the ambitious spirit of the Lydian monarchy, itself soon after swept from the map of freedom by the terrible simoom of Persian despotism. I naturally conclude, with the German critic, that the footstep of the Colossus of Persian power was neither unseen nor unfeared by the Greek states.‡ Athens, indeed, from her commercial connections in Asia Minor, would of course view its progress with a most wakeful eye, and there is much ingenuity in the conjecture which assigns the collection of the Songs of Homer to a political as well as a literary feeling.

The expedition of Alexander, under whatever aspect we consider it, whether in a literary or political point of view, must be allowed to have produced an extraordinary effect upon Greece as well as Asia. It gave birth, Schlegel observes, to a new Græco-Asiatic taste, which formed a bond of union, more intimate than had ever before subsisted, between Europe and Asia, the influence of which, I coincide with M. Schlegel in believing, has never ceased, "but is at this moment exercising no inconsiderable

* Clavier. † Les vies des Poëtes Grecs, par Le Fevre. Edit. Relandi.
‡ Schlegel, Lectures on the History of Literature

power over those who are scarcely aware of its existence."* It was the intention of M. Clavier, to whose *Premiers Temps de la Grece* I have made frequent reference, to have brought down the Greek history to the time of Alexander's successors, and passing over the passages already familiar to us by the narratives of other authors, to devote all his knowledge and industry to the elucidation of the revolutions and changes among the successors of the Macedonian. Recollecting his qualifications for the task, every one must regret that he did not live to carry his plan into execution.

M. Rochette dates the extinction of Greek colonization from the battle of Chæronea, at once the sepulchre of its liberty and its literature. A spirit of mean interest and personal aggrandizement seems to have usurped the place of religious and patriotic feeling, in those few colonies which Greece sent out in the decline of its glory. The colonies of Asia Minor began to lose their distinguishing characteristics, their language was corrupted, and their manners changed by foreign association; their laws were rendered of no avail, their connection with the mother-country almost rent asunder. And the Roman tyranny at length bowed with its mighty arms the beautiful pillars of the Grecian empire, until it became a ruined yet still splendid temple, where Freedom might sit, like an ancient suppliant, with its head covered and in silence.

R. A. W.

* Lectures on the History of Literature.

COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

In our third vol. N.S. p. 79, we inserted an essay, which had been published in the *India Gazette*, written in English by a Hindu, on the subject of "the colonization of India," observing, "we insert it not merely from its being, in itself, a literary curiosity, but because it discloses the sentiments of the natives on a topic much discussed in England:" adding, that the essay, "taken in the whole, and considered as expressing the sentiments of a sensible Hindu, is entitled to weighty consideration." The editor of the *India Gazette* has referred to the "ridiculous importance" we attached to this paper; stating that, "he believes, the writer was not convinced by his own arguments." The editor of the *India Gazette* may believe or even know this, but we could not; and, in future, we shall be glad if he will tell us when his correspondents are not serious. We attached no importance to the *arguments* in the essay, and printed it merely as an evidence of the *sentiments* of the natives, which are undoubtedly entitled to weighty consideration on this topic. In the very same volume (p. 245) we inserted, for a similar reason, an essay by a Hindu, on the other side of the question, taken from the same paper, and which may, for aught we know, be equally insincere!

In passing, we may just notice the supercilious tone which the editor of the paper is pleased to affect in referring to this journal,—a trick which may be suited to the *Bengal Hurkaru*, but is incongruous with the character of a respectable paper like the *India Gazette*. The public, at this day, is not misled by self-assumed airs of superiority in any public writer.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE COUNTRY OF FOO-SANG, MENTIONED IN CHINESE BOOKS.

BY M. J. KLAPROTH.

THE celebrated Deguignes, having found in Chinese books a description of a country situated, according to his idea, at a vast distance from China, to the east, fancied that this country, named Foo-Sang, might be a part of America. He developed this opinion in a paper read before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, entitled *Recherches sur les Navigations des Chinois du Côté de l'Amerique, et sur plusieurs Peuples situés à l'extrémité Orientale de l'Asie.**

It is to be observed in the first place, that this title is incorrect. In the Chinese original, which Deguignes had before him, there is no mention of a navigation undertaken by Chinese to Foo-Sang; but, as will be seen by and bye, it is merely an account of that country given by a priest who was a native of it, and who had come to China. This account may be found in that part of the grand Annals of China† entitled *Nan-she*, or "History of the South." After the extinction of the Tsin dynasty, A.D. 420, China was full of disorder, whence resulted the establishment of two empires, one in the northern, the other in the southern provinces. The latter has been governed successively, from 420 to 589, by the four dynasties of Sung, Tse, Leang, and Chin. The history of these two empires was compiled by Le-yan-chow, who lived towards the commencement of the seventh century. This is what he says respecting Foo-Sang:

"In the first of the years Yung-yuen, of the reign of Fe-te, of the Tse dynasty, a sha-man (or Buddhist priest), named Hwuy-shin, arrived from the country of Foo-sang at King-chow.‡ He related as follows:—Foo-sang is about 20,000 *le* to the east of the country of Ta-han, and also to the east of China. In that country there grow many trees called *Foo-sang*,§ the leaves of which resemble those of the *tung* (*bignonia tomentosa*), and the early shoots those of the bamboo. The natives of the country eat them. The fruit is red and shaped like a pear. The bark of the tree is prepared like hemp, and is used for cloth and dresses. Flowered stuffs are also manufactured from it. The wood is employed in building houses, for in that country there are neither towns nor walled dwellings. The inhabitants have a written character, and they make paper from the bark of the *foo-sang*. They have neither arms nor soldiers, and never make war. Conformably to the laws of the kingdom, there is a southern and a northern prison. Those who are guilty of slight offences are sent to the southern, but great criminals are consigned to the northern prison. Those who may receive a pardon are sent to the former; whilst those, on the other hand, to whom no pardon is to be granted, are detained in the prison of the north. The men and women in the latter may intermarry. The male children who are the offspring of these unions are, at the age of eight years, sold as slaves; the females, at the age of nine. Crimi-

* Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscript. et Belles-Lettres, tom. xxviii. pp. 505-525.

† These are the *Nëen-wih-she*, or twenty-two historians, whose works form a collection of upwards of *six hundred* Chinese volumes. They must not be confounded with the annals entitled *Tung-kien-kang-moo*, which are known in Europe by the meagre extract of them published by Father Mailla, in twelve quarto volumes.

‡ King-chow is a city of the first class, situated on the left of the great Keang, in the present province of Hoo-pae.

§ 扶桑, *Foo-sang*, in Chinese, and according to the Japanese pronunciation, *Foots-sŏk*, is the shrub we call *Hibiscus rosa Chinensis*.

nals once consigned to this prison never quit it alive. When a man of superior rank commits a crime, the people assemble in great numbers, and seating themselves opposite the criminal, who is placed in a grave, feast and take leave of him as of a dying person. They then cover him with ashes. For a slight offence, the criminal alone is punished; but for a crime of magnitude, the culprit, his sons and his grandsons, are punished; and for crimes of deeper dye, his descendants, as far as the seventh generation, are involved in his punishment.

"The name of the king of the country is E-khe (or Yit-khi): the grandees of the first class are called *Twei-loo;* those of the second, *little Twei-loo;* and those of the third, *Na-too-sha.* When the king goes abroad, he is accompanied by drums and horns. He changes the colour of his dress at different periods: in the years (of the cycle) *kea* and *e*,* they are blue; in the years *ping* and *ting*,† red; in the years *woo* and *ke*,‡ yellow; in the years *keng* and *sin* § white; and in those which have the characters *jin* and *kwei*,‖ they are black.

"The bullocks have long horns, which they load with burthens weighing as much as 20 *ho* (about 120 Chinese pounds or catties, equal to about 160 lbs. English). Carriages are used in the country drawn by bullocks, horses, and deer. The latter are kept just as cattle are kept in China: they make cheese of the milk given by the females. There is a kind of red pear in the country which keeps throughout the whole year. There are also many vines.¶ Iron is not met with; but copper is found there; gold and silver are not esteemed. Commerce is free, and there is no haggling there.

"The custom in respect to marriages is as follows: he who wishes to marry a girl fixes his hut before her door, and waters and sweeps the ground every day and every night. When he has gone through this ceremony for a year, if the girl does not consent, he leaves her; but if she is compliant, he marries her. The marriage-ceremonies are nearly the same as those in China. On the death of a father or mother, they abstain from eating for seven days. On that of a grandfather or grandmother, they fast for five days, and only three for the death of brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, and other relatives. The images of the Spirits are placed upon a kind of pedestal, and prayers are said to them night and morning. They do not wear mourning habits.

"The king does not attend to state affairs for three years after his accession to the throne.

* The years 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, and 51, of the cycle of sixty years, bear the character *kea;* the years 2, 12, 22, 32, 42, and 52, have the character *e.*

† *Ping*, 3, 13, 23, 33, 43, and 53; *ting*, 4, 14, 24, 34, 44, and 54.

‡ *Woo*, 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, and 55; *ke*, 6, 16, 26, 36, 46, and 56.

§ *Keng*, 7, 17, 27, 37, 47, and 57; *sin*, 8, 18, 28, 38, 48, and 58.

‖ *Jin*, 9, 19, 29, 39, 49, and 59; *kwei*, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60.

¶ The original is 多蒲桃, *to-poo-taou.* Deguignes having decompounded the word *poo-taou* translates the passage: "a great quantity of flag-grass and peaches are found there." But the word *poo* itself never signifies "flag-grass;" it is the name of those *junci* and other species of marsh rushes used for making mats. *Taou* is, indeed, the name of the peach; but the compound word *poo-taou*, signifies in Chinese, "the vine." At present it is written with other characters, namely, 葡萄, but the former is the ancient orthography of the time of the Hans, which prevailed down to the tenth century of our era.

The vine is not a plant indigenous in China; the seeds were brought thither by the celebrated general Chang-keang, who had been despatched B.C. 126 to the countries in the west. He traversed the modern Afghanistan, and the north-western portion of India, and returned to China after an absence of thirteen years. The term *poo-taou* is not of Chinese origin, any more than the thing which it denotes: it is probably merely the imperfect transcription of the Greek word Βότρυς. The Japanese pronounce it *Boo-dô;* they commonly give to the vine the name of *yabi kadzoora*, compounded of *yabi*, "sea-crab," and *kadzoora*, a general name for creeping plants that attach themselves to adjoining trees.

"Formerly the religion of Buddha did not exist in this country. It was in the fourth of the years *te-ming*, of the reign of Heaou-woo-te, of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 458), that five priests from the country of Ke-pin (Cophenes) went to Foo-sang, and there diffused the law of Buddha: they brought with them the holy books and images, and the ritual, and they instituted the monastic customs,* which effected a change in the manners of the inhabitants."

The fact of their being vines and horses in the country of Foo-sang, might suffice to prove that it was not a part of America, whither those two articles were carried by the Spaniards after the discovery of Columbus, in 1492. But other reasons to be deduced from Chinese books are directly opposed to the notion that Foo-sang is identical with any part of the New World. We have seen from the narrative of the priest Hwuy-shin, that Foo-sang was about 20,000 *le* to the eastward of Ta-han. Deguignes has, erroneously, taken this country for Kamtchatka, supporting this hypothesis by another passage from the *Nan-she*, in which the author states that, in order to reach Ta-han, you proceed from the western coast of Corea, coast this peninsula, and after sailing 12,000 *le*, you come to Japan; from thence, after a course of 7,000 *le* to the north, you reach the country of Wang-shin, and 5,000 *le* from hence, to the east, is the country of Ta-han, from which Foo-sang is distant about 20,000 *le*.

In former times, Chinese vessels bound to Japan crossed the strait of Corea, passed before the islands of Tsoo-sima (in Chinese, Twei-ma-taou), and entered some port on the northern coast of the great island of Niphon. Consequently, we may assume that the distances in the route in question are far beyond the truth: the ancient Chinese had no means of determining the length of their sea-voyages. If we even admit that the marine *le*, in the fifth century, was 400 to the degree, the distance of 12,000 *le* of the coasting-voyage, between the mouth of the Ta-tung-keang, in about 38° 45′ N. lat., on the western coast of Corea, and the middle of the coast of Niphon, on the Sea of Japan, is at least more than double its real length: the space between those two points, in coasting, is not, at the utmost, more than 5,600 *le*, of 400 to the degree. It follows that the *le* of the Chinese chart must be about 850 to the degree.

The same authority estimates the distance between the Japanese port and the country of Wang-shin, at 7,000 *le*, somewhat more than eight degrees of latitude. This would bring us, in following the outline of the coast, on the sea of Japan, exactly to the northern parts of Niphon, and to the southern point of the island of Jesso. This, in fact, was the country of the Wang-shin, or tattooed people; for the Aynos, who then occupied as well the northern part of Japan as the island of Jesso, retain, even at the present day, the custom of painting the face and body with different figures.

The distance of the country of the Wang-shin from that of Ta-han, according to the Chinese authority, is 5,000 *le*, or about six degrees of latitude; this would bring us directly to the southern point of the island of Taraikai, called, improperly, on our maps, Saghalien. The identity of this island with Ta-han is confirmed by another route of the journey from Northern China to this latter country.

In the time of the Tang dynasty, the Chinese built three fortified towns to the north of the northernmost curve described by the Hwang-ho, and which laves on three sides the present country of the Ordos, who are thence called

* In the original 出家, *chŭh-kea*; that is, "to quit one's house or family;" or "to embrace the monastic life."

Hô-taou, or "encompassed by the river." One of these towns, situated between the two others, bore the name of *Chuig-chow-keang-ching*, or "city of the middle which protects subjugated people." It no longer exists, but its site, which cannot be determined with precision, was in the country now occupied by the Mongol tribe of the Orats, on the northern bank of the Hwang-ho. In order to proceed by land to the country of Ta-han, the traveller set out from this town, crossed the desert of Gobi, or Sha-mŏ, and reached the principal encampment of the Turks, Hwuy-kha, situated on the left of the Orkhon, not far from its sources, and on the very spot where the Mongols, at a later period, built their first capital, Kara-korum. From thence he proceeded to the country of Koo-le-han and of the Too-phos, situated to the south of a large lake, which, in winter, might be passed on the ice. We know, from other authorities, that this lake was the Baikal. To the north of this lake, say the Chinese accounts, are found lofty mountains, and a country where the sun remains above the horizon, it is said, for no longer time than is required to cook a breast of mutton. The Too-phos, the neighbours of the Koo-le-hans, inhabit the country to the south of the lake. Another historian enables us to know what was really the country of the Koo-le-hans, by informing us that it is the same as the ancient city of Kirkis, or Kirghez, situated between the O-poo (Ob), and the Ang-ko-la (Angara). Leaving the country of the Koo-le-hans, and directing his course to the east, the traveller entered that of the Shĭh-wei. These Shĭh-wei comprehended a vast number of tribes, who do not appear to have belonged to one and the same nation; for the Chinese accounts mention several who spoke a different language from the others. Nevertheless the major part of the Shĭh-wei were of the same origin as the Khitans, and spoke their dialect, which was identical with that of the Mo-hos, the latter being, according to all appearance, Mongols. Others belonged to the Tungoos race. The southernmost of the Shĭh-wei dwelt in the vicinity of the river Non, an affluent of the right of the Upper Amoor. After quitting the country of the Shĭh-wei who dwelt to the eastward of the Koo-le-hans of Lake Baikal, and journeying for fifteen days to the east, the traveller came to the Shĭh-weis called 如者, *Joo-chay*, who are probably the same people called by other Chinese writers 女直, *Joo-chĭh*, that is, the Joorges, ancestors of the modern Mandchoos. From thence he proceeded for ten days in a northern direction, and entered Ta-han, encompassed on three sides by the sea.

This country, called also Leaou-kwei, can only be the island of Taraikai, as we have already perceived, in following the route by sea, given by Le-yang-chow. Deguignes wished to make it appear that Ta-han was Kamtchatka; but it is impossible to reach Kamtchatka in thirty days from the eastern coast of the Baikal, whilst this time is just sufficient to travel across a country where there are no roads, from the eastern extremity of the Baikal, through the country of the Mandchoos, and along the Amoor, to the large island of Taraikai, situated opposite the mouth of that river.

The identity of Ta-han and the island of Taraikai being once established, it is vain to seek for the country of Foo-sang in America. We have seen that the navigators, who proceeded from the western coast of Corea to Ta-han, went first 12,000, then 7,000, and afterwards 5,000 *le*, to get there; in all, 24,000 *le*, or according to our calculation, 29½ degrees of latitude. Foo-sang was 20,000 *le* (or 23½ degrees) to the east of Ta-han, or Taraikai, therefore less remote by 4,000 *le* than the latter was from the western coast of Corea.

If we adopt the letter of the narrative, and look for Foo-sang to the *eastward* of Ta-han, we shall come to the great ocean, for the opposite coast of America, under the same latitude, is at least four times the distance.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary either to reject the whole statement about Foo-sang as fabulous, or to discover some means of reconciling it with truth. In the latter case, we might suppose that the eastern direction assigned to its position was incorrect. The chart of the route by sea to Taraikai indicates that direction invariably, whereas the course is at first southerly, in order to double Corea, then, on entering the sea of Japan, it proceeds in a north-easterly direction, and finally changes to one more northerly, for the purpose of following the channel of Tartary, as far as the southern extremity of Taraikai. It may then be presumed that the navigators, sailing from thence, proceeded, in the first place, due east, in order to pass the Strait of La Perouse, along the northern coast of Jesso; but that, having reached the eastern point of that island, they turned to the south, and thus arrived at the south-east part of Japan, which was the country they called Foo-sang. In point of fact, one of the ancient names of that empire is Foo-sang (*Hibiscus rosa Chinensis*), and the books of the Japanese state that it was given to their country on account of its beauty.

If we analyse the two syllables which compose the word *Foo-sang*, we find that the first, 扶, signifies "to aid," "to be useful;" and the second, 桑, denotes the mulberry-tree. The word would, therefore, imply "the useful mulberry." This circumstance induces me to think that there is some mistake in the Chinese narrative preserved in the *Nan-she*, and that the *hibiscus*, or China rose, has been confounded with the paper mulberry tree (*morus papyrifera*); for the description of the tree in question applies rather to the latter than to the *hibiscus*: in fact, the bark of the paper-mulberry furnishes the Japanese with all the products which the Chinese narrative attributes to the foo-sang tree. This bark is used for the making of paper, stuffs, dresses, ropes, wicks, and many other useful articles.

Amongst the other products of Foo-sang, the vine and the horse, which, as we have already remarked, did not exist in America prior to the arrival of Europeans there, are found in Japan. The copper of this country is celebrated, and is an important article of exportation. Iron is still, at the present day, scarce in Japan, and consequently more esteemed than copper. According to mythological traditions, horses and kine were produced by the eyes of the spirit Ooke motsi no kami, and the other animals sprung from his mouth. With respect to the vine, it appears to be more ancient in Japan than in China, where it was not introduced till the second century before our era; for, according to Japanese tradition, grapes were produced by a lock of dark hair cast away by Iza naki-no mikoto, the last of the seven celestial spirits who ruled in the country.

The sole remaining difficulty is that which regards the introduction of Buddhism. According to the Japanese annals, this religion was not diffused throughout the empire till the year 552, the period when it was brought from Feak-saï, or Pae-tsi, a kingdom situated in Corea, to the court of the daïri. Nevertheless, as this creed had been introduced in 372 into the kingdom of Kaou-le, or Koraï; and in 384 into Feak-saï, and as the Japanese had, for a long time, kept up an intercourse with these two countries, it is by no means improbable that Buddhism had found votaries in Japan, before an avenue was opened to it in the palace of the daïri.

In conclusion, I ought to observe, that the country of Foo-sang has offered

to Chinese poets numberless occasions of drawing fantastic descriptions of its wonders. The authors of the *Shan-hae-king*, of the *Le-saou*, the *Hwae-nan-ske*, and other writers of the same class, have indulged themselves freely in this way. If we are to believe them, the sun rises in the valley of Yang-koo, and *adonizes* in Foo-sang, where there are mulberry trees of many thousand feet high; the natives eat their fruit, which imparts to their whole body a golden lustre, and gives them the faculty of flying in the air. In an account of Foo-sang, equally fabulous, dated in the time of the Leang dynasty, there is mention made of silk-worms in this country six feet long and seven inches thick, which are of the colour of gold, and lay eggs of the bigness of swallows' eggs. I spare the reader the rest of these fables.

IMPERIAL ODE,

BY THE PRESENT EMPEROR.*

"On founding the Tat-sing dynasty when Ming declined, and righteous revenge was taken by our great ancestor, who associated with Mung-koo tribes, by few conquered the many; received heaven's decree to become heaven's son, and plant his court at Shun-yang.

Yew hih Tëen Ming!
Këen yu hea too;
Ming tih ke Shwae,
Joo kuh sze koo:
Gae Ze këen le!
Shuh paou urh foo?
Nae keuen tung fang,
Ming wo tae Tsoo.

How glorious is heaven's decree!—
(Heaven) Looking down on this lower world;
Saw the virtues of the Ming dynasty faded,
Like rotten grain consumed by insects:
(Then said) Alas! for the black-haired people!
Who will embrace and support them?
Heaven's eyes turned to the eastern regions,
And conferred the decree on our great ancestor.

As to our great ancestor,
He was a warrior, he was a god;
He led forth thirteen battalions;
And the dragons fished on the sea shore:
(He said) Those who follow me shall be cherished;
And be shone upon as by the vernal sun:
Those who dare to disobey
Shall be burned as by an intense conflagration.
Raise up the cities!
Build up palaces!
Send forth manifestoes!
Put the magistrates in order!
Swerve not from government orders;
For when the law goes forth,
My father and my brothers,
And my children must obey it.

* From the *Canton Register*.

COMPARISON OF THE HINDU AND THEBAN HERCULES.*

By Lieut. Colonel James Tod.

The *intaglio* represents Baladéva, the Hercules of the Hindus, naked; the head encircled with a diadem, or fillet, the ends flowing behind. His lion's hide (*Bágambra*) thrown over his right arm, extended; on which is perched a figure presenting him a wreath, or coronet. In his left he grasps a club; adjoining which is a *monogram*, composed of two letters, of an ancient and still undeciphered character, found on monumental rocks and pillars wherever the Pándús colonized. In various points of view, this gem will be considered a relic of more than ordinary curiosity.

First, as confirming the fact asserted by Arrian more than 2,000 years ago, of the analogy in costume and attributes of the Hindu and Theban Hercules.

Second, the consequent confirmation of the antiquity of the existing martial mythology.

Third, as proving the antiquity of the art of engraving gems amongst the Hindus.

Fourth, for the antiquity of the characters forming the monogram; and, *vice versâ*, the antiquity of the gem, from the use of this now incognate but once widely-disseminated character.

Arrian, when sketching the history of the family ruling on the Jumna, in Alexander's invasion, clearly indicates that he had access to the genealogies of the Pándú race, a branch of which ruled in these regions eight centuries subsequent to that memorable conflict, the *Múhábhárat*, which forms an era in the very dawn of Hindu history, and which, from astronomic and genealogical calculation, has been calculated about 1,100 years before Christ. However briefly the Grecian historian touches on the history, genealogy, manners, or geography of the race ruling on the Jumna three centuries before Christ, there is sufficient to identify it, and, aided by the *intaglio*, to establish several singular analogies between the legends handed down by Arrian, and the sacred writings and traditions still current amongst the Hindus. The discussion may gratify curiosity, if not add much to our instruction.

There is no name so widely disseminated in the local traditions of India as that of *Pandú*. From the snowy Himáchil to Cape Comorin, every nation and tribe has some memorial to exhibit of this celebrated race. Yet, although the name has been perpetuated through the lapse of ages, in the geographic nomenclature of the regions they inhabited; although nations far remote and without intercourse possess monuments which they attribute to this race; and although one peculiar character forms the inscriptions of all such monuments, still there are sceptics as to their existence, and who imagine the "*Great War*" as fabulous as the Trojan. For such there is no law of historic evidence, short of mathematical demonstration, that will suffice. The triumphal column of the *Yadus*, at Delhi, mentioned by the bard Chand seven centuries ago; that at Prága, the first seat of their power; the Forum (*Cháori*) of Bhíma, in the valley of Mokundurra; the caves of *Dhoomnar*, of *Nasuk*, and *Girnár*, with their various rock-inscriptions; the sepulchral monuments of *Pandúna ndalam* in the Carnatic, and many other places, separated 1,000 miles from each other, might in vain be appealed to.

* From the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. iii. part 1. This paper is illustrated by the *fac-simile* of an ancient Hindu *intaglio*, in the possession of Mr. T. Perry, who, when judge and magistrate of Etawah and Mynpoori, purchased it from a person who said it came from Jeipoor. Colonel Tod's paper is enriched with a variety of learned, instructive, and amusing notes, which we are compelled, by their number and length, to omit in our republication.

It has been the fortune of the writer to wander over a great portion of the space sacred to *Pandú* traditional history; to have visited their monuments; to have discovered the sites of some of their ancient and long-forgotten cities, and their medals; to have copied numerous inscriptions attributed to them, and to have conversed with many of the *Tūar* tribe, who would deem it an insult to doubt their descent from this illustrious race: until the impression on his mind is, that the existence of the Etruscans or Assyrians might as well be doubted as that of the *Pandús*. But who, asks the sceptic, were these *Pandús*, who possessed in *Baladéva* a chieftain with the attributes of Hercules?

The traditions of the Hindus assert, that India was colonized by a race called *Yadu*, to which they trace the foundation of the most conspicuous of their ancient cities.

Hasti, the twenty-sixth in descent from *Pooru*, son of *Yâyáti*, founded Hastinapoor, on the Ganges, long the capital of Upper India; and although not mentioned by name in any of the Greek writers, was probably the regal abode of the *Porus* who opposed Alexander. From Hasti issued several tribes, of which the *Cúrús* and *Pándús* were the most distinguished; while from *Yadu*, elder brother of *Pooru*, issued the *Hericûla*, or "race of Heri," who erected the cities of *Súrpoora*, *Mathúrá*, and *Baldévà*, on the Jumna.

It is not my intention to seize upon the curious nominal similitude of which Arrian was probably ignorant when he started the hypothesis more than 2,000 years ago, of the identity of the Hercules of Thebes and of the Jumna, though the "delight of Juno" (*Herakles*) might be proud of his descent from the Indo-Scythic *Hericúla*.

Let us place what the Greek writers have said on this subject in juxtaposition with the legends of the Jains and Poorans, and then comment thereon.

Arrian, chap. vii. Indian History:—"The whole country of India is divided into 122 nations, according to Megasthenes. Like the Scythians, the Indians were anciently a wandering race, tilled no lands, had neither towns, houses, or temples; clothed themselves in the skins of wild beasts, ate of the fruit of the Tala, a palm-tree, and the beasts of chace, before Bacchus or Triptolemus made a conquest of them; who built them cities, gave them laws, taught them agriculture, the use of wine, as he had the Greeks, and to yoke their oxen to the plough. He also instructed them in military discipline, the worship of the gods to be performed with drums and cymbals, and introduced the satyric dance, and to suffer their hair to grow."

The whole of this relation is in perfect accordance with the traditional cosmography of the Jains or Budhists of India. Their *Adnat'h*, or *Búdha*, the patriarch of the Yadu race, is the counterpart of this Bacchus, or Triptolemus, whom they bring from Central Asia, to espouse Ella, daughter of *Súrya*, and sister of *Manu*, or *Menes*, the first sovereign of India. Some of the laws of Triptolemus, the first lawgiver of Greece, have a remarkable affinity to those of the Jains, especially that first commandment common to both—"Thou shalt kill no living thing." The Jains say, this Adnath taught every art enumerated by Arrian, "even to muzzling the ox, and treading out the corn;" though the orgies of the agricultural divinity, Bacchus, the satyric dance with drum and cymbal, rather appertain to the *Ad-íswar* of the *Sivites*, whose rites are thus administered.

Chap. viii.—"When Bacchus was about to leave the country, he appointed Spartembas to govern, who dying, was succeeded by Budyas (Βυδυαν); he by Crasdevas (Κρασδευαν); and so in succession, from father to son. The Hercules who penetrated so far, the Indians tell us, was a native of their

country. He is particularly worshipped by the Surasèni, who have two great cities, Methoras (Μέθορα), and Cleisoborus (Κλεισόβορα), and the navigable iver Jobares (Ἰόβαρης), passes through their territories. This Hercules, as Megasthenes asserts, and the Indians themselves assure us, uses the same habit with the Theban Hercules."

Here we have *Búdha*, the progenitor of the whole *Indu* or *Yadu* race, and in *Crasdevas*, the Croshta, or *Croshtdeva*, the branch from which the Hericulas are descended. *Baldeva*, whose effigies are on the gem before us, is the Hindu Hercules; his name signifying the god (*Déva*) of strength (*bala*). The city sacred to him, and called after him Baldeva (fam. *Buldeo*), is in the very heart of the *Súrasèni*, and there he continues to receive worship, as in the days of Alexander, and ages anterior. This town is therefore the *Heraclea*, as he is the Hercules of the *Súrasèni*.

The two chief cities of the Súrasèni, Methoras and Cleisoboras, are *Mathúra* and *Súrapoora*, and the river "Jobares passing through their territory," the Yamuna or Jumna.

The Súrasèni derive their name from *Súrasèna* (founder of *Súrapúra*), the common ancestor of Heri (chief of *Mathúra*) and Baldéva. A wreck of Súrapúra yet exists about fifty miles below Mathura, placed like it, on the Jumna, and must have been known to the Greeks, and probably claimed precedence of Methoras: Cleisoboras must, therefore, be an adulterated orthography. According to the traditional topography of the Hindus, the land of the *Súrasèni*, or the pastoral region of *Vraja*, extended about 100 miles around Mathúra as a centre, comprehending *Gwalior* and all *Yaduvati* on the south, from the Chumbull to the Sinde. This region was famed for the purity of its dialect, and in arms, as well as in arts, even in the days of the legislator Menu, who enjoins that "the van in battle" should be assigned to the soldiers of *Surasèni*. Baldeva has, therefore, a legitimate right to have his city amidst such a people. There he is still enshrined, and covered with his lion's hide and armed with his club, his fame attracts the martial pilgrim from all parts of India after a lapse of 3,000 years. Had Arrian left us his indigenous epithet, or that of his race (Hericúla), or of this his city amongst the Surasèni, we should have judged how far *nominal* resemblance had aided his (Arrian's) hypothesis regarding the analogy of the deified heroes of the Greeks and Yadus.

Arrian continues, chap. viii.—"He, Hercules, had a daughter, when advanced in years, and being unable to find a husband worthy of her, he married her himself, that he might supply the throne of India with monarchs. Her name was *Pandea*, and he caused the whole province in which she was born to receive its name from her."

Diodorus repeats the legend with little variation, both taken from the journal of Megasthenes, now lost:—

"Hercules was born amongst the Indians, and like the Greeks, they furnish him with a club and lion's hide. In strength he excelled all men, and cleared the sea and land of monsters and wild beasts. He had many sons, but only one daughter. He built Palibothra, and divided his kingdom amongst his sons. They never colonized, but in time most of the cities assumed a democratical form of government, though some were monarchical till Alexander's time."

On this curious fragment of the biography of the Hericúlas, Arrian, though generally blamed for not exercising a sound judgment, both indulges his humour and incredulity; yet, by the retention of an apparently idle anecdote, 800 years old in Alexander's time, we are enabled to trace an historical fact,

however distorted, which has floated through twenty-one subsequent centuries with little variation, proving beyond a doubt, that the Macedonian *savans* had consulted the Hindu legendary histories in which it is thus related.

Vichitra, son and successor of *Santana*, sovereign of Hastinapoor, had no male issue. He had two legitimate and one illegitimate daughters. Of the first, one from her colour was named *Pandea*. Vyasu, their Gúrú, or *spiritual father*, the sole male of the house of Santana, took this niece, his *spiritual daughter*, *Pandea*, to wife. She bore him *Pandú*, who succeeded to the sovereignty of Northern India, and which from that time has been designated the *Pandúan Raj*, or kingdom of the Pandus.

Thus the identity of Arrian's relation with existing tradition is maintained throughout, even to *Pandea*, daughter of the *Hericúla* king, giving her name to "the province in which she was born." By a slight sketch of the issue of Pandea, we can fill up the picture of similitude drawn by Diodorus on the achievements of the Hercules of the Yadus, who, "in strength (*bala*) excelled all men, and cleared the sea and land of monsters and wild beasts."

Pandú, son of *Pandea*, married Koontí, sister of *Basdéva*, prince of Mathúrá, the father of Heri and Baldeva. But, "for the sins of their ancestors' sterility was the doom of the wife of Pandu," until, "by means of a charm," she enticed the celestials to her bed. By Dhermaraj (*Minos*) she had Yudishtra; by Pavan (*Eolus*) she had Bhíma; by Indra (*Jupiter Cœlus*) she had Arjúna; and Nycúla and Sydéva owed their existence to Aswiní-Komara, the Hindu *Esculapius*.

These are the "*Five Pandus*," whose exploits fill the traditional history of India, and, though a mixture of truth and fiction, must not be rejected. The fictitious portion of it was evidently invented to cover some paramount disgrace in the Yadu family, in the debasement of this branch thereof.

Ambea, the elder sister of Pandea, bore (also by *Vyasu*) Dhertrashtra, who had a son, Duryodhana. This branch of the *Yadus* assumed the surname of *Cúrú*, from a celebrated ancestor. On Pandu's death, Duryodhana (in consequence of his father's incapacity from blindness) assumed the rod (*charri*) of empire, proclaiming the illegitimacy of the "Five Pandus." Intestine broils followed, and the brothers were proscribed during the term of twelve years. Accompanied by their *Hericula* brethren, *Heri* and *Baldéva*, they perambulated every part of India, leaving these monuments still ascribed to them. The deeds of valour performed in these wanderings are still the theme of local tradition, and would afford no mean parallel to the exploits of the Hercules of the west, though it would be difficult to separate the actions of the Pandus of Hastinapoor, or their Súrasénic relations, *Baldéva* and *Heri*.

Expelled from *Hastinapoor*, they retired to the north, and on their arrival at *Kampila*, the capital of Drúpdeva, king of *Panchalica*, found assembled the chivalry of India, suitors for the hand of his daughter *Drúpdevi*. In those primitive days, beauty became the prize of valour, and Arjuna's skill in the bow obtained the meed; but as she sealed her choice by throwing round his neck the *burmala*, or marriage-garland, she drew upon the exile the undissembled wrath of the disappointed lovers. Arjuna's bow, however, again proved victorious, and they expiated their rancour with their blood. "The princess of Panchalica became the wife in common of the five brothers."

The king of Kampila * was of the same original Yadu stock; his race was

* It is important to remark, that ambassadors from the King of *Kampila* were sent to the Emperor Chao in A.D. 408. The Chinese historians call it *Kia-pi-li*, and say that his name was Yue-gnai, who was of the religion of Fo!!! Either his name is intended as *Agni-pala*, or that of his race *Agni-cula*, which was essentially Budhist.

Aswa, probably the *Asi*, one of the four Scythic tribes inhabiting Central Asia, mentioned by Strabo as having, in conjunction with the Tochari, &c. (*Turshka*), overturned the Bactrian empire. That he was Indo-Scythic, this instance of admitted polyandrism would alone go far to prove. Nor is it improbable that the Pandus were the offspring of a Scythic prince of this religion to which they migrated, who obtained the favours of Pandea, and that the story of their birth was fabricated to hide the disgrace.

They returned with their bride to Hastinapoor, and with the aid of the priesthood and concurrence of the blind king Dhertrashtra, a partition of dominion took place, when Yudishtra, the elder Pandu, was enthroned in Indraput, which henceforth eclipsed the more ancient capital Hastinapoor. But the contests for supremacy were soon renewed, and the brothers again declared outlaws by their uncompromising and vindictive relation. They soon travelled to the south, and were long indebted to the deep forests of *Virât* and *Herimbá*, for security, suffering every privation and encountering manifold dangers from the savage beasts and no less savage men who peopled these wilds. The remembrance of these varied adventures is yet cherished in these intricate and interesting regions, through which I have traced their wanderings, and listened with delight to the recital of their adventures; to that of Bhíma with the giant daughter of Herimba, or the exploit of Heri with the demon of Toolisham. I have gazed with interest on the refreshing cascade issuing from a fissure of the bleak rock rent by the club of Baldeva to assuage the thirst of the mother of the Pandus; and partaken of the sorrow of the narrator as, seated on the margin of the lotos fountain, he related, on the spot where it happened, the martyrdom of Heri by the forester Bhíl. With this guide and votary of the deity of the Yamuna, I have made pilgrimage to the *tumulus* where his ashes were deposited, and mingled my resentment with his as he marked the shrine of an Islamite saint in contaminating contiguity with that of the lover of Radha. With him I have allowed my imagination to carry me back 3,000 years, and as he pointed out the mountain at whose base the mild yet manly Arjúna, conqueror of the suitors of *Panchalica*, was despoiled of his victorious bow by the Bhíl, have pondered with a lively interest on the vicissitudes of their fortunes. These are the scenes which excite the Hindu, whether the proud Rajpoot, the humble peasant, or man of wealth; and you must see them and converse with them under the influence of such impressions, to understand the moral effect upon their lives and character.

It would be out of place to detail the lengthened adventures of the Hericulas of the Rajpoots, but there is one incident so characteristic, and out of which has sprung one of the most distinguished architectural decorations, that its insertion here may be deemed not inadmissible. If Vitruvius attributes those graceful supporters of entablatures to the damsels of Caria, we may

The communication from all parts of India, at this period, with all the princes of the dynasty of *Sum*, proves it to have been founded on a community of religious sentiment. The kingdom of *Po-li*, which sent ambassadors to *Fi*-hoam-*ti* about fifty years after the first, was in all probability one of the Pali kings of Central-India, about the Betwá River. *Kiu-to* (Cheetore?), represented in the very heart of India, sent ambassadors in 516, when *Cosmos* was in India. But the most tangible of all is the embassy sent in A.D. 641 to Emperor Tai-tsong, from a king named *Hou-lo-mien*, his country *Makito* or *Mokiato*, in the heart of India, whose capital was *Cha-po-ho-lo-tching*, doubtless Pooliman, king of *Magadha*, or Behar, his capital *Champapoori*. He also the same year received ambassadors from the king of *Outcha*. This is *Ootch* at the *furca* of the *Punjnad*, or confluent five rivers forming the Indus. From Cosmos we learn that an Indo-Scythic king of Hun race then ruled on the Indus. I have often intended to analyse those chapters of De Guignes, containing the account of the missions from India to China at this remote period, having perhaps had better opportunities of studying the Geography of northern India than many others, but I have so much varied material that I must be satisfied to throw out these hints for others to pursue; satisfied it is worth the labour, as an aid to Hindu chronology. "On the Dynasties of *Sum*, *Leam*, and *Tam*."—Hist. Gen. des Huns, tom. i.

ascribe their counterpart to the Pandus at a period still more remote; though the Hindu *Gutachuc* possesses neither the euphony or grace of the Grecian *Caryatidæ*.

Gutachuc was the son of the forest king of Herimba, and as his sister became enamoured of the valiant Bhíma, so he transferred his affections to the beauteous Drúpdevi, the common spouse of the exiled brothers. Although necessity had compelled Bhíma not to repudiate the advances of the gigantic daughter of Herimba, he was determined even to risk the forfeiture of the sanctuary they enjoyed, to punish this revolting proposal. Drúpdevi was instructed to consent and to name the temple as the place of assignation. Overjoyed at his success, he failed not in punctuality, but as his audacious hand was raised to remove the veil from her face, the nervous arm of Bhíma rent the supporting column of the temple. To save himself and the fair object of his passion from being crushed under the impending ruin, he strained his gigantic force, and supported the fabric on his shoulders, till he was released by the attendant protectors of the fair. To commemorate the infamy of the forester, who thus violated the laws of sanctuary (*sirna*) and hospitality, the *Silpis* or architects have, "*par ordonnance*," adopted this relation in all sacred edifices, where a diminutive and grotesque figure of *Gutachuc*, with arms and legs extended under him, the head stooping and face distorted, as from a sense of oppression, ornaments the capitals of columns which support entablatures.

The meritorious conduct of the valorous band, the services they performed in return for the protection afforded them in the various countries they perambulated, obtained them abundant auxiliaries; and having completed the term of their banishment, they emerged from their retreats, and returning to the "*Sable Yamuna*," demanded to participate in their "*Bápótá*," or birth-right. But Duryodhana received them with scorn, though they limited their demands to the "*panch-Pati's*," or five townships of Indraput, Paniput, Soniput, &c. In the full pride of possession, their relative, spurning all compromise, contemptuously replied, "they should not have so much of the soil, his sovereignty, as would cover the point of a needle." Left without alternative, they determined to conquer what injustice denied them.

The extensive plains of the Caggar, or Sarasvati, were fixed upontodecide the claims to supremacy of the rival clans, the *Curús* and *Pandús*, and there the auxiliary bands of the "fifty-six Yadú tribes," ("*chapun cúla Yádú*,") gathered from the most remote regions to espouse either cause in this great conflict. The theme has alike secured immortality to the bard and to the actors in that exterminating day, and the martial Rajput, who yet continues his pilgrimage to *Cúrú-khéta*, feels sanctified in only beholding this the Troad of India, on which Fame has erected her temple. Hither her votaries have crowded for ages, ready, like the Yadu warrior,

"To sail in tempests down the stream of life,"

in order to have their names recorded on the pedestal of the "great idol of mankind:" around whose statue their mental vision pourtrays, in all the honours of apotheosis, the just Yudishtra, the warlike Bhíma, and, resting on his club, the mighty Baldeva; while seated in their war-chariot, between the rival hosts, Heri and Arjuna discourse on the horrors of civil dissension.

Though ages of oppression have shaded the virtues of the Rajpút, and dimmed his moral perceptions, he has lost none of his veneration for these stirring scenes, or the recital of the doctrines which form his rules of conduct, and whose application in the ordinary intercourse of life renders his discourse more emphatic.

But to return to the immediate object of research—our Hindu Hercules: Arrian says, that one of the tribes of the Punjâb was "called *Sobii*, that they wore the skins of wild beasts, were armed with clubs, and marked their oxen with its impress, for the reason that they were a colony left there by Hercules, and in commemoration of him:" on this and other information furnished to him by Megasthenes, he remarks:—

"This was not the Theban, nor the Tyrian, nor the Egyptian Hercules, but some great king whose dominions lay not far distant from India." May we not conjecture the Hericúla descendant of Baldeva? Arrian adds, that this tribe, the *Sobii*, carried the effigies of Hercules (Baldeva) on their banners; that is, the identical figure which has prompted this disquisition. Moreover, I think this club-bearing nation is not yet extinct, and that the *Chobi* votaries who yet fill the temples of Heri and Baldeva in Súraséná are the very people.

Whoever has witnessed the annual commemoration of Heri's recovery of his birthright, would have little doubt that the *Chobis* of Mathurá were the *Soobii* of Arrian. The festival concludes with the storming of the castle of Kansa, in which these sturdy, well-fed, church-militant *Chobis* mount the breach, each armed with a long club, tipped with iron rings, with which they forthwith demolish, amidst tumultuous yells of applause from a multitude of spectators, the mimic fortress of the usurper.

After the grand war, on which the Yadu federation was broken up, the Pandús, with Heri and Baldeva, abandoned their dominions on the Yamuna for Saurashtra. Here, in their ancient haunts, they remained some time; but if we judge from the traditional accounts of Heri's assassination, and Arjuna's being despoiled even of his bow by the aboriginal races, they must have lost all their power. It is affirmed that such was the fraternal affection of Baldeva for Heri, that he would not part with the body; but carried it about with him until decomposition took place, when he allowed it to be interred. Yudishtra, sick of dominion, together with Baldeva and a band of the Pandús and Hericúlas, abandoned the peninsula of the *Sauras*, and crossing the Indus, retired to the north, and were supposed to have perished in the snowy mountains of Himachel. During this retreat a portion of them may have lingered in a nook of the Punjáb, and formed the nucleus of the *Sobii* adorers of Hercules, found by Alexander 350 years before Christ.

On this termination of the fortunes of the Yadús, Abhimun, son of Arjuna, succeeded to the throne of Indraprestha, or Delhi, abandoned by Yudishtra, who left therewith his era; while Heri and Baldeva had the honours of deification, the former in Mat'húra, the latter in that called after him Baldéva, *vulg.* Buldeo, the Heraclea of India.

Regarding Bhíma tradition is silent; but those multitudinous uninscribed columns scattered every where over India bear his name, being termed *Bhím-ca-súla, Bhím-ca-tír*, the pillars of Bhím; the arrows of Bhím; also *Taili-cal'h*, or the "oilman's staff," from the custom of pouring oil and marking them with a cross of vermilion. As Bhíma was a Hericúla, these are the *Pillars of Hercules*. Mythological history records no less than forty-three deified heroes bearing this name.

The annals of the Yadu-Bhattis of Jesselmér who are descended from Heri, take up the history of his sons immediately following his death. Naba, his grandson, who returned to Mathura on that event, carrying with him all the insignia of rule, did not remain there, but followed his relative out of India proper; they say that his descendants ruled in Zabulist'han, established Gujni,

and were the progenitors of the Chagitais, and that their sway actually extended to Samarkhand. While this branch of the Hericúla under Naba thus ruled in central Asia, the sons of his brother Khíra fixed themselves, the first, Jhareja, in Saurashtra; the other, Judbhán, at Behera, and *Juddoo-ca-dang.*— Saurashtra, the *Syrastrene* of the Greeks, the kingdom of Tesarioustus, conquered by Menander, embraced from the Indus to the gulph of Cambay; while the *Joudis*, or mountaineers of Joude, a small cluster of hills in the Punjáb, remained a distinct race even to Baber's days. But it would be impossible here to give even an indistinct outline of those important branches of the Hericúla races, who with their Cúrú or Caurva brethren, have left indelible traces from the "Cliffs of Caucasus to utmost isle Taprobane." — The "*Caroora regia Cerobothri*," adjoining the "*Modura regia Pandionis*," on the Coromandel Coast, was in all probability named from a colony of the children (*putra*) of the Curus; and Coromandel itself may be *Cúrú-mandala*, the region of the Cúrús.

Colonel Wilks, in his valuable History, while describing Madura as the capital of the Panduan race, says, "This invader, from his wonderful success, is said to have been attended by an army of demons (*Bootum*), and thence called *Booté Pandé Raj*." But this presents an additional proof of these colonists prefixing the name of their great patriarch Búdha to their own. The characters discovered in the Carnatic are the same as those in the columns and rocks at Dehli, Saurasthra, and Medhya-désa.

Wilson,* in his erudite "Remarks on the History and Chronology of Cashmere," proves that a long line of the Cúrús, or Caurvas, and Pandús, ruled in Cashmere; and points out from classical authority a Pandu colony even in Sogdiana. Now this would perfectly assimilate with what is said of their establishments from Zabulisthan, and the *Marúst'halí*, mentioned in the old couplet (page 142), may be the desert of Sogdiana. But it appears to me, that Cúrú, the progenitor of this extensive race, was king of all those regions, west as well as east of the Indus, and that he professed the religion of Búdha, the patriarch of his race, who, being from Sacadwípa, was styled *Sácyámooní*, teacher of ther Sacæ, in his twofold capacity of priest and king, and that all these characters found on rocks and columns scattered throughout India belong to this race, distinctively called Anva, Indu, Chandrá, Soma, in opposition to the more ancient Suryas, the earlier sovereigns of India.

It only remains to mention the *monogram*, compounded of two letters, which may be found both in the Samaritan and Celto-Etruscan alphabets. It will be recollected that on the first discovery of the ancient inscription at Dehli, the idea floated that it was Greek, and the Pandu pillar was converted into a trophy of Alexander. It is to be wished that some clue to these inscriptions could be found, or that they might be traced in *Panchalicá*, Cashmere, and tracts west of the Indus, as well as the *Pandúan Raj* (Dehli and its dependencies), *Medhya-désa* (Central India), *Saurashtra*, and the *Carnatic*. One of the compartments of the Girnar rock-inscription in the peninsula of the Sauras (the Συρον of the Periplus, where terminated the conquests of the Greco-Bactrian kings, Menander and Apollodotus) concludes, with the identical letters on the *intaglio*, placed disjointed and detached from the inscription, thus as it were showing their importance. I subjoin them, and likewise a few of those characters having that resemblance to the ancient Greek or Etruscan,

* I had written the notes for my Dissertation on Mr. Perry's ring long before I saw Mr. Wilson's History of Cashmere, indeed, I might say, before it appeared in England; the coincidence of our opinions is, therefore, the more extraordinary. I feel gratified at having such support to my hypothesis.

which led to the error described. We know what these are *not*, that they have no affinity to the *Dévánágarí*. The first line contains characters of the oldest Greek or Etruscan; No. 1 is the ancient *kappa*, supposed by Payne Knight (p. 9) to be anterior to the Trojan war; 2, is the Celto-Etruscan *zeeta*; 3, the *lambda*; 4, is the old *sigma*, and occurs as often as 5, the modern *sigma*; 6, the Greek *delta*, is the Celto-Etruscan *beta* or *v*, and answers to the Samaritan *ain*; 7, 8, 9, the *omicron*, *theta*, *phi*, require no remark; 10, is the Celto-Etruscan *ro*; and 11 and 12 are also Etruscan.

The second line contains ten letters, which are Samaritan, an *aleph*, *be*, *pe*, *he*, *ain*, *nun*, *tau*, *tau*, while the various other letters on this rock appear compounds from these. But this proves nothing but a superficial similitude. I hold all these inscriptions at the disposition of the Society; by the publication of the fac-similes, the learned of Europe may be enabled to form their own conclusions, whether they possess more than external resemblance to the ancient characters of other nations. Although I have elsewhere mentioned the circumstance, I may here repeat it, that I discovered this singular rock in the year 1823, in a journey through Saurashtra and Cutch, *en route* to the Indus. The rock is a small insulated mass of compact slate, without a single fissure or rent, forming a hemisphere of about thirty feet diameter, and is nearly covered with inscriptions. It is not far from the gorge of the mountains by which egress is obtained to the hill of *Girnár*, one of the five sacred mounts of the Budhists or Jains, and the cradle of that faith in India. To them these characters appertain, and will be found in all their early haunts. The Pandu caves are near this rock, and contain a few of the characters.

COLONEL LAMBTON'S SURVEY OF INDIA.

A biographer of Col. Lambton, in a Calcutta paper, relates the following anecdote:

"As an instance of the machinations set on foot to stop its progress, I shall relate what followed a reference made by the Court of Directors to the late Major Rennel for his opinion of Col. Lambton's proposals. That learned and estimable gentleman, having been misinformed, stated in his official report, 'that there being already a topographical survey of Mysore, instituted under Capt. Mackenzie, of the engineers, he saw no necessity for having two at the same time, because the same surveyor who delineated geographically the country, might very well carry on the necessary astronomical observations for correcting the position of the principal stations.'

"A short time after this report was received by the Madras Government, I had occasion to meet the Duke of Wellington at Bangalore, and as he had patronized Lambton, he felt some annoyance and anxiety on so unexpected a decision. As his Lordship had consulted me when the survey was first proposed, he asked me what I thought of its import? My answer was, that 'without the least doubt, Major Rennel was misinformed; for his observations did not, in the least, apply to Col. Lambton's prospectus;' on which he replied, 'all that I can say is, that one of the two must be very ignorant.'

"Fortunately for the survey, and I may say for England, Col. Lambton had transmitted his general prospectus to the Rev. Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, through Lord Clive, his relative, who some time afterwards having conversed with Major Rennel, and explained to him the tendency of the proposed operations, the latter, very handsomely, informed immediately the Court of Directors that he had been *misinformed*, and wrote to Lambton direct, to urge him to persevere in his scientific labours."

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—Saturday, July 2, 1831; Sir George Staunton, Bart. V. P., presided at the meeting of this day.

Donations were presented from John Robert Morrison, Esq., of Canton (a series of spells, amulets, &c. used by the Chinese), Mr. Mylius, Charles Elliott, Esq. (a MS. dictionary of the Pushtoo language), the Right Hon. Chas. Grant, J. G. Wilkinson, Esq., the Rev. Jos. Roberts, of Jaffna (a curious painting on cloth, measuring eighteen feet by nine, containing 276 subjects illustrative of the *Ramayanam*, a copy from the original in a temple near Jaffna), Padre Gonsalves, M. Klaproth, M. Burnouf, Mr. Huttmann, &c. &c.

His majesty Fatch Ali Shah Shah-in-Shah, king of Persia, was proposed by the Council for election as an honorary member of the Society, and the meeting having proceeded to an immediate ballot, his majesty was unanimously elected an honorary member accordingly.

Hamilton Gill, Esq. was elected a resident member of the Society.

The paper read was an account, by Mr. Morrison, of the spells, &c. in use among the Chinese.

Mr. Morrison divides the charms into three kinds, *viz.* talismans, either worn about the person or hung up on the walls of houses; 2d. little sacred books suspended from the girdle in small silk bags, and hence called *pei-king*, or "girdle-scriptures;" and 3d. spells called *foo-chow*.

The articles described under the first head are eighteen in number; specimens of fifteen are sent in the collection before mentioned. There is also a specimen of the second class, which appears to belong only to the Bud'h sect, and contains the pronunciation of certain Indian words. The spells are described as being formed by a fanciful union of several characters, to which astrology is sometimes added: there are spells almost for every deity.

There are also numerous drawings of deified men, &c., which, although not properly speaking charms, are considered to have a beneficial influence, and are employed accordingly.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Morrison for his communication.

A handsome clock was this day placed in the Society's room by the liberality of Sir George Staunton, Bart.

July 16.—The general meeting of the Society which was held this day was the last for the session; the right hon. the president took the chair.

Colonel D'Arcy presented the "*Libro de Agricultura*" of Abu Zacaria ebn al Awan, translated into Spanish by J. A. Banqueri. Donations were also presented by Sir Alexander Johnston, M. Hammer, M. Poley, &c.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society, *viz.* Major Robert Close, resident member; Professor Neumann, foreign member; Wm. Coffin, Esq. and J. R. Morrison, Esq., corresponding members.

The Rev. Mr. Gutslaaf's essay on the Siamese language was read, after which the meetings were adjourned to the first Saturday in December next.

The members of the Society afterwards dined together at the Thatched House Tavern; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, vice patron, in the chair. Among the members present were the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, president; the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster and the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley; Sir George Staunton and Sir A. Johnston, vice presidents; the

Right Hon. Sir E. H. East, Bart.; Major General Sir John Malcolm; Sir W. Betham; Sir Wm. Ouseley; &c. &c.; and Ram Mohun Roy; Syeed Khan and the Abbé Dubois, foreign members. Several of the foreign ambassadors would also have been present had they not been engaged at the Duke of Cumberland's fête at Kew.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the Society held on the 2d February, the members proceeded to ballot for vice-presidents, when the following were elected: Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. Franks, Sir C. Metcalfe, and the Lord Bishop. After which the Committee of Papers were elected as following:—Mr. Calder, the Rev. Dr. Carey, Major Everest, Captain Herbert, Mr. Grant, Rev. Principal Mill, Mr. J. Prinsep, Mr. J. Tytler, and Mr. J. Thomason.

Among the donations made were the skull and horns of the wild cow of Tenasserim, presented by Mr. Bayley, with a descriptive note by Mr. Maingy, by which it appears that when full-grown it is about thirteen hands high, and of a most beautiful red colour, except under the belly, which is white. It has no hump, like the cow of India. Altogether it resembles the red cow of England, but is a much handsomer animal. The bull is a large and fine animal, and with the exception of having a white forehead, resembles the cow. Mr. Maingy has seen twenty or more of the animals in a herd, but it is a most difficult thing to get a shot at them, as they have a most acute sense of hearing and smelling, one or two appear to act as sentinels, while the others graze or drink. If in snuffing the air, they find it tainted, off they fly in a moment, with a speed almost inconceivable, considering the form and bulk of the animal. The hunters say that it is impossible to take one of the full grown ones alive, although sometimes they manage to capture a young one, first killing the dam.

Dr. Tytler submitted to the meeting some illustrative drawings, and remarks on the Esdrean eagle of Scripture.—*Gov. Gaz.*

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the 5th February, the following communications were laid before the meeting: a letter from Mr. Preston, of Cuddalore, with a paper on ligature of the common carotid artery in Palsy, and a case of the disease so treated; a statement relative to vaccination in Bengal, by Mr. W. Cameron.

Dr. Fontaine's essay on *scorbutus*, and his remarks on vomiting; Rajah Kali Kissen's letter on cheraytta; Mr. Lowther's case of fish-bone removed from the gullet by an operation; Mr. Rogers' case of hydrophobia, and Mr. Boswell's paper on the utility of blisters of lunar caustic, in pulmonary consumption, were then read and discussed. After noticing the division of *scorbutus* into land and sea scurvy, M. Fontaine defines the disease to consist of great muscular debility, with a discharge of blood more or less considerable, as the case may be, from the capillary vessels, caused by a great change in the vitality and chemical composition of the blood. M. Fontaine, in stating the etiology of the disease, offers nothing new. He divides the symptoms into three periods, deepening in intensity, until death closes the scene. In the treatment, M. Fontaine does not differ from that usually prescribed by British practitioners, both as respects the physical and moral condition of the patient. In the administration of purgatives, he recommends great caution with reference to their tendency of increasing debility. Wine, cordials, and bitters, &c, properly administered, are productive of beneficial effects, in the latter stage of the complaint. Acid gargles are to be given freely; and where the hemor-

rhage and bowel-complaint are considerable, the mineral acids, and astringent vegetable substances, as kino, rhatany root, &c. He recommends, for relieving the pains in the limbs, the application of a roller, with frictions and aromatic fomentations.

In his communication on the *gentiana cheraytta*, after noticing that it is known in Sanscrit by eight synonymes, Rajah Kali Kissen states, that the plant is very frequently used by the Hindoos, but, in some instances, grounded on a theory entirely native, such as its increasing the *air* of the body; for, like their European colleagues of the olden time, native physiologists have it, that the human body is formed of five elements, *viz.* earth, water, air, ether, and light or energy. Indeed the probability is, that this theory is originally purely Asiatic, whence it extended to Greece, &c. We are further told, that cheraytta is an antibilious remedy as well as a febrifuge. It is prescribed in the form of cold infusion, to be taken in the morning.

The case of a bone sticking in the gullet, where it remained firmly impacted until removed by operation, is interesting in more points of view than one. Up to a very recent period, wounds of the œsophagus were deemed mortal. The case before us is, among several, a happy illustration of the contrary, as well as of the beneficial effects of presence of mind, on occasions urgently demanding its exercise. The patient in this case was Mr. Dodsworth, a young gentleman, about seventeen years of age, who, while breakfasting upon fish and rice, on the 27th of November last, swallowed a bone, which stuck crosswise in the gullet. During the whole of that day and succeeding night he suffered severe pain, and, in consequence of having swallowed some tough meat, in the hopes of forcing the bone into the stomach, an opposite effect had been produced, the sharp point having been forced deeper into the throat. Mr. Lowther (collector of Boolundshuher) received a note on the following day, representing the condition of his young friend. On examination, he found that the point of the bone had protruded through the gullet "into the fleshy part of the left front of the neck." As surgical aid was not within reach, and as the accident had now been of thirty-two hours standing, Mr. L. felt that no time was to be lost. Backed, therefore, by the concurrence of a friend, respecting the expediency of making an incision externally, in order to extract the foreign body, he proposed the measure to the patient who readily consented. Mr. L. accordingly procured a history, with which he made an incision down to the point of the bone, and in the course of two or three minutes, with the assistance of Mr. Ewer, extracted the bone with a forceps, to the great relief of the patient. The extracted body was the rib-bone of a small-sized rooe, and in its curved form measured about an inch and a quarter. Adhesive plaster was applied to the wound, and opening medicine with slop diet prescribed. In four days the wound healed by the first intention. We need scarcely advert to the highly creditable degree of decision evinced on the occasion.—*Ibid.*

The Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society held its annual general meeting at the college on Saturday last, the 29th January; the Hon. Sir Ralph Palmer, president, in the chair. After a very satisfactory exhibition of the Society's funds by the secretary, the meeting proceeded to elect three new members, to supply the vacancies by rotation for the Committee of Management.

The president of the Asiatic department read a highly interesting paper on the island of Seevasamoodrum, in the river Cavary, presented, toge-

ther with plans of the island and the bridges leading to it, by T. Ramasawmy.

The island has long been held in high veneration, and much resorted to by natives for the purposes of devotion. In former years it was a dense insalubrious jungle, abounding with tigers and other beasts of prey, which, with the pestilential fever, which almost always prevailed there, proved fatal to thousands of pilgrims whose vows induced them to visit it. Some years ago, T. Ramasawmy obtained a grant of the island from government, and has since, in the most praiseworthy manner, at his own expense, cleared away the jungle, built bridges over the Cavary, and erected choultries for the accommodation of travellers. The bridge across the western branch of the river is called the Lushington Bridge, in honour of our present governor.

Several other papers of interest have been presented to the Society, which will be read at the meeting of the Asiatic department to be held in future on the first Wednesday of every quarter for that purpose.

Among the following donations made to the Society since the last meeting, are two ancient gold coins: the first struck at Delhi, and bearing the name of Abdool Ruhiman Ruhmutoola in the year 727 of the Higira, corresponding with 1328 of our era; the second bears the name of Muhumud Shah Sooltan, also struck at Delhi, in the year 725 of the Higira; by the government of Bombay; an ancient gold Gajapathee pagoda, bearing the impression of the elephant, struck in the reign of Prataparoodra Gajapathee, a celebrated king who reigned in the fourteenth century of the era of Salevahan; Cuttack was the metropolis of his kingdom; by Letchmiah; and a gold Gunddabbaroonda coin, having an impression of a two-headed eagle holding two elephants by its beaks and two others by its claws, struck in the reign of Gundabbaroonda Maharajah, in the tenth century of Salevahan era; by Letchmiah.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.—At a meeting of this Society at Bombay, January 24, James Farish, Esq., in the chair (supported by the Bishop of Calcutta on his right, and Framjee Cowasjee Shet, native president, on his left), a *precis* of its proceedings was read. It appears that the introduction of English marrowfat peas has succeeded so well in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad, that they have become a common article of sale in the bazar, and sell for half the price of gram. In the vicinity of Bombay the peas have been destroyed by the bandicoots (rats), except near Bandora, in Salsette, where they have been reared.

A sufficient number of papers having been collected to form a moderate sized octavo, it was determined to publish them with translations in Goojeeratee and Mahratta.

Prizes were distributed among native gardeners.

The following communications have been made to the Society by government:—

Extract of a letter from the secretary to government in the territorial department to the secretary to the Society, dated 15th December 1830. "The Hon. the Governor in Council instructs me to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Society, the accompanying extract, being 30th and 31st paragraphs, of a report from the revenue commissioner, dated 20th July last, and copy of the document alluded to, describing the eligibility of the pergunnah of Gundavie, in the Surat collectorate and its neighbourhood, for the erection of sugar-works, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Society, that should persons be disposed to engage in any speculation of sugar, government

is willing to grant, on favourable conditions, such a quantity of land as may be required."

Extract of a letter from the revenue commissioner, dated the 20th July 1830:—" I also transmit in the appendix a memorandum respecting the cultivation and produce of sugar-canes, and I respectfully submit my opinion, that if sugar-works could be established under the patronage or encouragement of government in any of our villages in the neighbourhood of Gundavie, it would be likely to turn out a profitable speculation, and would tend more to improve that part of the country than any other measure I can think of. I should add, that the Gundavie and Nowsakorra purgunnahs belonging to Guilkawar (particularly the former) produce much more sugar-cane than any of our districts, and are sufficiently near to send canes to the same work, though not included in the collector's estimate of the quantity of goor produced."

Sugar-works in Gundavie and neigbourhood. The following statements were taken from the examinations of a number of ryots and patells in open kutcheree, some of the assertions and statements were corrected by auditors, but I had no other means of verifying the information.

One pair of good bullocks cannot undertake more than one beega of canes, but they will also labour four beegas of common cultivation at the same time. For one beega are required 100 plants, and twenty cart loads of manure. The canes required to be watered (irrigated) once in fifteen days, and if the well is near, so that there is little waste, a beega may be watered in three days, but if distant, in five days, from three to five beegas may therefore be watered by one coss (mode in the Dukhun). The canes are planted in November, and cut about January of the succeeding season, taking fourteen months to ripen. The canes are never topped or stripped of their leaves, they sometimes grow so high that they fall down of their own weight, when they are set up, and tied with their own leaves, five or six together, so as to support each other. No cultivator ever saw the canes topped, and they say that if the leaves of the canes were stripped off, the rind would be burned by the sun, and the canes destroyed; they have seen the canes dried and cracked by the sun, and the juice dried up. When ripe the canes are cut, their leaves stripped off, and the tops cut, and it is usual to express the juice the same night or next morning, if kept through the ensuing day a quantity of juice is supposed to diminish. The canes are pressed through their expressing machine six times to clear them entirely of juice.

The machine is composed of three upright cylinders, moving each on its own axis, which are inserted in two strong horizontal beams, connected by uprights at the ends. The motion is communicated from the middle one, by everlasting screws in the others, the axis of this one projects through the upper beam, and is squared and fits into a corresponding hole in the transverse beam of wood, the ends of which project beyond the frame, and to these the bullocks are yoked and driven as in a mill all round about.

The expense of expressing the juice is said to be about thirty rupees on every 100 maunds of goor.

The boiler in which the juice is boiled usually contains about twelve maunds, and produced from two to two and a-half maunds of goor; the hire is half a rupee for twenty-four hours, and during that time it is five or six times filled and the contents exhausted. Wood is the fuel generally used, not because they are ignorant of the use of the cane-stalks, but that they require a longer time to dry than the process of expressing usually last at the same place, and wood fuel is also extremely cheap.

The cost of carting canes would be about one rupee per 1,000,for five coss, or seven miles and a-half, and 1,000 canes yield from eight to ten maunds of goor; supposing there are good machinery to be be erected at one spot, canes brought from a distance of seven miles would cost about ten rupees per 100 maunds of goor.

It appears probable that a favourable situation for sugar-works might be found in the neighbourhood of Gundavie, a centrical situation might be chosen which would be within reach of the richest cane-cultivation, and the cultivators would gladly deliver their canes, which might be afterwards prepared, or disposed of as was found most profitable at the works, while the cultivators would return to prosecute their other agricultural operations, instead of being entirely occupied with the preparation, and disposal of their produce for an uncertain portion of a most valuable season.

VARIETIES.

The Cossyahs.—There is a marked resemblance and peculiarity of feature throughout the Cossyah race, but varying very considerably according to the proximity and intercourse of their villages with those of the plains. Taking the inhabitants of the interior of the hills as the aboriginals of the country, their countenances appear to bear an affinity to the Chinese or Tartars. Their faces are broad, the broadest part is immediately below the eyes, and narrow from the cheek bones, which are high to the chin; the nose is rather spreading, but the most distinguishing feature of a Cossyah is the mouth, which is almost invariably of very disproportionately large dimensions. All classes and sexes indulge to excess from their earliest youth in eating the pawn leaf and betel-nut, which grows in great abundance in their hills, and are always procurable for a mere trifle; it destroys their teeth, and many in consequence, before arriving at the age of thirty-five or forty, have scarcely one remaining; this detracts considerably from their personal appearance. In form and stature they are small, stout, well-shaped, and athletic, capable of undergoing great fatigue, and from constant practice, of carrying heavy loads for long distances. The women are short, square-built, with Herculean powers, and without much pretensions to beauty, though the rosy bloom of rude health, which is frequently seen glowing through the dark brown cheeks of a Cossyah market-woman, is particularly pleasing and agreeable to the eye of an European, who has long been accustomed only to the sallow complexions of the natives of Bengal.

Their language is monosyllabic, bearing not the slightest resemblance to that of any of the bordering mountain tribes, nor to any other that I am aware of; there are two or three, if not more dialects. The Churah Cossyahs, without assigning any good reason, claim the palm of purity for that spoken by them, though from their constant communication with the Bengallees, it is certainly not probable to be the pure language of the country. They have no characters of their own, by which they can convey their ideas in writing; some few in the immediate neighbourhood of the plains are able to write Bengallee, this is however a degree of civilization to which very few have yet attained, and the rajahs and the chiefs usually keep men of the plains to carry on their correspondence.

Some of the inhabitants of Churah Chelah and other villages, who trade and have daily intercourse with the Bengallees, have adopted partly the Hindoo religion, abstaining from beef though still indulging in all other kinds of animal food; however there are many in the first-named village, as I believe there are

some also in the others, who eat every thing, including beef, and appear to have no very fixed tenets of any religion whatever. This seems to be the case with the great body of Cossyahs, they have neither idols or houses of worship; but there are many peculiarly shaped stones and rocks in various parts of the hills, as well as streams, groves, &c., which are considered holy, and to which they make constant sacrifices. Their chronological knowledge is extremely limited; some vague traditions of their origin and religion they have, but I never yet found two accounts of either that tallied; many have no idea of a future state, and I remember one laughingly asking me, "how he could have any existence after death, or how it was possible to reach the skies from the earth?"

Almost every village of any size or importance has its own rajah or chief, the authority possessed by whom is by no means well defined, but in general they may be considered as holding merely a nominal sovereignty with scarcely any power; they can decide on nothing that materially affects the interest of their villages without calling a durbar of the head and influential men, or carry the results of these debates into execution without the majority of the inhabitants are favourable to them. They receive no direct revenue from their subjects, and their principal source, in an indirect way, arises from the infliction of fines for offences committed. The punishment of all crimes, in a great measure, rests with the rajahs, and is decidedly one of their chief privileges, particularly in a lucrative point of view, all fines going to them, and, as a natural consequence to such a custom under such circumstances, this mode of punishment is in general use for every description of crime. Death is seldom inflicted, and only in very extreme cases, when it is carried into effect either by throwing the culprit over a precipice, or cutting him down in the jungle.

They have a species of trial by ordeal, which I believe is not uncommon amongst them, and resorted to in cases of claims to property, &c. where it is doubtful to whom the rightful possession belongs, *viz.* the two individuals concerned, accompanied by their friends and partisans, decked out in their gayest apparel, move towards the banks of a stream, shouting and dancing, taking opposite sides, on reaching which, both throw themselves into the water, and the one who continues the longest time under gains his cause. Sometimes it is necessary for the friends of the successful party to pull him out of the rivulet; instances are said to have occurred of persons dying from the exertions they have made to remain under the water, though the latter may not have been deeper than one or two feet. This ceremony was seen to take place last year, in the neighbourhood of the sanatarium, the losing party on which occasion was fined 500 rupees by the Churah rajah.

The right of succession to the throne belongs to the nephew of the reigning monarch by the eldest sister of the family, and another of the most valued privileges of the rajah consists in the liberty of choosing any of his subjects, as husbands for his daughters, whom they are compelled to marry; those considered the handsomest and most wealthy men in the village are usually selected by him for the honour.

Sacrifices of cows, pigs, goats, fowls, &c. are very frequent amongst them, invariably taking place before and after deciding on any matters of real importance, such as war, peace, &c.; they have a custom also of breaking eggs on the same occasions, and consulting the pieces for omen regarding the success or failure of their intended operations; however when once they have decided on any expedition, should the first egg shew an unfavourable omen, they pay no attention to it, but continue breaking others till a propitious one turns up; the man performing the ceremony mutters some prayer, whilst walking round a

stone, when, suddenly stopping, he dashes the egg on it, and the tendency of the omen is pointed out by the peculiar formation of the pieces of shell that stick to the stone.

The common dress of the men consists of a species of shirt and a dhotie; when not actively employed, a description of Assam cloth, in the shape of a blanket is thrown round the person, it has the consistence of strong Russia drill, with more warmth, and is composed of two separate pieces sewn together, one of which is covered with bright and broad red stripes, the other is plain. The shirt is also of Assameze manufacture, and sets off to advantage the muscular limbs and well-turned legs of a Cossyah; to be put on it is cast over the head, and in a slight degree resembles the smock-frock of an English carter, without the sleeves, and fitting more closely to the body; it extends half-way to the thigh, and has a fringe of more than three inches, it is very strong and light, the colour generally a dark red, with a few narrow stripes of black, blue, or white, intermixed, and in front more or less adorned with figured work. During the festivals at the burials of their chiefs they wear dresses of this description, made of silk or woollen cloth, many of which are elegantly and tastefully decorated with flowered devices worked on them, with silks of the most glaring colours, some few with gold and silver; the price of these dresses vary from five to 100 rupees, or even higher, and many men, who daily carry heavy burdens on their own account or for others, for which they receive but a few annas, are clothed and covered, during these festivals, with silver chains, necklaces, &c. from the value of fifty to that of 300 or 400 rupees—most of these ornaments have been family heir-looms for generations. The pawn-bag with all it apparatus is the most indispensable part of a Cossyah's dress.

Several caves have been discovered in the Cossyah range; the most celebrated is in the vicinity of Pundwah, the entrance to which is rather more than 500 feet above the elevation of the plains. This cave has been explored to a considerable distance, and several accounts of it have appeared in the Calcutta papers and periodicals at different times; there is also a cave within 100 yards of the limits of the sanatarium boundaries at Churah and another close to Moosunge; they resemble the Pundwah one, though on a smaller scale; the crystals and stalactites on their roofs and sides have a very pretty appearance by torch-light; a great number of round balls of pure limestone, varying from the size of a cowry to that of a large apple, are found in these caves, chiefly within the distance of fifty paces from their entrance, the formation of which seems to be a mystery, at least I do not remember to have heard a very satisfactory cause assigned for it. From the main rooms or halls there are many smaller ones, opening from the side as well as from above and below, leading to other caverns; indeed,s o many crevices are apparent in these caves, that to impress a stranger with the idea of the number, I can liken them only to the cells in a honeycomb.

Their warlike weapons are bows and arrows, swords and shields; the swords are from four to five feet in length, the shields from two feet nine inches to three feet in diameter; the swords are apparently most awkward weapons, and I should conceive not of much use at close quarters, when fighting hand to hand; but a Cossyah, if his enemy is running from him, contrives to make some awful sweeping cuts with it. They are tolerable marksmen with their bows and arrows.

They are considered a treacherous, cruel, and revengeful race, and, by many, wanting in courage; they are decidedly a most untractable and unma-

nageable one. Theft is unknown amongst them, and a Cossyah's word may be safely relied on; they are perfectly honest, and can be trusted at present with any thing. A quality they may be expected to lose on further mixing with the Bengalees.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Animal Magnetism.—We mentioned some time back, that the subject of animal magnetism, once so much in vogue in England (where it has long been consigned to neglect as a mere medical imposture), had been brought before the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by a majority of votes, had been referred to a committee for investigation. A report from that committee has now appeared, and we insert the following extracts from it:

"The contact of thumbs and hands, and certain gestures made at a little distance from the body, and denominated *passes*, are the means employed to establish a communication, or in other words, to transmit the action of magnetism: but these expedients, as we shall state by and bye, are not always requisite.

"Magnetism does not act upon individuals in health, nor upon all who are ill: just as the sulphate of quinine does not invariably stop intermittent fevers.

"The real effects of magnetism are extremely varied: some it agitates; others it tranquillizes. Most commonly, it causes a momentary acceleration of the pulse, transient convulsive motions, resembling electric shocks, somnolency, sleep, and in a very few cases, somnambulism. By somnambulism is understood that intense modification of sleep, in which the sleeping person hears those who are in communication with him, replies to their questions, exerts motion, and acquires faculties which he has not in a waking state.

"When a person has been thrown into somnambulism, it is not always necessary to have recourse to the ordinary processes in order to magnetize him again: a look of the magnetizer, or his simple act of volition, will be sufficient. The patient may be thrown into somnambulism without his being conscious of it, and when out of the operator's sight: the magnetism is felt as promptly at a distance as near. But the distant action, it would seem, is capable of being exercised only upon persons already subjected to the magnetic influence.

"Changes, more or less remarkable, manifest themselves in individuals who fall into somnambulism. They are insensible to external noises, and hear only the magnetizer, or those who are in communication with him. The eyes are closed, and attempts to open them succeed with difficulty. They may be pinched, or pricked with pins, without appearing to feel; they bear most painful operations without evincing the slightest sensibility. The bodily strengh of the patient is sometimes quadrupled during the period of somnambulism; at other times it is benumbed, and as it were paralyzed.

"The somnambulist retains the exercise of the faculties which he has whilst awake, and remembers all which may have passed every time he has been thrown into somnambulism; but as soon as he awakes, he loses entirely all recollection of it. Some somnambulists can distinguish, with closed eyes, objects placed before them, and read several lines in a book taken up at random: this phenomenon takes place even when the eyelids are carefully held close by another person's fingers. They announce, days and even months before-hand, the time when they shall be cured, the crisis of their disorders, as well as the day, the hour, and the minute of the coming on of their epileptic fits. They have the most perfect knowledge of their own state of health, and they prescribe themselves the remedies proper for their case. We have even observed a young lady who perceived the symptoms of the complaint of

those who were in communication with her, and prescribed the treatment proper for them.

"Some of the magnetized patients have derived no benefit: others, on the contrary, have experienced more or less relief,—the suspension of habitual pain, the return of strength, and the retardation for several months of epileptic fits. In one case, a patient afflicted with an inveterate palsy has been cured by magnetism.

"Magnetism should, therefore, be regarded as a new therapeutic agent, the degree of utility of which experience will show; but we have not found that, in any case, the ordinary remedies can be dispensed with, and we are of opinion that none of them should be neglected when magnetism is applied.

"The committee neither admits nor rejects the existence of a magnetic fluid, for the want of sufficient observation. We do not notice the subjects of the trough, steel or wooden conductors, pressure of hypochondriacs, or the chain connecting a great number of magnetized persons, because these expedients are not employed in the practice of modern magnetism: whence we conclude that the magnetism investigated by the present committee differs essentially from that which was examined and condemned, in 1784, by commissioners appointed by the King.

"Considered as a therapeutic expedient, or as an agent of physiological phenomena, professional men alone can employ it with benefit and without danger: persons unacquainted with medicine ought, therefore, to be prohibited from the practice of it, as has been done in the countries in the north, which are in advance of us in the study of magnetism.

"The committee has not a sufficient number of facts before it to enable it to establish a theory; but we have collected enough of importance to propose to the Academy the making an appeal to physicians, and the encouragement of researches into magnetism as a very curious branch of psychology and natural history."

Such is the extraordinary report of a committee of the French Academy of Medicine, which is the result of a very long, and doubtless a very careful inquiry. As much depends upon the character and reputation of the members of the committee, we subjoin their names:—MM. Leroux, Double, Bourdois, Magendie, Guersent, Thillage, Marc, Itard, Fouquier, Husson, and Gueneau de Mussy.

Description of Lucknow.—Lucknow is a large, irregular, dirty town, extending along the south side of a small stream called, from its serpentine course, the *Goomtie*, or Meander, and decorated with a number of beautiful gardens laid out on its banks. The palace of the king lies towards the eastward of the town, on the river side, and fronting it. It consists of six principal courts: the first is an area, called *Puteh Myhlāh*, for his Majesty's equipage and attendants. The entrance to this place is through two lofty gateways; over the first is a room, called the *Nowhut Khānā*, or orchestra for martial music, which plays morning and evening. The second is the state apartments, encompassing a square garden, together with an external enclosure for smaller rooms. This is called *Bowlie*, from a large well within it, which includes a staircase and smaller recesses, with openings in the well from top to bottom. These rooms are calculated for cool retirement during the hot weather: the apertures through the wall of the well, and the dripping of water, render the air quite refreshing. At the corner, opposite the Bowlie, is an arcaded chamber, with a piazza for sleeping in during the solstitial months; the dimensions

of it are about eighteen feet square, with a boarded floor; purdas (falling curtains) of khus-khus and crimson velvet, superbly embroidered, fill up the arcades. All round the piazza are fountains falling into a carved marble bason, from whence servants continually sprinkle the khus-khus purdahs.

Parallel to the second court, and to the eastward of it, is a handsome edifice, raised on an arched terrace, entirely of stone. This building, called *Sungee Dalaun*, for Stone Court, comprises a grand hall, surrounded with a double arcade, crowned with four cupolas at the corners, and one at the principal front, covered with silver doubly gilt; at the extremity of the terrace are two wings, for morning and evening resort. From both fronts extends a long flower-garden, beautifully laid out, and divided into parterres, by walks and fountains; along the side walls runs a corridor, forming one continued arbour of vines, which shades its whole roof. To this garden there are four entrances: one on the north side, through a covered passage for the access of the ladies; two others through spacious gateways, on the east and west; and a fourth on the south. Within the precincts of this garden is a small mosque, with gilt meenars, commodious offices, and swings for ladies' exercise.

To the north of the Sungee Dalaun is another garden-court, containing public offices erected by Shuja Dowlah, called *Mutchee Bhowan*, remarkable for nothing further than being the first structure of the Subahs of Lucknow. In a line with Mutchee Bhowan, and to the west of it, lies the Zunanah, three heavy piles of unshapely houses, called Sheesh Muhul, Khoord Muhul, and Rung Muhul; the walls thereof being high, with few windows, and those small and latticed, nothing of course can be discerned within them.

Separated from the palace, by a street only, is a flower-garden, called *Hoosin Baug*, bordering on the river, and enclosed with a brick-wall, covered with vines. In its front stands three stone bastions, the two corner ones supporting, on arches, two oval-fluted cupolas, covered with silver, gilt. On the centre bastion stands an octagon summer-house, with a flat roof; and within the garden are parterres, fountains, baths, and dressing-rooms. Before all the gateways of the palace and Zunanahs are *sareens*, or small walls, which conceal the entrances.

On the summit of almost all the roofs of the palace (particularly of the Zunanahs) are bred flocks of pigeons, to the number of about an hundred in each flock. They are selected for the beauty of their plumage; and those of similar colour (such as white with black heads, black with white tails, all brown, all mottled, &c.) are kept together. Boys are employed to feed and teach them variety of flights. When on the wing they keep in a cluster, and at a whistle either fly away, ascend, descend, or return home, according to the signal.

His Majesty seldom moves out of his palace till after candle-light; he is then dressed in the English fashion, and attended by European aids-de-camp. During the greater part of the day, he diverts himself in his Zunanahs with the ladies. His usual conveyance from one Zunanah to another, when cool, is a gold tonjohn carried by women.

There are few sovereigns whose retinue and equipages are more sumptuous. Besides a numerous train of elephants, camels, draught cattle of various species, the king of Oude possesses a stud of above two thousand horses, a thousand of which are, perhaps, paragons of their kind. On processional festivals, two or three hundred are frequently seen together, magnificently caparisoned; and his elephants, palankeens, and carriages, resplendent with cloth of gold and embroidery. Contiguous to the palace there is a museum, a menagerie, and an armoury, all worthy of observation.—*Beng. Chron.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery. Illustrated by Documents from the Rolls, now first published. London, 1831. Hurst, Chance, and Co.

This is a careful and laborious investigation of the history of the celebrated navigator, which has not only cleared up its obscurities, and illustrated the subject of early maritime discovery, but it has revealed the careless errors of antecedent writers, who in the course of inquiries which demand close and painful attention have indolently adopted the views of their predecessors. By resolving to take nothing at second-hand, where an original writer or document could be procured,—which is, indeed, the duty of every compiler,—the author of this memoir has avoided the mistakes, from which the modern popular compilations are not free: he has exposed pretty severely, the errors committed by Mr. Barrow, and in Dr. Lardner's *Cyclopædia* and the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, respecting the voyage of Cartareal, which seems to have been sadly disguised by ignorance, fraud, and carelessness.

The book is extremely interesting, and its accuracy seems to be secured by the most persevering diligence.

The Sunday Library, or the Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. Vol. iv. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

This volume, which is embellished with an exquisite engraving of the Bishop of Hereford, contains two sermons by that bishop, two by Bishop Hobart (of America), two by Archdeacon Nares, three by the Bishop of Chester, two by Dr. Hewlett, of the Foundling Chapel, one,—an admirable composition,—by Dr. Shuttleworth, two by the late Mr. Haggitt, and one by Dr. Lawrence, Archbishop of Cashel. These are all first-rate productions.

The History of the Life and Reign of George the Fourth. In three vols. Vol. ii. Being vol. v. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

This volume brings the history of the late eventful reign down to the period when the allied sovereigns left England after a visit which intoxicated the whole population with joy.

We have occasionally noticed in other works of this kind a tendency to something like partizan feeling, and we cannot exempt this volume from the charge, and from the censure which we have felt it to be our duty to pass upon the others. It is impossible to read the author's account of the Russian campaign without feeling that he is a warm Napoleonist and a fierce anti-Russian. The firing of Moscow, for example, is stigmatized as an act of revolting barbarity on the part of the Russian governor, whereas it is one of those deeds which not politicians merely, but patriots, think justified by imperious necessity; whilst, on the other hand, the firing of the bridge over the Beresina, by Napoleon, by which he hoped to check the pursuit of the Russians, though at the expense of sacrificing his faithful troops, with women and children,—who were plunged in the river, burnt in the flames, or massacred by the cossacks,—passes without a word of reproach.

We have only to repeat, that the value of these compilations depends upon their *accuracy* and upon their *exemption from party spirit*.

Historical Memoirs of the House of Bourbon. In 2 vols. Vol. i. Being vol. vi. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*. London, 1831. Longman and Co.

As a vehicle for the description of ancient manners, no biographical work can be better adapted than a history of the celebrated individuals who have belonged to the house of Bourbon, fallen as it now is, comparatively speaking, from the high estate which it once enjoyed in the estimation of Europe.

The present volume brings the memoirs of this family down to Henry IV., one of its brightest ornaments; and is a very interesting book.

The History of Poland. Being Vol. XX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

Poland has unaccountably been almost lost sight of for some years, till the late burst of patriotic spirit invited the attention of the world to a nation, which neither long subjection, nor the proximity of an overwhelming force, nor the want of every thing but valour, has deterred from putting forth its claims to independence, and vindicating its ancient heroic character.

A history of Poland, under these circumstances, is not acceptable merely, but desirable; and the present seems not a hasty compilation, but an original history deduced from authentic sources.

A Series of Lessons, in Prose and Verse, progressively arranged; intended as an Introduction to "a Course of Elementary Reading in Science and Literature." By J. M. McCulloch, A.M., 1831. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

A very excellent elementary book, which we cannot recommend too strongly to tutors and parents.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Holy City of Benares will be illustrated in a Series of beautifully finished Plates, delineating the most striking objects to be found in this extensive and distinguished seat of Hindoo learning; executed by James Prinsep, Esq., during his Ten Years' Official Residence in Benares.

Captain Head is now preparing a Series of Views to illustrate the very interesting Scenery met with in the Overland Journey from Europe to India, by way of the Red Sea, through Egypt, &c., with Plans and accurate Maps of the various Routes; Decriptions of the Scenery, and useful information for the guidance of future travellers.

A Grammar of the Turkish Language, in which the Rules, illustrated by Examples drawn from the most celebrated Turkish Authors, together with a Preliminary Discourse on the Language and Literature of the Turks; Dialogues, a copious Vocabulary, and a Selection of Extracts, in Prose and Verse, from many rare Turkish MSS. in public Libraries and private Collections; by Arthur Lumley Davids, is in the Press.

Richard and John Lander have in the press their Journal of an Expedition to explore the Course and Termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of the incidents of a Voyage in an open Boat down that River from Rabbah, to its Termination in the Bight of Biafra, and arrival at Fernando Po, on the 1st of Dec. 1830.

The eventful History of the Mutiny in the *Bounty*, its Causes and Consequences, &c. is now in the press with plates.

A Treatise upon the Ancient and Modern Geography of Western Asia, containing almost the entire scene of ancient military history in that country, illustrated by several Maps engraved under the Author's inspection; by the late Major Rennell, F.R.S., is in the press.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND CHARGES THREE YEARS, ENDING 1829-30, THE

(Ordered to be printed,

Revenues of Bengal.

	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30. per Estimate.
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits ..... C. Rs.	3,21,767	82,257	2,66,800
Post Office	9,18,327	9,13,015	8,72,320
Stamp Duties	23,85,459	23,69,326	24,92,629
Judicial Fees, Fines, and Licenses.....	8,54,411	7,74,841	7,65,600
Customs in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	36,73,549	36,12,586	35,67,000
Land and Sayer Revenues in do., do., do.....	3,86,22,576	3,87,29,169	3,86,62,800
Benares Revenues, Customs, &c.	77,85,324	73,55,558	4,97,88,571
Ceded Provinces in Oude (1801) do., do.....	1,81,35,624	1,75,76,699	
Conquered Provinces (1803-4) do., do.....	2,39,81,040	2,36,55,238	
Ceded Territory on the Nerbuddah, Revenues, Tributes, &c.....	50,82,937	49,31,373	57,14,160
Territory ceded by the Burmese, Revenues, &c.	8,74,869	11,74,868	10,32,400
Contribution from Ava by Treaty	18,60,103	17,38,969	9,22,200
Bhurtpore, on account of War Charges	——	8,98,178	3,48,000
Sindhia, Balance on account of Auxiliary Horse	——	16,12,199	——
Sale of Salt	2,38,22,772	2,27,48,245	1,93,14,000
—— of Opium	2,05,16,209	1,93,08,910	1,75,74,000
Marine Receipts	3,84,859	3,67,265	3,53,800
Total Revenues .....C. Rs.	14,92,19,826	14,78,48,696	14,16,74,280
Deduct Charges	11,77,46,256	10,14,96,173	9,79,33,478
Net Revenues .....C. Rs.	3,14,73,570	4,63,52,523	4,37,40,802

Revenues of Madras.

Mint Duties.. ..... Pags.	10,830	5,887	5,714
Post Office	80,109	79,658	79,657
Stamp Duties	1,40,652	1,41,591	1,41,429
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	34,612	35,890	35,800
Farms and Licenses of ancient Possessions.	2,25,980	2,34,674	2,50,345
Customs of ditto	4,46,562	4,71,744	4,93,637
Land Revenues of ditto	21,15,913	21,12,161	22,39,357
Carnatic Revenues and Customs.....	35,10,855	34,72,799	35,07,628
Tanjore ditto ditto	9,86,680	10,99,964	12,16,441
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto ditto .	29,46,169	30,41,778	28,99,095
Countries ceded by Nizam ditto ditto.....	14,60,923	16,00,696	15,40,228
Sale of Salt	3,87,011	4,49,451	4,46,716
Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin Subsidies	9,80,889	9,80,889	9,80,889
Marine Receipts	19,507	19,619	19,429
Government-Bank Profits.....	22,904	25,033	21,600
Balance of Native Pension Fund, transferred to Credit of Government.....	——	1,65,789	——
Total Revenues..... Pags.	1,33,69,596	1,39,37,623	1,38,74,965
Deduct Charges ..... —— Pags.		1,37,55,559	1,32,00,773
Net Revenue ..... Pags.		1,82,064	6,74,192

PAPERS.

OF BRITISH INDIA, UNDER THE RESPECTIVE HEADS, FOR LAST BEING PER ESTIMATE.

22d *June* 1831.)

CHARGES OF BENGAL.

	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30. per Estimate.
Mint Charges..... C. Rs.	3,79,888	2,13,324	2,12,280
Post Office ditto	8,90,749	8,19,781	8,17,800
Civil Establishments, &c.	1,10,28,251	83,89,253	85,71,240
Stamp Office Charges	8,16,891	7,22,281	7,42,400
Judicial Charges (including Supreme Court, Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment) in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.....	67,78,773	64,69,255	63,71,880
Collection of Customs in do., do., do.	6,57,940	6,26,276	6,26,400
Charges on Revenues of do., do., do.	66,45,167	57,29,939	57,67,520
Benares Charges	23,23,593	20,59,204	24,19,760
Oude Charges	50,62,226	47,59,806	45,11,607
Conquered Provinces Charges	83,68,246	87,26,293	85,96,393
Ceded Territory Charges	8,72,988	8,45,634	14,97,560
Territory ceded by the Burmese Charges.....	8,29,067	5,24,851	4,17,600
Salt Advances and Charges	80,83,223	88,40,535	52,78,000
Opium ditto ditto.....	65,82,544	50,59,601	66,64,200
Military Charges 4,18,42,993		4,25,17,253	4,10,03,500
Gratuity Batta to Troops employed in Burmese War	9,12,308	39,055	——
Portion of Deccan Booty credited in Revenues of former years.....	60,09,053	——	——
Buildings and Fortifications	54,84,905	39,69,281	31,99,280
Marine Charges	11,77,451	11,84,551	12,36,258
Total Charges.....C.Rs.	11,77,46,256	10,14,96,173	9,79,33,478

CHARGES OF MADRAS.

Mint ..... Pags.	51,016	50,230	50,506
Post Office..	73,348	72,582	73,086
Civil Establishments.....	8,33,792	7,80,477	7,53,371
Stamp Office.....	23,593	26,530	24,857
Petty Claims on Carnatic Fund	1,550	64,095	60,000
Judicial (including as above) ancient Possessions	6,25,535	6,26,837	6,27,328
Customs Charges ditto.....	72,676	73,780	69,191
Revenue Charges ditto.....	4,88,893	3,69,388	4,80,486
Carnatic Revenues and Customs Charges ...	12,31,649	11,35,587	10,80,713
Tanjore ditto ditto ditto.....	4,66,595	4,20,884	4,70,136
Ceded and Conquered Provinces ditto ditto	7,48,330	8,55,147	8,30,773
Countries Ceded by Nizam ditto ditto ditto	3,32,278	3,05,319	2,97,094
Salt Advances and Charges	74,292	82,936	81,601
Military Charges	97,43,800	86,10,779	78,34,943
Buildings and Fortifications	2,04,691	1,97,620	1,33,171
Marine Charges.....	46,954	83,368	60,657
Amount in which the total Charge of 1829-30 will exceed the Estimate	——	——	272,860
Total Charges ..... Pags.	1,50,18,992	1,37,55,559	1,32,00,773
Deduct Revenue	1,33,69,596		
Pags.	16,49,396		

REVENUES OF BOMBAY.

	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30. per Estimate.
Mint Duties ..... Rs.	48,354	34,684	36,800
Post Office.....	1,11,858	1,10,685	1,12,600
Stamp Duties	45,875	57,299	3,52,000
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.....	63,412	56,095	62,500
Salt Sales	1,77,190	1,85,820	1,83,900
Farms and Licenses	6,39,801	3,81,287	4,43,100
Customs of ancient Possessions	16,01,146	16,24,993	17,79,400
Land Revenues of ditto	18,22,819	12,39,884	18,80,200
Land Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. of Provinces ceded by the Guicowar	34,02,639	32,87,673	34,36,800
Land Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. of Provinces ceded by and conquered from the Mahrattas	1,45,21,950	1,34,53,487	1,52,50,400
Marine Receipts	1,63,405	2,95,223	1,67,900
Deduct Amount in which it is calculated the Collections have over-estimated the Total Receipts, from drawing too favourable a view of the Land Revenue...	——	——	22,00,000
Total Revenues ..... Rs.	2,25,98,449	2,07,27,130	2,15,05,900

REVENUES OF PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.

Land Revenues and Customs .. ..C.Rs.	4,50,788	4,79,804	4,39,028

REVENUES OF ST. HELENA.

Rents, Licenses, Tonnage Duty, &c.....£	3,398	2,583	1,600

GENERAL RESULT OF INDIAN REVENUE (INCLUDING ST. HELENA).

Total Revenues	£22,860,623	22,742,284	22,056,018
Deduct Charges and Interest	——	£21,710,627	21,122,424
Net Surplus Revenue		£1,031,657	933,594

Charges of Bombay.

		1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30. per Estimate.
Mint	Rs.	32,327	32,481	47,560
Post Office		1,67,538	1,56,514	1,59,500
Civil Establishments		42,20,278	48,69,387	45,04,900
Stamp Charges not previously brought to Account		—	—	1,83,400
Judicial Charges of ancient Possessions (including Supreme Court, Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police)		9,17,528	9,38,103	9,84,240
Charges on Customs of ditto		2,27,600	2,16,311	2,00,900
Ditto on Revenues of ditto		6,77,390	6,26,516	6,39,600
Ditto on Revenues, &c. of Provinces ceded by the Guicowar		13,08,176	10,88,603	10,40,400
Ditto on Revenues, &c. of Provinces ceded by and conquered from the Mahrattas		68,99,985	53,58,653	61,62,500
Military		1,82,38,310	1,64,50,359	1,56,32,700
Buildings and Fortifications		12,71,891	11,09,227	11,92,300
Marine		18,92,105	16,23,061	17,18,600
Total Charges	Rs.	3,58,53,128	3,24,69,215	3,24,66,600
Deduct Revenues		2,25,98,449	2,07,27,130	2,15,05,900
Net Charge	Rs.	1,32,54,679	1,17,42,085	1,09,60,700

Charges of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca.

Total Charges	C.Rs.	19,65,223	17,75,879	16,25,531
Deduct Revenues		4,50,788	4,79,804	4,39,028
Net Charge	C.Rs.	15,14,435	12,96,075	11,86,503

Charges of St. Helena.

Total Charges	£	123,969	115,637	94,604
Deduct Revenues		3,398	2,583	1,600
Net Charge	£	120,571	113,054	93,004

General Result of Indian Charge (including St. Helena).

Total Charges	£	22,136,191	19,597,853	18,983,307
Interest on Debts		1,920,532	2,112,774	2,139,117
	£	24,056,723	21,710,627	21,122,424
Deduct Revenues	£	22,860,623		
Net Surplus Charge	£	1,196,100		

BALANCE OF QUICK STOCK, EXHIBITING A STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS IN RESPECT TO ASSETS AND DEBTS IN INDIA, AT THE END OF 1828-29.

	£.	£.
Territorial Assets, viz.....Cash	6,873,034	
Bills, Debts, Stores, &c.	16,340,952	
		23,213,986
Territorial Debts, viz.....Bearing Interest	39,327,932	
Not bearing Interest	8,397,321	
		47,725,253
Excess of Debts Territorial.....		£24,511,267
Commercial Assets, viz. ...Cash	318,398	
Debts, Stores, Goods, &c.	2,280,500	
		2,598,898
Commercial Debts, viz. ...Not bearing Interest		154,863
Excess of Assets Commercial		£2,444,035
Total Assets		£25,812,884
Total Debts		47,880,116
Net Excess of Debt in India.....		£22,067,232

STATEMENT OF BOND AND OTHER DEBTS OWING BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA, ON THE 30TH APRIL 1829.

			£.	£.
BENGAL	*Territorial*, viz...	Bearing Interest.....	35,605,440	
		Not bearing Interest	6,787,533	
				42,392,973
	Commercial, viz.	Not bearing Interest		146,682
		Total Debt at Bengal		£42,539,655
MADRAS	*Territorial*, viz...	Bearing Interest.....	3,154,848	
		Not bearing Interest	1,056,911	
		Total Debt at Madras		£4,211,759
BOMBAY	*Territorial*, viz...	Bearing Interest	558,291	
		Not bearing Interest	537,075	
				1,095,366
	Commercial, viz.	Not bearing Interest		8,181
		Total Debt at Bombay.....		£1,103,547
PENANG	*Territorial*, viz.	Bearing Interest	£9,353	
		Not bearing Interest	15,802	
		Total Debt at Penang		£25,155

TOTAL.

Territorial.....£47,725,253		Bearing Interest... £39,327,932	
Commercial ... 154,863		Not bearing Interest 8,552,184	
Total ... £47,880,116		Total.....£47,880,116	

TRADE ACCOUNTS.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL CHARGES DEFRAYED BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR TRADE AND COMMERCE, FOR THREE YEARS, ENDING 1829-30.

	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30. per Estimate.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal	181,252	188,272	190,053
Madras	23,068	29,552	23,620
Bombay	42,003	25,106	38,644
Penang	271	——	——
Canton	64,867	61,497	69,964
Total	£311,461	304,427	322,281

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUMS RECEIVED IN INDIA FOR SALES OF IMPORT GOODS, FOR THREE YEARS, ENDING 1829-30.

	1827-28.	1828-29.	1829-30. per Estimate.
At Bengal	24,465	33,419	25,920
Madras	9,600	8,643	10,727
Bombay	21,741	10,304	4,691
Penang	1,536	——	——
Total	£57,342	52,366	41,338

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRIME COST OF ALL CARGOES PURCHASED BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA AND SHIPPED FOR EUROPE, FOR TWO YEARS, ENDING 1828-29.

	1827-28.	1828-29.
	£.	£.
At Bengal	2,027,957	1,629,879
Madras	190,813	234,165
Bombay	——	——
Total	£2,218,770	1,864,044

Note.—The aforegoing are the Annual Accounts presented to Parliament, conformably to law, relative to the Territorial and Commercial Finances of the Company IN INDIA. The HOME ACCOUNTS are those which follow.

For Abstracts of last year's Accounts, see *Asiatic Journal*, N.S., vol. ii. pp. 304-313.

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT.

POLITICAL AND

Receipts.

	£.	s.	d
Bills on Account of Supplies to the Public Service, and Bills drawn on India	44,524	17	8
Remittances from India on the Territorial and Political Account, *viz.*			
Net Produce of Bullion received from India and China £629,847 9 5			
Advances made in India on account of the goods of individuals repaid here 200,522 7 7			
	830,369	17	0

/

£874,894 14 8

COMMERCIAL

Company's Goods	£4,837,027	10	9
Charges on Private-Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company	79,249	12	8
Customs on Private-Trade	554	4	0
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported	6,381	11	0
Interest on the Annuities	36,226	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies Abroad; and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments...	1,034	0	0
Private-Trade Goods sold	1,751,586	15	11
Fee-Funds for the House and Warehouses	64,939	9	0
Widows' Funds for Officers of House and Warehouses, &c.	18,553	6	5
Almshouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed	17,461	17	7
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name	26,544	9	10
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments	86	13	0
Remittances from North American Colonies, on account of Proceeds of Tea sold there by Company's Agents	126,323	12	0
Bills in favour remitted by Company's Agent at the Cape	6,274	14	0
Board of Ordnance, on account of Saltpetre provided for them in India	5,596	11	8
	£6,977,841	3	8

Balance in favour, 1st May 1830 (exclusive of duty on Tea)...	296,310	19	11
Territorial Receipts £874,894 14 8	7,852,735	18	4
Commercial ditto 6,977,841 3 8			
	£8,149,046	18	3

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of India Debt £947,437 7 5 / For Effects of deceased Officers, &c. 22,874 4 9	970,311	12	2
Passage of Troops and Freight of Stores chargeable to H.M.'s Government	3,250	16	3
Territorial and Political Charges and Advances in England:			
On account of Military, Marine, and other Public Stores exported	104,353	10	0
Military Officers; Pay and Off-reckonings on Furlough and Retirement	491,550	10	6
Civil Establishments of India; Absentee Allowances and Payments on account of the India Annuity Fund	66,847	14	4
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on the Voyage	28,348	5	6
Political Freight and Demorage	74,155	4	1
Carnatic Debts: Interest on Claims adjudicated £95,301 18 7 / Expenses in England 3,685 3 3	98,987	1	10
Tanjore Debts: Charges and Salaries of Commissioners, and Officers	6,941	10	3
Charges on account of Saint Helena	73,113	2	3
Ditto Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca	9,973	7	8
Political Charges, General, and Advances re-payable	488,785	9	9
Payments on account of Retiring Pay, &c. of King's Troops in India	60,000	0	0
Paymaster Gen. H.M.'s Forces, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of King's Troops serving in India	295,648	18	4
Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund; claims allowed	237	13	0
Bhurtpore Booty: shares paid	24,537	1	7
	£2,797,041	17	6

BRANCH.

	£.	s.	d.
Customs	604	18	0
Freight and Demorage	760,550	15	6
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported	493,140	7	11
Commanders' Certificates and Bills of Exchange from China and Cape	89,493	4	11
Charges General	372,610	4	3
Bonds paid off under the Advertisement for Reduction of Interest, and Bonds bought up	45,412	10	0
Interest on Bond Debt	93,363	3	10
Dividends on Stock	632,223	0	4
Private-Trade	1,696,430	16	8
Almshouses at Poplar	20,333	4	9
Fee-Funds for the House and Warehouses	75,614	14	6
Widows' Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c.	20,924	12	5
	£4,300,701	13	1

		£.	s.	d.
Territorial Payments	£2,797,041 17 6			
Commercial ditto	4,300,701 13 1			
		7,097,743	10	7
Balance in favour 1st May 1831 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)		1,051,303	7	8
		£8,149,046	18	3

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S BOND AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS; THE STATE OF COMPANY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AFLOAT

POLITICAL AND

DEBTS.

	£.
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena, drawn on Political and Territorial Account	573,961
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	46,066
Amount owing for Territorial Exports	34,008
Unclaimed Prize-Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund	68,456
H.M.'s Government, due per Estimate on account Pay Office and other Demands	434,435
The Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1831	*9,721,070
	£10,877,996

COMMERCIAL

To Bills of Exchange, unpaid	£100,432
Customs	1,832
Freight and Demofage	322,700
Supra-Cargoes' Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold	42,750
Proprietors of Private-Trade upon all Goods sold	319,764
Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund)	258,460
Unclaimed Prize-Money, applicable to ditto	36,652
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	43,612
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971
Dividends on Stock	45,483
Interest on Bonds	46,963
Amount owing for Commercial Exports	105,890
Amount owing to Widows' Funds	5,534
Amount due to Trustees of the Deccan Booty, on Consignments of Bullion from the Prize Funds in India	10,762
	£1,341,805

Territorial and Political Debts, brought down	£10,877,996		
Ditto Assets..... ditto	881,291		
Territorial Assets deficient		£9,996,705	
Commercial Debts, brought down	£1,341,805		
Ditto Assets ditto	22,921,970		
Commercial Assets in favour		21,580,165	
Assets in favour			11,583,460
The Amount of Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum	3,735,062		
Ditto ditto not bearing interest	15,417		
			3,750,479
Assets in favour			£7,832,981

EAST-INDIA ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

HOME ACCOUNT.

CASH REMAINING IN THEIR TREASURY, AND OTHER EFFECTS APPERTAINING TO THE OUTWARDS, ON THE 1ST MAY 1831.

TERRITORIAL BRANCH.

ASSETS.

	£.
By Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in season 1830-31, with the amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1331	252,630
Cargoes from England of season 1829-30 not arrived in India, &c. at the close of the official year 1829-80	177,545
What owing from sundry persons for Advances repayable in England	37,337
Bills of Exchange drawn on H.M.'s Government for Supplies in India	21,646
Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	44,873
Value of College at Haileybury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe	177,200
Balances in hands of Offices of the House, &c.	2,425
Amount of Bullion arrived, the proceeds of which had not been realized on 1st May 1831	167,635
	£881,291

BRANCH.

By what due from the Public to the Company, East-India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per cents reduced	1,207,560
Cash, its balance on 1st May 1831	1,051,303
Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	763,653
Value of Goods in England unsold	6,697,920
Cargoes from England of 1829-30, not arrived in India and China	532,606
Exports shipped in season 1830-31, with Amount	652,945
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	80,285
Value of Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	182,803
Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	1,294,768
What owing from sundry persons for Advances repayable in England, &c.	24,565
Balances in hands of Officers of the House and Warehousekeepers	1,851
Stock in the Public Funds standing in the Company's name	690,156
The Territorial Branch for Territorial and Political Payments, made in England between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1831	*9,721,070
Amount due from Board of Ordnance, on account of Saltpetre	20,360
Amount of Bills of Exchange unpaid 1st May 1831	125
	£22,921,970

* This Balance is also subject to reduction, by the amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian official years 1829-30 and 1830-31; the Documents whereby the amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which, it is estimated, may amount to £5,154,739, which will leave a Balance, due to the Commerce, of £4,566,331, including Interest. It is also subject to adjustment with reference to the Amount with which the Territorial Branch is chargeable, in respect of the loss upon Consignments of Merchandize, made with a view to meet the demands upon the Home Treasury for Bills of Exchange drawn for Interest of India Debt, in conformity with the plan of 1814, for the arrangement of the Home Accounts.

The respective Balances of the Political and Commercial Branches, as exhibited in this Account, will be likewise subject to adjustment from the same causes.

In the period from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1831, there has also been advanced or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £4,998,798, towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th Section of the 53d Geo. III., is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for repayment, upon the principle observed in respect to other Territorial Advances.

The Home Bond Debt is stated without specific application to either Branch of the Company's Affairs, it not being determined to what extent the Debt had its origin from political causes.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *October* 28.

Sworn Clerk.—The *Chief Justice* said, that having received notice that Mr. Wheatly, the sworn clerk, had departed from the Cape of Good Hope, the furthest limits of India, the court had a right to, and they now did declare that office vacant. His lordship observed, that it had been frequently intimated that according as offices became vacant, it was the intention of the court to review the fees attached to them, for the purpose of seeing what might be done away with and what retained, though they would not do any thing to affect the interest of the present incumbents, who took the offices on the understanding that certain emoluments were attached to them. The court, his lordship said, had not decided who was to fill the office permanently, but Mr. O'Dowda, who had for some time done the duties of sworn clerk, was to act till the first day of the next term, with a clear understanding that such was not in the least to effect any further appointment of the court.

October 29.

The court was occupied this day in hearing the trial of an ejectment (*Doe dem. Bampoor* v. *Petumber Mullick*), brought to recover part of the Mullick property. The only circumstance connected with it, of any public importance was, the denial of the Chief Justice that he had ever decided that a Hindoo had no right to alienate ancestorial property without consent of his sons. This supposed opinion of his lordship had hitherto created much sensation amongst the native inhabitants of this country, but the point, it would appear, is still open, though it was hitherto considered as settled by every barrister of the court and every individual who heard his lordship's judgment in a former suit connected with this very property.

November 4.

Martin v. *Palmer and others.*—This long-standing case, relating to the will of the late General Claude Martin, so far as regarded certain charitable trusts, came on for argument, upon further directions, this day, and lasted till the 8th. The three suits were consolidated in 1819.

The *Advocate-General* and Mr. *Cochrane* appeared for the Calcutta charity; Mr. *Minchin* and Mr. *Dickens* for the next of kin; and Mr. *Prinsep* and Mr. *Cleland* for the city of Lyons.

The *Advocate-General* began by disputing the theory of the next of kin, that the general was domiciled in the kingdom of Oude; the regulations which affect the will of a Mohammedan would, in that case, make a great alteration in the decision as to the residue, amounting to at least fourteen lacs.

The *Chief Justice.*—"Domiciled in the kingdom of Oude he certainly was, so far as having his general, I may also say his fixed residence there; but the question is, whether he had a Lucknow (that is a Mohummudan) domicile, or an English domicile, or a French domicile; that does not depend upon the spot of ground on which he was; a person dying in the French factory at Pondicherry, or at some smaller factory, would be considered as having a French domicile, though he was in a different country from France."

The *Advocate-General* would be perfectly contented, provided the domicile of General Martin is not to be followed by the legal consequences he deprecated. He should endeavour to show that General Martin had, for all legal purposes, an English domicile; that is to say, he was so domiciled that his property is to be disposed of according to English law; that this residue, with the exception of four lacs and a half, be distributed among the different charities which were the objects of the testator's bounty. It appears that General Martin having come to the country at an early period of his life, and having left the French service, entered the military service of the Company as a cadet, and rose through the different ranks of the army till he at last died, holding the situation of major-general. He died at Lucknow, where he had lived for many years, where he built a house, and where he is buried. This appears from the evidence, leaving it open to the court to draw the inference as to the place of his domicile. From the beginning to the end of General Martin's career he was under the entire political and military control and government of the United Company, and that he took no office under the Vizier of Oude, but by their appointment or with their approbation previously expressed.

The *Chief Justice* did not think there was the slightest doubt, looking at the evidence, that Constantia might be taken as the sole place of residence of General Martin. It was also found in the report that he had risen from the rank of a cadet to that of a major-general in the service of the Company; and that although at the time of his death he had taken an employment under the Vizier of Oude, yet he still received the half-pay of his rank in the Company's service.

The *Advocate-General* read the evidence of Colonel Imlach, which proved the residence of General Martin at Lucknow; that in 1791 he commanded the nizam's forces in the Mysore, and also that he could not have entered into the service of the vizier without the consent of the British Government. An extract of the resolutions of Government in the Secret Department, under date June 13th, 1776, would establish the fact that he went into the service of the vizier with the consent of the Company. Then there was an extract from a letter to the resident at the vizier's court. There was a letter from Mr. Secretary Swinton to Mr. Molloy, transmitting the above extract. Then came a letter, which was dated May 10th, 1798, from Lord Cornwallis to the resident at Lucknow. There was also a letter from the resident at Lucknow to Lord Mornington, dated December 15th, 1798, only a little more than a year before General Martin's death; and then there was the answer of Lord Mornington to that letter, approving of General Martin's nomination to the command of the vizier's troops. Thus the court would see that one of the very last acts of his life was his receiving an appointment from the English Government. He thought he had now very completely shown the circumstances under which General Martin was employed at Lucknow; but he might be told that this was not sufficient, and that he ought to show that he had obtained a domicile in the Company's service in the first instance.

The *Chief Justice* thought that was sufficiently shown by the finding, that from the time he was a cadet down to a very advanced age he had been a Company's officer, and must therefore have acquired a domicile. Domicile did not relate to a particular spot; but the question was, under what law he had a right to domicile.

The *Advocate-General* then proceeded to cite a variety of cases on the subject of domicile, contending that, upon the principles of those cases, at some length, that General Martin had not acquired a new domicile at Lucknow.

The *Chief Justice* thought the best test was, whether he would have been subject to the Mohummudan law; now he apprehended he would not, and if any Mohummudan court had interfered with him he would have appealed from its jurisdiction, and claimed his privilege as a person in the service of the British Government. If he were not subject to the Mohummudan law, then he would not get a domicile there. Still, however, the difficulty would remain, which arose out of foreigners in the Mofussil being under the peculiar law administered there.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* said that the strongest case as to acquiring a subsequent domicile was that of "Curling and Thornton," in 2d Adams. It was there mentioned that a British subject could not acquire a foreign domicile without throwing off his allegiance.

The *Chief Justice* had no notion that General Martin had a Mohummudan domicile. The only difficulty he felt was what he had before stated in regard to the situation of foreigners in the Mofussil. They had no evidence before them as to what the usage was in such cases; he believed the general practice in the Mofussil was to distribute the property of a foreigner dying there according to the laws of the country of which he was a native. Supposing a native of Guernsey or Jersey, or any place not united to the realm of England in the same way as Scotland and Ireland are, were to die in the Mofussil, would they distribute the property according to the law of England, or according to that of the place to which he belonged? A great deal depended upon that. There surely could be no difficulty in ascertaining what the practice had been in such cases. Many Christian persons in the service, or under the protection, of the Company must have died in the Mofussil, who would not fall within the artificial signification of the term, "British subjects." There must have been some practice or other in regard in the distribution of their effects.

The *Advocate-General* was pretty sure there was no regulation on the subject. In such cases the Mofussil judges were to decide according to equity and good conscience, and most probably each judge construed that regulation for himself without reference to any general practice.

The *Chief Justice* said it must be important to ascertain the rule, because the next of kin claimed the surplus beyond the specific legacies, which was not less than ten lacs, and it would be a most material question, whether that was to be distributed according to the French or the English law.

The *Advocate-General* then proceeded to argue at considerable length upon the question of the residue. He contended that from the first clause in the will, it was evident that General Martin did not mean to die intestate as to any part of his property; he had given specific legacies of a comparatively small amount to each of his relations, and he never could have intended this immense sum to go to them by course of law. It was his evident intention to devote the residue to the perpetual support of those charities which had been the objects of his bounty, and taking all the clauses of the will together, this was the only rational and consistent construction. There was only one thing he wished to add. It would be very improper for him in the present stage of the proceedings to put in a claim on behalf of the

Crown; but he thought it right to say, that he should consider it his duty at a subsequent period to claim the real estates in Calcutta, with the rents and profits on behalf of the Crown. The whole would amount to about four lacs and a-half.

The *Chief Justice.*—If General Martin was an alien he could not dispose of that property by will, and it would escheat to the Crown.

After Mr. Cochrane (who followed) had concluded, the *Chief Justice* stated, that the Advocate-General and Mr. Cochrane had satisfied him on several points concerning which he had been in doubt. There were still, however, some subjects concerning which he wished to have further information. He should wish to have an inquiry; first, as to whether General Martin's service under the Company altered his situation as an alien; secondly, how the effects of European Christian alien officers are distributed when they die in Mohummudan countries in alliance with us, like Lucknow. He should wish also to have inquiry as to the liberty of the estate of Louis Martin. The great difficulty with which the next of kin would have to contend, would be the extreme improbability of that the testator meant to leave ten lacs of rupees undisposed of, except by course of law, while he had disposed of that which was surplus above the ten lacs.

November 5.

The *Chief Justice*, on coming into court, observed that he had been considering this case since yesterday. It appears that at the time of General Martin's death we were at war with France, and the then government of that country was a government that had not been recognized by England. The only government recognized by the King of England was that of the King of France, who was an exile from his country. The Company could not give General Martin the protection of laws that were not acknowledged in England, and that were enacted by a power which was not recognized as legitimate. If they could afford him the protection of any French law, it must be the law of the old kingdom. This, however, would be attended with so much difficulty, that he thought he might say the only law, the benefit of which the Company could extend to General Martin, was the English law. There might be one rule in this court and another in the Mofussil; but he thought, adverting to the circumstance he had mentioned, and which did not strike him before, that there might be sufficient ground to say that his domicile could not be according to the French law.

Mr. *Prinsep*, for the city of Lyons, the birth-place of the general and one of the objects of his testamentary bounty, stated that he was not instructed to offer any thing like hostile opposition to any claim the next of kin might be able to bring forward; on the contrary, he was directed to consent to the most favourable view that could be taken of their interests; but at the same time by no means waiving his right to make any observations he thought proper in favour of the charities. A public body in France could scarcely wish to press hard against the heirs of a man from whom they had derived so munificent a donation. He called attention to the treaty made with the state of Oude, in 1798, under which only Europeans were allowed to reside there; by the fifteenth clause the vizier engaged and promised that he would not entertain any Europeans of any description in his service, nor allow any to settle in his dominions without the consent of the Company.

The *Chief Justice* thought it might be taken as notorious that Oude, and the other states similarly situated, were bound by treaty not to admit Europeans into their service without the consent of the Company.

Mr. *Prinsep* said that was not the case in regard to all the states till after Lord Wellesley's time. There was a treaty of the same nature in the time of Mr. Hastings, in May 1775; so that during the whole of General Martin's residence he was under the same circumstances. It appeared distinctly that he lived at Oude with the express permission of the Company. Another circumstance in the case was that the government of France under which General Martin was born, and by the laws of which he was perhaps bound, and the new government was not recognized. If a man could in any way be exonerated from his allegiance, he certainly would be in a such a case as this. He could owe no allegiance except to the Company and the Crown. By accepting a military commission in our service he must be considered as being under allegiance to the British Crown, however he might be circumstanced, either as an alien or as a denizen. In respect to this subject he would say, that no power could be given to any person in this country to make a denizen. It had been distinctly laid down that the Crown could not delegate its right to make a denizen. It had been laid down by old writers, that the Crown had no power to naturalize a person, but it could create denizens for life or for a particular purpose. In this country where the whole territorial rights were made over to the Company, the Crown had no authority to delegate its power of making denizens; and yet there must be that power to a certain extent vested in the government of a country. Indeed that power might be said to have been recognized in the case of Mr. Bolst (7 Bro. P. C.) who was a German. He apprehended that in a country like this,

these matters must not be looked at in the same way as they would be in England. In a country gained by conquest, unless a new system of laws were established by act of Parliament or by regulation the old system prevailed. Now throughout the whole of the Mofussil no law of escheat prevailed except the old Mohummudan law, which was very different from our law, for it made no difference between real and personal property. By the Mohummudan law aliens were entitled to pass their property to their next heirs, the only disqualification being in the case of a native of a hostile country.

The *Chief Justice* thought that there must be an inquiry as to what property General Martin had in the Mofussil, and what was the nature of his title.

Mr. *Prinsep* said that, as far as he had been able to ascertain the custom, it appeared that throughout the Mofussil, the judges treated the doctrine of escheats according to the Mohummudan law, which they found prevailing there, no other law having been established. This would go far towards deciding a very important question in this cause, because it was clear from all the Mohummudan authorities that it had never been contended that any forfeiture accrued to the Crown in such a case as the present. The property of a *Moostamin*, or Christian foreigner, residing in a Mohummudan state, would go to his heirs, whereas the property of a *Zimee*, or native-born Christian, would go according to the law of the land. If the Mohummudan rule of escheats were to prevail, the whole of this land would pass under the will, and be put out of the reach of any claim the Advocate-General might set up on behalf of the Crown.

The *Chief Justice* thought they must decide whether General Martin was an alien.

Mr. *Prinsep* said, that in that case the question must arise. He was anxious that every thing should be settled at once, and it was no use to shut his eyes to the important effect that might be produced by this claim. It was most material to know, whether that claim was to be decided according to the Mohummudan law, as it was found in this country, or according to the English law as it existed in the British islands. These provinces were acquired by conquest, and the Crown only took the rights it found established when it came. The question whether the Crown or the Company ought to claim the land would be one of some difficulty, and he should leave it to his learned friend's (the Advocate-General's) own discretion. But whether the right, such as it was, was vested in the Crown or the Company, it was most important to determine whether that was a Mohummudan right or a British right. It seemed rather extraordinary that in Calcutta, which was held by zemindary tenure, there should be any question as to the law by which the rule of escheats was to be determined. Nothing could be more dangerous than the principle contended for by his learned friend or could more effectually tend to prevent any person taking land here. Why should an Arab or an Armenian have a better claim than an European? This question must be decided in some stage of the cause. It was most important, for there had been an immense quantity of property granted by the Company to persons who were aliens by birth, and whose children were now in possession of the property. In conclusion, he apprehended it was his duty to contend that the fund ought to be distributed among those charities directed by the will, and that there was no occasion for their lordships to establish any new charity.

The *Chief Justice* expressed himself to be of the same opinion; he thought they could not refuse to allow the money for keeping up the house on which the testator had spent so much, and in that case it would be necessary to make some use of that great building. It would be impossible to comply with the exact directions of the will, for it seemed preposterous to imagine that the court would set up a tavern; neither could they discharge prisoners from the gaol of a foreign country. They must endeavour to apply the house to some purpose similar to that which the testator had in view. Perhaps the resident would be able to suggest some plan or other; a school might possibly answer.

Mr. *Prinsep* did not think the Mohummudan sovereign would be a great friend to education.

The *Chief Justice* said the body of the testator was buried in a vault under the house; what were they to do with this large building? It seemed ridiculous to open it as a sort of inn for travellers, and what better thing could they do than provide some sort of education? As all the funds were in court, it would be wrong to let that great house go to ruin. If it were merely a charitable bequest in the kingdom of Oude, he should have no difficulty in saying that it would be impossible to carry it into effect.

Mr. *Prinsep* would leave the Advocate-General and Mr. Minchin to settle between them whether the next of kin had a right to the residue; it appeared certainly that the intention of General Martin was that the whole should go to the charities. It would be impossible that any thing could be finally settled in this cause till it appeared what property there was in the hands of the executors, of whom only two had been discharged. The learned gentleman then recurred to a former part of his argument, and contended that there could be no escheat to the Crown in this

case, because the Mohummudan law must prevail, and General Martin standing in the situation of a Moostamin, there would be no escheat by that law.

Mr. *Cleland* followed on the same side. He contended that General Martin had an English domicile, and in regard to the Lucknow charity he would argue that it had totally failed, and could not be carried into effect *cypres*, but must fall into the residue.

Mr. *Minchin*, for the next of kin, began by saying that it was most important that all the parties interested should be brought before the court. So long ago as 1827, a power of attorney had been sent out to Mr. John Abbott, empowering him to act on behalf of several of the next of kin. General Xavier Martin who was expressly directed in the will to be one of the executors, had just sent out a power of attorney to the same gentleman, authorising him to take out letters of administration, with the will annexed, or to take such steps as might be necessary to bring his interest before the Court. There was a case in England where a party had been brought before the court at the hearing, consenting that his interest should be bound by the decree, although he was out of the jurisdiction. He thought this would in some degree waive the objection that had been made as to the executors not having come in.

The *Chief Justice* said, that in order to bring General Xavier Martin before the court he must in some way appear upon the record.

Mr. *Minchin* said, the first point which he should argue was, the question of domicile. He would confidently say that, if it had not been that General Martin was a christian living in a Mohummudan country, there could not have been the slightest doubt that he would have been domiciled in that country where he lived for so many years, and where he died. It was only on the ground of the immiscibility of Mohummudan nations that the court could decide that General Martin was not domiciled at Lucknow. Their lordships would find upon looking into the evidence, that the statement as to General Martin's having been in the actual service of the Company during the whole time of his residence at Lucknow, was not quite borne out by the facts. He left their actual service in 1770 with the rank of captain, when he went first of all to Lucknow. He was lent to the Vizier, and had charge of his arsenal. He received no other pay from the Company than his half-pay, which a person in his situation would have been entitled to wherever he might have resided, and which was rather to be considered as a reward for past services than as a retainer for future ones.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* observed that it appeared he was entered in the books of the Adjutant General's Office as a Major General in the Bengal Service.

Mr. *Minchin* admitted that if he were called upon, he would be liable to afford his services, or resign his situation. In 1790, however, he ceased to be employed by the Vizier, and carried on his works at Lucknow for his own profit. In 1798 he was for a specific object appointed to the command of the troops of the Vizier on the occasion of their expecting an invasion from Persia. That appointment only lasted for a very few months. It was expressly stated in the evidence that he was a great merchant. In 1790 he commenced building Constantia House, and at the same time he superintended the building of his mausoleum, fully intending that to be the spot in which his remains should be deposited. It was quite clear that General Martin considered this place as his home; he had made his fortune here, here he died, and here he was buried; and had not the country been a Mohummudan country, it would have been impossible for any one to contend that he would not have been domiciled there, and his property disposed of according to the laws of that country. He felt it impossible, after the case of the "Indian Chief," to contend that the testator had a Mohummudan domicile.

The *Chief Justice* said the question was whether in the Mofussil, in respect to persons who were not British subjects, there might not be a distinction between an Indian and an English domicile. If the law of the Mofussil was that the property of an Armenian or a Portuguese went according to the law of the country of which he was a native, why should not the same rule apply to a Frenchman? He was inclined to think the court might have the means of deciding that without sending it back to the Master. He was strongly inclined to say he had an English domicile.

Mr. *Minchin* had felt this difficulty. If by entering the service of the Company, General Martin had at one time acquired an English domicile, and if his residence at Lucknow had divested him of that domicile, it must have given him a domicile at Lucknow, and not in any other part of India. He could not have an Indian domicile distinguished from a domicile at Lucknow, because he was living in a state governed by laws of its own. Unless, therefore, it was contended that he had a Lucknow domicile, the domicile he had obtained by being in the service of the Company would still have remained. He felt that that was the difficulty in arguing that he had lost his English domicile. The next point to which he should call the attention of the court was with respect to the property bequeathed to Lucknow. He

should contend that if General Martin had an English domicile, the next of kin would be entitled according to English law to the property left by the will to the college at Lucknow. He should endeavour to show, first, that when a charity was to be established out of the jurisdiction of the court, the Court had no power to administer the funds; next, he should contend that when, as in the present instance, a particular mode of charity was pointed out as the essence of bequest, the Court could not apply the fund to any other purpose; thirdly, that this being a charity to be established in a foreign country it would be impossible for the court to apply to it the doctrine of *cypres;* fourthly, he would submit that as the testator meant to create a trust, and not to make an absolute gift, but that trust was ineffectually created or not sufficiently expressly, the next of kin must take; lastly, he would contend that these sums given to Lucknow ought not to fall into the residue on account of the words of the will, which he should argue must preclude the court from coming to that decision.

The *Chief Justice* said there was one direction in the will, that had never been adverted to, but which seemed to him to be very important in this view. The testator had placed his property under the protection of this court or the government. Now he wanted to know whether that did not point out the only party who was capable of giving any effect to his charitable intentions at Lucknow. Seeing the strong necessity there was for keeping up that Constantia House, would it not be proper to apply to the Government, who might consent to appoint some proper person to receive the money, and who might be able to carry into effect the intentions of the donor?

Mr. *Minchin* did not think the court had any jurisdiction to inquire into the mode in which these charities were to be administered at Lucknow.

The *Chief Justice* said the court could only do in regard to Lucknow what it had already done with respect to Lyons. It must find some proper person to whom to give the money; it could not administer the fund itself.

Mr. *Minchin* said the most proper person to give the money to would be General Xavier Martin. He could not keep it for his own benefit but must hold it in trust for the next of kin. Having endeavoured to shew that the court had no jurisdiction as to the mode in which the fund was to be administered, and it having been reported by the master that the Lucknow Charities could not take effect at all; he next contended that in this case the particular mode of charity constituted the essence of the bequest, and therefore the court could not apply the fund to any other purpose, but the bequest was altogether void. He thought that what he had stated was the doctrine to be collected from the cases cited, *viz.* that wherever the particular mode of charity pointed out formed the essence of the bequest, it could not be applied by *cypres* to another object. That was plainly the present case. With respect to Constantia House, there were the most minute directions as to pavillions to be built in the garden, showing evidently that Constantia House was the very essence of the bequest. Was it possible to read the clause in the will on the subject, and then contend that the specific object of it was not Constantia House, in which house alone the college was to be carried on? Now the bequest failed as to that object, and therefore he contended it must fail *in toto*, and the court could not carry the charities into effect by *cypres*.

The *Chief Justice* wished the Advocate General would enquire whether there was any one in the service of the Company who would take charge of the money to apply it as nearly as possible according to the wishes of the testator.

Mr. *Minchin* contended that where the testator meant to create a trust, and not to make an absolute gift, and the trust failed, the next of kin must take. That was distinctly laid down in "Morice v. the Bishop of Durham." Then what sum would the next of kin be entitled to? There was one lack expressly left for keeping up the College at Lucknow, and this was a sum to which none of their lordships' objections would apply, and there was also an annual sum of 4,000 rupees for releasing prisoners. Assuming their lordships' objections to be conclusive as to Constantia House, still there were these two sums, that with interest from the testator's death, must be considered as a trust in the hands of the court for the benefit of the next of kin. He would contend that it was impossible the legacies to Lucknow could fall into the residue. Another point was that the residuary clause naming the three charities as being entitled to the residue, if the charitable institution at Lucknow failed, there would be a residue of a residue. It had been determined in the case of "Skrymsher v. Northcote," in 1 Swanston, that in such a case it must go to the next of kin. He trusted therefore that even if he should be over-ruled on the other points, still the court would think the next of kin entitled to that one lack which was expressly intended for the college; to the 4,000 rupees annually to be given for the liberation of debtors, and to one-third of that residue of ten lacks. The learned counsel also submitted that the legacy to Pierre Martin who had died in the lifetime of the testator ought to go to the next of kin. He did not wish the parties should be concluded by any thing he said on the question whe-

ther by the words of the will the residue had been sufficiently disposed of; but he certainly felt very strongly the force of the observations that had been made by the Chief Justice in the course of the argument. His present impression was, that if they could succeed in recovering the legacies from the Lucknow charities and then come in for their share under the residuary clause, it would be more for the interest of the next of the kin to be satisfied with this than to dispute the question.

November 8th.

Mr. *Dickens* was heard this day on the same side as Mr. *Minchin*, and the *Advocate-General* replied.

The *Chief Justice* said the court would not pronounce any decision now, but would take time to consider the case. It was a matter of great importance, but he would say that the only point on which he should have any serious difficulty would be as to what was to be done with respect to the bequest to Lucknow, and in regard to that he was quite at a loss what to do. He did not think that there was any ground on which they were entitled to say that that house and garden were not to be kept up. There was no reason to suppose that, and as the court had taken the money out of the hands of the executors he did not see how they could refuse to do it. Then by what show of reason could they set apart funds to keep up that building, and after all make no use of it? He did not know what was to be done, as he understood the Advocate General's opinion to be that the government here would not interfere. A question might arise upon the Lucknow bequests in which the next of kin would be interested, but it did not seem to him to arise in the way that had been put by counsel. If the court found there were any of the trusts that it could not establish, the first effect would be that the sum given for that purpose would go towards making up the specific sum of ten lacks, which was directed to be divided between the three charities. Calcutta and Lyons would each take a share, but then they would come again to Lucknow, and there would be one-third of that sum unappropriated. That would be thrown into the residue properly so called, but they were directed to let that accumulate and then to divide it again between the three charities. Now here what had been said as to the residue of a residue might apply, for the court might find that after giving one-third to Calcutta and one-third to Lyons, there would still be one-third of the true undefined residue remaining, and a very nice question would arise whether that should fall back again into the residue, or whether it should go to the next of kin. He had been inclined to think that as to Lucknow, part of the intentions of the testator might be carried into effect, but after hearing that they were not likely to have the aid of government, he was at a loss what to do.

The *Advocate General* wished it to be understood that he had not spoken on the subject with a single individual connected with government. His opinion was founded on general principles only.

The *Chief Justice* said it would be a great relief if the court could find how it could apply that house which he thought it was bound to keep up. There were other points of some nicety, but he did not feel much embarrassed by them. As to the heir at law, he thought they were in a situation to declare that no heir at law, according to English law, could be found.

March 10.

Jurisdiction of the Court.—The *Advocate General* and Mr. *Minchin* moved in a case of Ejectment, which had been tried some months since, and in which a verdict was given for the plaintiffs with liberty to the defendant to move to have it set aside and a nonsuit entered. The facts of the case were briefly these: a person on being employed in the office of Mr. Trower, the Collector of Calcutta, was required to give security for the faithful discharge of his duty which was that of collecting rates, and for this purpose produced an individual who entered into a bond, setting out that he was the sole possessor of a certain house in Calcutta. The person for whom he was security subsequently became a defaulter and absconded, and to make up that defalcation the house mentioned in the bond was sold by Mr. Trower under orders from the Board of Revenue, and against the person who purchased under that sale, the action of Ejectment was brought, by certain persons who claimed a right to two-thirds of the house, being joint in property, which was tried before Mr. Justice Ryan, and a verdict given as we have before stated.

Mr. *Advocate General* and Mr. *Minchin* now moved, that the verdict should be set aside, on the ground, that under the 21 Geo. III. cap. 70, the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, as it was a matter concerning the revenue. The Court did not feel it necessary to call upon Messrs. *Cleland* and *Dickens*, who appeared for the plaintiffs, to speak in support of the verdict, but proceeded this day to give judgment.

The *Chief Justice* began by stating that this case involved matters of great and important consideration effecting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; it was an application to set aside a verdict in a case tried before Mr. Justice Ryan; and he fully understood that the application was now made by the Advocate General, not on the part of the Government, but in his character as an advocate for a private individual, and he wished to be understood as in neither

case finding fault with the course which had been pursued, but to grant the present application would be a limitation of the jurisdiction of the Court, an infraction of one of the most vital parts of its constitution. He did not know what had been done by parties themselves, where this was proved to be a joint property, which might give a different colour to the affair, but he had in evidence before him only the facts, that an individual gave security to Mr. Trower the Collector in Calcutta of what was called revenue, for the good conduct of a particular person in the collection of that, which his Lordship did not look upon in the same light as revenue in the provinces, who had become a defaulter, and then the directions of Mr. Trower, under the authority of the Board of Revenue to sell the house mentioned in the bond was put in evidence, and it appeared that notice had not been given from those who had claims upon the property, which went to show that no violent sale had been intended; but those parties had since proved their right to two-thirds of the house, and the question was, had the Supreme Court the power to give relief. It had been contended that under the 21 Geo. III. cap. 70, it had no jurisdiction, and this involved, as he had stated, important considerations and matters he was unwilling, if possible, to moot. The first question his Lordship said was, did that act apply to the Supreme Court? Secondly did it refer to Calcutta? Before the Court could be precluded for inquiring into matters connected with revenue, the Chief Justice was of opinion, that it would be necessary to show, that the parties concerned were revenue officers, and further that what they had done, was within the line of their duty, and that it was not sufficient for counsel to say, you cannot have any jurisdiction over the case as it is a matter of revenue, nor could the officers of revenue shelter themselves from inquiry, by urging the same reasons. If, his Lordship said, an action for wrong was brought against an officer of the revenue, it might as well be stated, that it was committed in a matter of revenue, but surely the Court would not be stopped by this in its enquiry, but would be satisfied on that point, and further, that the officer had not gone without the broad line which marked the duty of his office. He did not think the 21 G. III, cap. 70 precluded the Court from this; then supposing that opinion correct, did that act apply to Calcutta if to the Court at all, and he considered the counsel for the defendant would find great difficulty in showing it did. The obvious meaning of that act was to secure the Company in the enjoyment of the lands and revenues of the newly acquired territories received from the Dewanny, but the Dewanny had nothing to do with Calcutta and for a long time previous it had paid them no revenue, and under these circumstances it was a great doubt if it applied to Calcutta at all. It would be found that the Court had power under a subsequent section to settle disputes between natives as to lands, which would involve matters of revenue; but there were other reasons which might be urged, for instance the power of the Court in conjunction with the Governor General in Council to form Regulations, and further his Lordship never heard of the Sudder Dewanny claiming any original jurisdiction within Calcutta; it was not till the 53 of Geo. III. cap. 155, that any of the Courts of finis jurisdiction, had power to issue their processes, he did not consider this was improper but the reverse, and if he were called up at this moment to decide the case, he would do so upon all these grounds. But, he said, the case before the Court was not a question of revenue, but a security bond given for the proper conduct of a certain individual, so far it was collateral to a matter of revenue, and so this person, because he chose to append a list of property to the foot of the bond, whether it was correct or not, it was to entitle the officers of revenue to sell the property without any process. Now this was a course inconsistent with every principle of British law; in the case before the Court he had been proved to have had only one-third, and two innocent persons were to have their property sold and the Supreme Court was to give them no redress, because it was said, they had no jurisdiction, the matter being one of revenue. It made no difference, his Lordship said, that the person was a native and the property was joint; the Court was called a Supreme Court of Judicature, and his Lordship had never heard it denied that it was a Court for the settlement of disputes as to land, and if this were the case of a British subject, he might have his house sold, though he had nothing to do in the matter and could have no redress; the security in this case might as well have stated that, the Chief Justice or the Advocate General's house was his property, and the officers of revenue might sell it and neither have any redress.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* concurred, and the rule was discharged with costs.

November 15.

Doe dem. Bampoor v. *Petumber Mullick.*—Mr. *Minchin* this day moved in this case, which was tried on the 29th of October last, when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs, as to all the lands for which the Ejectment had been brought, and which were partly in Calcutta, partly in the Mofussil; leaving it open to the counsel for the defendants to argue a point taken by them, that the court had no jurisdiction over the talooks which were out of Calcutta.

The *Chief Justice* said, this was an

ejectment brought by two British subjects against inhabitants of Calcutta, to recover lands in Calcutta and the Talookdarry interests of lands in the Mofussil, and the first ground taken was, that ejectments could not lie for such an interest. If that had been pressed, he would say, it was a sufficient interest under the permanent settlement of revenue. The second point was, that no ejectment could lie in the Supreme Court against a person, an inhabitant of Calcutta, where the land was in the Mofussil. If he was satisfied that no judgment hitherto had been made in such a case, it would go far to settle his mind; but from the difficulties he had experienced in his examination in offices, and the manner in which records were kept, he should require something more than the loose statements of officers, and before he could depend on them, he should have an examination and a certificate of what was found, and this examination the parties could now have, if they desired it. There was no doubt that the present ejectment would be brought against the parties if they were Englishmen. The power given to the court by the charter, and 13 of Geo. III. were found to be too extensive, and to be incompatible with the powers of the existing government, and a correction was made by the 21 Geo. III.; in the interim the rule alluded to was passed, but at that time there was no difference between British subjects and those liable to the jurisdiction of the court, as residing in Calcutta; it was subsequently that the distinction was made and that explains the rule, which only applies to where the judgment is against the casual ejector. The 21 Geo. III. was the one upon which this case must principally depend, which act was passed for the purpose of limiting the great power given to the court, and it provided, that nothing should prevent the court from entertaining actions against inhabitants of Calcutta upon the terms of the charter which gives the court authority to hear and determine all pleas, real, personal, or mixt, as to lands in the Mofussil; from this the court had no right to dissent and he should ever contend, that so long as a person was a resident in Calcutta, so long was he a British subject. His lordship next remarked briefly upon the powers given by the 53 of Geo. III. and stated, that there had been frequent distributions of property, made by this court in the Mofussil under equity suits, and as for the inconvenience which had been stated about the sheriff turning out the ryots, it did not apply; the sheriff should no doubt administer all the legal orders of the court, but to this case it was only the Talookdarry interest he would have to give possession of, and could have nothing to do with the ryots. On the whole, he did not think there was such an inconvenience as should make the court hesitate where it had other processes equally inconvenient; it was far less inconvenient than putting it into equity, where Mr. Minchin himself might perhaps move for a division of it, though it were in the Mofussil. He had no hesitation as to the law, but should be happy if any cases could be found as to former practice.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* said, he had no doubt as to the law, but he had some difficulties in other respects, for the officer of the court had told him, that there never existed in this court a case of ejectment for lands in the Mofussil, and this was worthy of consideration. Upon the question of law, he had no doubt, for the 13th clause of the charter gave power to the court to entertain all actions; the 14th to give judgment, and then follows the one which gives the sheriff authority to execute the writs in the Mofussil, and there was also the power given to entertain all actions against persons residing in Calcutta according to the charter. His lordship was inclined to think, that no such ejectments had been brought in the court; but if it had not the power to entertain them, it would be in this extraordinary situation, that it had been daily dividing lands in the Mofussil in equity suits.

The motion was refused, but judgment was not to be entered up for fourteen days, to give the defendants liberty to enquire into the practice of the court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HINDOO COLLEGE.

Various communications, *pro.* and *con.*, appear in the Calcutta papers, native and European, respecting the effects of the tuition received by the native students at the Hindoo College. A long complaint from "the father of a student" appears in the *Chundrika*, which, as it throws a light upon the views of the natives in regard to education, we insert the major part:

"Having come from another part of the country to engage in business in the city, I heard that by sending children to be educated in the Seminary called The Hindoo College, they became very learned, and that very great gentlemen came to examine them, and on the completion of their education *they might expect excellent employment under government*. Wherefore *being desirous of gain*, I agreed to pay a monthly sum, however difficult, and sending for my son from the country, placed him in this College. The unhappy result I shall now communicate. And if you who are anxious for the welfare of your country, and zealous in upholding your religion, will publish my story, although my own loss be without remedy, yet the friends of other children, who are like me desirous of gain, may be warned.

"According to my circumstances, I

equipped my boy, and, having food duly prepared for him, sent him every day to College. My son was good and obedient. But, Mr. Editor, what shall I say? I am a poor man. My boy looked occasionally to the business of the house; if I called him, he came to me: if I asked him a question, he answered me. But in a little time his whole behaviour began to be changed; and then he abandoned the manners, customs, and dress of his country: that is, he had his hair cut, put on European shoes, threw aside his *mala*, and ate his food as soon as he received it, without bathing; he considered clean and unclean as one, and despised the honour of caste; when reproved, he cried "*Nonsense!*" When I saw such doings, I thought to myself, well, the dutifulness of my son is gone! but let me see what has been done for his education. I therefore enquired of the other students and their master, and found that the children were studying English, Arithmetic, Mensuration, the History of the former Kings of England, Geography, Astronomy, and general History; that on three days of the week they attended lectures, at which fire was changed into water, and water into air, and the eclipses of the sun and moon were exhibited; that on some days at the close of their lessons they read the shasters of the religion and morals; that they met at night to hold discussions; that with a scratching noise they learned to write English in a running hand; and that sometimes they were occupied with translation. Well, I concluded, the child is disobedient and ungovernable, doubtless; but he must be acquiring much knowledge. Then I examined his writing, and found that his letters were ill-formed, and that he could write but little at a time. The Bengalee of his translations was unintelligible: he could not write five lines with accuracy: he knew nothing of ready reckoning and was unable to write either notes of invitation, or bazar bills. When asked, he replied, "*Nonsense;*" and called all writing "*Drudgery,*" and the business of low people; and good writing was "*Painting,*" of which there was use, for all pundits wrote in a bad hand. He added, that keeping accounts was a mean employment; and in many such things he prided himself. This boy of mine now, instead of seeking the society of people of his own class and nation, anxiously avoids them. He has no wish to come and sit with me, because I have no great knowledge of English. Still I am no fool; and with the knowledge I have, all my wealth has been acquired. When I have given him the proper dress of his country, he says, "it is that of a tumasha-walla or singer; I will not put on such clothes; I want stockings and "*walking shoes,*" and trowsers, and such like." But where is he to get them? Well, for this he will go no where. I felt that my son had gained nothing but corruption by his learning, and therefore determined to enquire how it was with the other students. I discovered that my young man differed in no respect from the others: all had shared in the above-mentioned acquisitions. Moreover, they called holy bramhuns and pundits, thieves and dacoits and fools; their fathers and uncles they deemed senseless: they followed falsehood readily, but assumed the appearance of truth; some are atheists, some heterodox, some imagine themselves partakers of the divine spirit, and others hold the distinction of God and Spirit; hating the established ways and customs, they choose whatever seems to them best; they have unbounded confidence in the customs and principles of the English; in all kinds of business they are lazy, careless and dilatory; when they walk it is with a quick chirping step; like the English, they hate every thing belonging to their own country, and their very Bengallee is according to the English mode of translating. They know and can tell any river or mountain in Russia, but can give no account of their own country. They know not on which side of Calcutta Burdwan is, or where the Sone river, or the Rajmahal hills are. They are unacquainted with every thing relating to their own country, and nearly the whole of them in one spirit are unruly, impatient, and in many things contradictory. They have formed societies in various places, at which they discuss all matters of religion, customs, and government. Seeing all these things I was anxious to prevent my son's going any more to the College; but master would not consent to this. However, I have stopped the monthly payment."

Another native paper, the *Cowmoodee*, has the following paragraph:—"We have this week received, and carefully perused, a letter from a student, sent us for publication to refute the charges and reproaches brought against some of the pupils of the Hindoo College. We are perfectly convinced, by the evidence he has adduced, of the falsehood of those charges, as well as from other proofs with which we were acquainted before this paper was sent to the *Cowmoodee*, that the students are blameless, admirably instructed, unprejudiced, and of good character: and that their superiors are also most worthy persons, who would lead none into evil. No person of understanding considers them in any respect to be in fault; nor are their instructors chargeable with blame. And the reason why these foolish reports aginst them have been raised, will soon be discovered to all. But at present the publication of that letter does not appear to be required; and we shall take care to insert whatever may be necessary. We shall likewise publish what has come

to our own knowledge. The publication of this letter would be like killing a musquito with a club. Let the students diligently pursue their studies, and have nothing to do with party spirit, and then no false accusation will have any force against them. For false reports, like water flowing by being baled up, cannot be of long duration; they are soon gone."

The inference from these conflicting statements is, that this institution is producing its proper and legitimate results.

MR. BRETON.

The medical service of Bengal, and the promotion of medical science amongst the natives, have sustained a heavy loss by the death of the late Mr. Breton. It is not, we believe, too much to say, that there is not a probability of many persons being found equally well qualified for the office which he had for several years so successfully discharged as superintendent of the Native Medical Institution, in which an extensive familiarity with the languages of the country, is as essential as a theoretical and practical knowledge of the medical profession in its various branches. These requisites were possessed by Mr. Breton in an eminent degree. During a long period of an active medical service, he had found leisure to acquire an extensive acquaintance with the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, and with the writings of the Mohammedan physicians in the former. He was hence, not only able to communicate readily with his pupils in the ordinary course of oral instruction, but to compile and translate a variety of valuable treatises of essential service to their attainment of sound and scientific professional knowledge. To these endowments, Mr. Breton added natural qualifications not less important in a teacher, as unwearied industry, a gentle and patient temper, and a kind and benevolent disposition. That an instructor so endowed, should have been a successful labourer in his allotted field, is not therefore to be wondered at; and the proficiency generally evinced by his scholars has been as creditable to him, as to themselves. The institution under his charge was, we believe, rapidly effecting a most important alteration in the character of the native doctors attached to the army, and in conformity to the enlightened and humane views with which it was established, was supplying a class of men fitted, to a certain extent, to be entrusted with the charge of health and life. This was Mr. Breton's work, and entitles him to a high place amongst the benefactors of British India.

Besides the superintendence of the medical school, Dr. Breton was in charge of the branch dispensaries of the native hospitals, in which his humanity and amenity, combined with his skill, endeared him to those who came under his care. The same qualities, in an earlier part of his career, secured him the regard of his brother officers, which ceased but with his existence. By those of his professional brethren, with whom he was personally acquainted, he was in like manner personally esteemed; and he was favourably known to the profession in general by the publication of various intelligent papers, in the journals of Great Britain, and the Transactions of the Bengal Medical and Physical Society. His claims on public regret are therefore too weighty to be passed over in silence, and feeble as may be this tribute to his merits, it is one we feel it our duty, although a mournful one, to pay.

Mr. Breton's health, for several years back had been delicate, but his regular habits, and systematic adjustment of time, enabled him so to husband his constitution, as to detract nothing from his indefatigable attention to the duties of his responsible and laborious vocation. To the fatigue and intense anxiety with which he watched by a friend's death-bed, his own illness was mainly attributable. Perfectly conscious of his approaching fate, he viewed it with Christian calmness and resignation. Along with his European friends, who attended his remains to the burial-ground, were seen the native students of the institution over which he had so happily presided, and it was interesting to observe the anxiety of each to throw a handful of earth into his grave, as a mark of parting respect and sorrow.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 22.

STATE OF THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.

We understand, on good authority, that the Jessore district is in a very bad state. So bold have the natives become in their attacks on Europeans, that the other day a gentleman was assailed by them in his own factory, and several of his people wounded. We hear indeed that this is not a singular instance, where such an outrage has occurred. The planters in the quarter where this took place, look on their lives as in danger, unless vigorous measures are taken to preserve the peace of the district. —*John Bull, Nov.* 13.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

During the last ten days the cholera has made dreadful ravages in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. In this town the number of victims known to us was, twenty-nine in seven days. We hear that in Chandernagore, the disease has raged with even greater violence, and that several hundreds have been carried away by it. In some instances whole families have perished. The last two or three days of fine weather have however put a stop to it in a great measure; and as the cold weather has decidedly set

in, we may hope that the disease will disappear altogether.—*John Bull, Nov.* 8.

HINDU DEBATING CLUB.

"To the Editor of the *Cowmoodee*.

"We have heard that a society called 'The Debating Club,' has been established in the house of Baboo Luckyee Narayun Dutt in Chore-bagan. We expect that by the establishment of such a society, the members of it will greatly improve in acquaintance with English knowledge. It is laid down in the regulations of the society, that the number of its members shall be unlimited. The meetings are to be held every Saturday; and two members will be appointed to lead the debate at each meeting. The president and secretary are to be changed every month. Visitors, that is, those who without being members are desirous of being present, will not be prevented taking part in the debate. The members will not be allowed to indulge in sarcasm; and there must be no smoking. The greater part of those who have been enrolled as members, are persons devoted to study. We have not seen the regulations of the society: if we had, we should have given a more detailed account of it. It was commenced before the Doorga pooja. We have heard that at one of the meetings held within this time the subject of debate was, 'Which is the greater, the glory of wealth or the honour of learning?' In reply, all declared, that, in comparison of learning, wealth was nothing. What reasons for this opinion were given, we have not heard.—

"*Shree Dhur Shurmunu.*"

CALCUTTA ASSEMBLIES.

A scheme of the Calcutta assemblies, upon a reduced, if not an improved scale, has been handed to us, and we trust that it will meet the approbation of such of our readers as like to trip upon the light fantastic toe themselves, or to see others do so. Formerly, there used to be six balls for the season, but of these only two were tolerably well attended—the first and the last. This being the case, we consider the curtailment of the number judicious. At a meeting of the gentlemen who have undertaken to act as stewards of the assemblies, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon:

1st.—That the number of balls, for the season, be limited to three; to be held on the 10th November, 1830, 15th December, 1830, and 19th January, 1831.

2d.—That the amount of subscriptions be, for a single ticket, for the season, Sa. Rs. 25. For a family ditto, for ditto, 45. Family ticket of non-subscriber for the night, 20. Single ticket of non-subscriber for the night, 10. That the Government House list be considered as the standard of eligibility for admission to the Calcutta Assemblies.

3d.—That any application of tickets made by persons, not included in the Government House list, be submitted to the stewards.

4th.—That tickets shall not be transferable.

5th.—That the dancing shall commence at half-past eight o'clock precisely.

6th.—That at twelve o'clock precisely the company adjourn to the supper-room.

7th.—That at half-past one o'clock (or before) the company rise from table, and the lights in the supper-room be extinguished, and the doors closed; and that, on no account, can a second supper be permitted.—*Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 5.

RAM MOHUN ROY.

"A Brahmin of Baranajar," has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Chunutrika*, respecting the visit of Ram Mohun Roy to Europe:

It has been published in all the English papers, that Baboo Ram Mohun Roy is immediately to sail for England: but for what purpose he is going, no one, save God and himself, can tell. His countrymen have raised a great hubbub, through their various conjectures. Some say that he is going to oppose the attorney who has been sent to procure the repeal of the Regulation abolishing Suttees; some again say, that he goes as the messenger of the Emperor of Delhi; but others, on the other hand, observe that there are many fit persons for such an office amongst the Moguls, and why should he be sent in preference to any of them? That idea however is foreign to the purpose: it is my opinion, that having been out of employment for many years in this country, he is now seeking some sort of appointment there. Many, however, oppose this opinion; and say, that through the pursuit of knowledge he has become averse to and unfit for all business. They therefore suppose that he has learnt from some *shastra*, that in Europe there is some place peculiarly advantageous for the acquisition of knowledge. Yet many cannot believe this; for hitherto no Hindoo of eminence has chosen to go to a country of Mleechees by ship, and from what evidence should he now go there for the attainment of knowledge? If you say, that learned persons do not regard caste: it is replied, then why does he not go in the pursuit of knowledge to Mecca, or Medina, or some such place? That has nothing to do with the business, and his voyage is not for the attainment of knowledge; he goes for the benefit of the people, and will seek the accomplishment of those things by which their welfare may be promoted. There are many great men there, to whom he will make known the sorrows and distresses of the people of this country, and will entreat that all their distresses may be removed. If you say: What

is there so unheard of as not to be known to them, that he should have to communicate it to them? It is replied: he may tell them that the Hindoos, particularly the Bengalees, are sunk in misery, because they beggar themselves by wasting all their gains in the worship of their gods and their ancestors; and that therefore he has for a long time, at his own expense, printed and distributed amongst them a variety of books that they might no longer engage in such works, but no one has attended to him; and therefore he has to beg that it should be granted to him that they receive his words. This, without doubt, is the object of his voyage. I have heard this opinion also objected to by some. They say, the Roy Baboo is a very sensible man, and will not request what cannot be granted: for why should the chief men there inflict misery upon the whole of the Hindoos to gratify one man? If you say that he will maintain that the observances of religion are productive of misery: it may be so. But it is replied, they will consider, that if the people of any country find it agreeable to eat poison, the king does not prevent them: therefore he will not present such a petition. We suppose, that, as he is now advanced in years, and London is a very cold place, with abundance of excellent things both for eating and drinking, he expects there to live in comfort for a long time, and to spread his fame for holiness and learning through many countries. Some again say, that as none of the people of this country have ever gone to England, he will be received there with great honour, and many persons will come to visit him; just as in this country when any remarkable image is set up, crowds flock from all quarters to have a sight of it, so they will do with him. But this, too, is objected to. For many hundreds of Khalashees and Kidmutgars have gone to England; but we have never heard that the people collected in crowds to see them. If you say that he is not a common man, but celebrated as a principal Hindoo, of the Bramhunical order, learned and handsome, and that intimation of his coming has been previously given, and therefore many will come to see *him*; then the honour will not be paid because he is a native of this country come to England, but because of his learning. Now, if people more learned than he are there, in what way will he obtain honour? therefore that is out of the question. Then you must attribute the honour to his being a bramhun. But this cannot be: for how can he receive the honours of a bramhun who has disregarded the duties of a bramhun in his various acts of worship?"

The editor of the *Chundrika* says: "To those who enquire the *cause* of his visit, we can only say, we have not asked him respecting it; and whether what is said in the other papers on the subject be with his concurrence, we know not, nor have we the means of accurately knowing the reasons of his voyage. We shall hereafter determine respecting the publication of the letters we have received. The editor of the *Durpun* (Mr. Marshman), in his paper of Saturday, the 8th Kartik, has mentioned the subject of Baboo Ram-Mohun Roy's visit with great pleasure, and adds: 'But we above all rejoice in the hope, that his example will stimulate others of his countrymen to follow him.' We reply, that it is not the example of every man that will induce the natives of this country to follow him; but the shasters and men of character they will follow. If any person of this country, vain of his knowledge, do what is wrong, his own son will forsake him; for the shaster says, 'The father who has lost caste is to be forsaken.' So that, far from such a man's example being followed, his very son will abandon him. Moreover he says, 'And we especially advise those who are opposed to him in opinion (on the subject of Suttees and Colonization in particular), and who may fear that his visit will operate against their interests, to lose no time in adopting the same method of increasing their influence.' No one entertains the slightest fear from the voyage of the Roy Baboo, for there will be no partiality with our wise king. We have no anxiety about Suttees and Colonization. Through the force of the shasters and of wisdom our advocate will return with the beating of drums and with triumph."

DISTURBANCES IN THE BECKINA COUNTRY.

(*Extract of a private letter from the Mofussil.*)—In consequence of a disturbance in the Beckina country, the 8th light cavalry, the artillery, and two regiments of native infantry at Nusseerabad, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march; but in consequence of the reduced establishments, it is not expected that the troops will be ready to move before the latter end of next month.—*Beng. Chron. Nov. 2.*

MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SING.

Ukhbars from this quarter extend to the 27th Sept. Aman Shah, the commandant of artillery, received orders to send for the guns which accompany the army, from Lahore. News from Attock are as follows: Syed Ahmed was encamped near Hustnagur, Sultan Mahomed Khan and other governors of Peshour, were encamped on the bank of the river Salim, three cosses distance from Peshour. Syed Ahmed, accompanied by Fyzoollah Khan and others, privately reached Peshour, and when this news reached the governors, they became much alarmed, and fled towards

the mountain of Khybur. On hearing the news the Maharajah ordered Iwallah Sing and Khoshal Sing, to march towards Attock. A person on the part of Dr. Halling represented that one day, the doctor was saying, that if the Maharajah would give him a present of twenty thousand rupees, he will sieze Syed Ahmed, and bring him alive before the Maharajah; he was ordered to write to the doctor, that if he can accomplish it, he would certainly receive the presents he asks. Hurry Sing was written to collect stores, &c. as the victorious army was about to march towards Peshour by way of Kusbah Kojerat; orders were also despatched to him to purchase two thousand camels. Sirdir Futteh Sing, with his son, had an audience, and after presenting sweetmeats, reported his having brought an army with him, and was honoured with a khelaut. The vakeel of the governors of Peshour was directed to write to his masters to collect an efficient army, to assist in the chastisement of Syed Ahmed; and governors of Sundah were directed to furnish a detachment of artillery. On the 28th Sept. the chief marched from Amritsir and encamped in a plain at six cosses distance. A khelaut was disposed for Koor Khurg Sing, with directions to cross the Ravee with his army, and a Hurkaru was despatched to Amritsir, to expedite the march of Rajah Sunket Sing and Koor Sher Sing: orders were despatched to the zemindars of Kalabog, &c. not to allow any Hindoostanee to cross the river without express orders.—*Jaum Jehan Numa. 3d Nov.* 1830.

THE EAST-INDIANS.

The publication of the evidence of Mr. J. W. Ricketts (the agent of the East-Indians), before the Lords' Committee on the Affairs of the East-India Company, has provoked some remarks from the conductors of the Calcutta papers, which, if well-founded, show that that evidence is but little to be relied upon.

The editor of the *John Bull*, says: "We cannot compliment the East-Indian body on the appearance of their Parliamentary agent before the committee. It is, in our opinion, a very great failure, establishing scarcely any one of the positions taken up in the petition; and in general betraying a greater want of knowledge on the part of Mr. Ricketts, than we were prepared to expect, while in some parts there are instances of ignorance very palpable. In one statement we believe him to be egregiously in error. He says the number of Indo-Britons is 20,000, and the class is daily increasing. We do not believe that this class amounts to any thing near the number mentioned by Mr. Ricketts; and there is scarcely a point in Indian statistics better ascertained, than that the class is diminishing instead of increasing. In the lowest grades this has long been notoriously the case; and might be easily explained. In the higher, the class merges into properly-called British subjects, and is lost. In the very commencement of his evidence Mr. Ricketts displays ignorance on a point, not only of the first importance, but one on which we think he might easily have acquired a pretty accurate knowledge. He is unable to say what proportion of the six or seven hundred, who signed the petition, are descended from European fathers and native mothers, or Indo-Britons in the lowest grade, and what are the offspring of intermarriages. It would have been easy to have made the petition itself carry its own evidence on this point, by making each subscriber put down his *status* after his name; but that not having been done, the agent might with little trouble have come pretty close to the truth; and his ignorance can scarcely fail to have inspired the committee with an unfavourable opinion of his qualifications; and we think that in the course of the examination this impression betrays itself in several instances. Mr. Ricketts informs the committee, that there is a certain class of situations which are confined by usage to the natives of the country, in which the Indo-Britons have no share; adding, 'it would be considered irregular to appoint us to these situations.' If Mr. Ricketts means, that the government, or the mere local authorities, would regard it 'irregular' to appoint a competent Indo-Briton to the office of Munsiff, for example, he does not, in our opinion, state the case correctly. It is the Indo-Briton who excludes himself from these offices: it has been repeatedly urged upon them to qualify themselves for such employments, and undoubtedly they would be bestowed on them; but they have shown a disinclination to follow the advice. It is scarcely fair, therefore, to represent such offices as among the number from which they are excluded, and this exclusion as a grievance."

The *Bengal Chronicle* contains the following remarks: "Our readers will observe, that the petition of the East-Indians is complained of (by our Correspondent Candidus) as not distinguishing the classes of the petitioners and of the body, comprized under the generic terms East-Indian, Indo-Briton, &c. It will be seen that the evidence is liable to the same objection, and that some points respecting the mode in which East-Indians are affected in the Mofussil, are not very well understood by Mr. Ricketts. The legitimate children of British-born subjects are everywhere in the British dominions, within the jurisdiction of the supreme court, and we believe it has not yet been fully decided that the legitimate offspring of Indo-British fathers, the children of Mr. Ricketts himself for example, in the Mofussil, could

not claim its protection, although they could not, we take it, be brought within the meaning of the clause which gives to local governors the power of summary transmission of British subjects; but the illegitimate offspring of Indo-British and European fathers alike seemed placed, when in the interior, without the pale of any legal protection. It will be necessary, in legislating on the subject, to advert to these distinctions, and before that can be done, we conceive some information will be wanting which it was not in Mr. Ricketts' power to supply. In speaking of the number and increase of his own class, legitimate Indo-Britons, Mr. Ricketts is undoubtedly greatly in error. He estimates its number at 20,000, that is assuming it to have doubled nearly in ten years, a rate of increase unexampled, we believe, in any country in the world. We believe, however, that so far from the class to which Mr. Ricketts belongs having increased, that it has actually been stationary, if it has not decreased. A great majority of Indo-British ladies marry Europeans, and their offspring are in law as much British subjects as those whose parents are both European. It would appear, from some part of the evidence of Mr. Ricketts, that he conceives that some classes of his countrymen, being Christians like himself, are subject to have their property distributed according to the Mahommedan law; but it is not so. In every case in which the property of Christian subjects is the subject of litigation, the judges are bound by regulation to decide to the best of their judgment, according to the English law. The subjection to the Zillah courts is that to which every Englishman in the Mofussil is liable in civil suits. With regard to what has been said of the invidious distinctions in society, it is clear that the legislature can do no more towards their removal than is involved in the mere example of opening the services of India to all classes who can by interest or merit find their way into them. The complaint of want of assistance from government to particular institutions for education appears to us unfounded. There is not a school in Calcutta at which Indo-British children are not educated; nor one which does not afford gratuitous instruction to some of them, few or many. Where then is the distinction of title to such support; why should it be extended to one more than another? If the government did not afford it to all, it did wisely, we think, to give it to none."

The correspondent, to whom allusion is made, thus classifies the subscribers to the East-Indians' petition:

"*First Class.*—Indo-Britons born in wedlock of aboriginal Indian, other Asiatic, or Indo-British mothers by British fathers, and also their descendants born in wedlock. These, by the constitution of England, are virtually *British subjects*, and are entitled to all the rights and privileges, and liable to all the disadvantages of European-born Englishmen found within the Company's possessions in India. The acts of parliament have also been so construed by the judges of the supreme court, and the East-India Company have practically acknowledged the doctrine. Of this class there are no less than nine attornies of the supreme court, and one commissioner of the petit court. A brother of one of these attornies is in the Company's army, and there are several others in both the civil and military services of this presidency, and in the King's army. The present envoy to the court of Ava, and his brothers, are in the regular service of the Company; so is the son of a late commissary-general; and there is now a staff-officer at Barrackpore of the above class. One of the aides-de-camp of the present commander-in-chief is one of them, and is a King's officer. I could point out many more, but these will suffice; and since all of this class have nothing to do with the petition now before Parliament, their number must be deducted from the delegate's 20,000 'East-Indians.' There is no barrier to their admission into the Company's covenanted service, or into the King's, but the want of interest, from whatever source it may arise, whether complexion, education, or family connections. We know that it is not every European-born Englishman that can get into the service. It is interest which ensures success.

"*Second Class.*—Indo-Britons not born in wedlock of the aboriginal Indian, other Asiatic, or Indo-British mothers by British fathers, and their descendants, whether born in wedlock or not. These are considered and treated as natives of India, as the law now stands. The delegate is of this class, and the petition to Parliament is the *bona fide* petition of this class, as I have already shown in a former letter to which you have alluded; and its number does not, I believe, exceed 2,000 heads of families in all the provinces under the Bengal government. Of this class there are four attornies of the supreme court, and there was a barrister also, who died a few years ago. There is a magistrate of Calcutta of this class; and, ere now, there would have been a commissioner of the petit court, had it not been, so it is said, for the opinion of the chief justice, on a reference being made to him, 'that the candidate, not being a British subject, could not hold the appointment.' Now this candidate for the situation was born within the Mahratta ditch, received a liberal education in England, and has been domiciled in Calcutta since his return to India, but he could not hold the situation of a commissioner of the petit court, according to the dictum of the chief justice: and yet the brother of the

candidate is a lieut.-colonel commanding a King's regiment, not very long since ordered to England from Madras. There are several of this class high up in the King's army, who fought and bled in the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wellington: and one of the colonels who so gallantly led on his Britons in the late storm of Bhurtpore is said to be one of them.

"*Third Class.*—The Indian descendants of European foreigners, born in wedlock in the British provinces of aboriginal Indian, or other Asiatic mothers, or of any mothers; or in or out of wedlock in the foreign settlements. These, I imagine, are considered as belonging to the respective countries of their fathers; and, in the event of war between Great Britain and those countries, they are liable to be treated as prisoners of war, equally with their fathers, and are subject to them, in the Mofussil, to the Company's regulations, the same as the native Indians.

"*Fourth Class.*—The Indian descendants of European foreigners, born out of wedlock, in the British provinces, of aboriginal Indian or other Asiatic mothers, are considered in the light of natives, the same as their fathers and their brethren of the third class, but with this exception, that they are not liable to be treated as prisoners in the event of war, or rather they are considered in the same light as the Indo-Britons of the second class now are.

"*Fifth Class.*—Such of the descendants of aboriginal Asiatic Christians from the Malabar coast, from Damaun, the Malayan Archipelago, and from Manilla, Macao, &c. as only have assumed the European habiliments, and are vulgarly but incorrectly called Portuguese. These are considered and treated as natives of the country of course, precisely in the same light as those of the immediately preceding class. Two of the delegate's 'East-Indians,' Barretto and Lackersteen, are of this fifth class; being of Hindoo descent, one in the Brahminical and the other in the Soodra line. But these are Christians, and have assumed the European habiliments.

"Now some of all the above five classes have subscribed to the petition, and given their gold to promote its success, though the case of one of the classes only, the second, is advocated in it. Therefore the petition has gone before the legislature of Great Britain under a deceptious character; and the same character attaches to a portion of the delegate's evidence given in the House of Lords; consequently the aggregate number of the third, fourth, and fifth classes must also be deducted from the 20,000 sturdy 'East-Indians' who have figured before the Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal of the British empire; or the Indian descendants of Chaldean, Arabian, Syrian, and Armenian Christians, must also be added to the number; and so must the converts of the Protestant missionaries from Hinduism. Then, indeed, could it be correctly said, that 'the full tide' of the Indian Christian population has flowed in, and must increase; there is no stopping it.'

"The pretensions and grievances of these five different classes are distinct from one another, and dissimilar: they cannot be amalgamated; no, not even by adopting the whole-body-including appellation *East-Indian*; which indeed is so capacious as to include every individual who has drawn his natal breath in this region of the sun. The chief secretary to the government told us, so long ago as in the year 1816, that 'very different laws apply to these several distinctions.' The only grievance in which they can all join, and which is the greatest, is this, that being Christians they are placed, in the Mofussil, beyond the pale of all civil law, whether British, Hindoo or Mahomedan. Most of the other pretensions set forth in the petition are either subjects of opinion, or of conventional matter: and are strictly those of the Indo-Britons of the second class."

ABOLITION OF SUTTEES.

A Hindoo correspondent of the *Bengal Chronicle*, with reference to an assertion of Mr. F. Buxton, in the House of Commons, that the suppression of Suttees was owing to the exertions of the Missionaries in India, observes: "For my part, I am indeed at a loss to conceive how any credit can be due to that quarter in the affair, when those people had as much part in it as we may be said to have had in the business of the Catholic Emancipation in England; it having, to our knowledge, been chiefly promoted by two individuals amongst us of distinguished talents and public spirit, namely, R——— Roy and D——— Tagore, at whose expense the present eulogium is unmeritoriously conferred upon people who took no interest whatever in the matter in question." The individuals referred to are Rammohun Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore.

OMNIBUSES.

It appears from the *Government Gazette* of November 22, that omnibuses have been introduced into Calcutta. A coach of this description was to start that evening from the Durrumtollah for Barrackpore. It had been previously sported on the course. "It had three horses abreast," observes the Editor, "a novel and strange looking mode of harnessing. It is found to answer well in France; but we suspect that the centre horse, in a climate like India, must have a suffocating post of it between his two smoking

brethren, on a hot day; and at the close of a wearisome stage."

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH AVA.

We understand that the Burmese Court, in pursuance of the seventh article of the treaty of Yandaboo, has appointed a Resident for Calcutta, who was to leave Ava at the end of September, and may be daily expected. He will travel overland by the same route as Captain Pemberton, who has lately arrived. We are happy to hear that our Resident at the Court of Ava has been admitted frequently to audience with the King, and is on excellent terms with the Woongees and Attrewoons, to whose houses he is freely admitted with his shoes on, they visiting him on the same terms of equality, which, we believe, they never did to any European before. Every facility is, we understand, afforded to the British Resident in maintaining communications with Rangoon, Arracan, and Munnipore, and it is even expected that the king will allow him to establish a regular Dawk between Ava and Aeng, our Arracan frontier town.—*Bengal Chron. Nov. 6.*

INTELLIGENCE OF A MAHOMMEDAN BOY.

In the course of an investigation by a coroner's inquest of a charge of murder of a child by a native, for the sake of its silver bangles (leg ornaments), a Mahommedan boy, of nine years, named Teen Cowrie, was brought forward as a witness, whose intelligence surprised every one. The following dialogue took place between him and the coroner, in consequence of the Moolvee declaring that it was illegal by the *Koran* to swear a child under 12 years of age: "Q. Do you believe in God?—A. I do. Do you know that it is wrong to tell a lie?—I know it is wrong. Who will punish you for an untruth?—God. How will he punish you?—I shall be unhappy here and hereafter. Is one of your brothers dead?—Yes. Do you expect to see him again and be happy?—If I am a good boy I shall see him again, but if I am bad I shall not. Which do you think, swearing by your mother's head, or upon the *Koran*, the most solemn oath?—I think swearing on the *Koran* the most solemn. Why do you think so?—Because if I swear falsely upon the *Koran* God knows it, and I shall be visited with leprosy and other misfortunes in this world; but I consider swearing on my mother's head, would bind me to speak the truth. If you tell an untruth when will you be punished?—At the day of judgment." The coroner ordered the Moolvee to swear the boy on the *Koran*, in the same manner he would do any other Moosulman. The coroner expressed his high approbation of the manner in which Teen Cowrie gave his evidence; he declared that during the whole course of his experience he had never met a native who had given such clear and satisfactory evidence, and desired the interpreter to explain to the boy's mother that she deserved the greatest credit for the manner in which she had brought up the child.

SANATARIUM AT CHURRA POONJEE.

When we lately referred to the interesting settlement on the Cossya Hills, we promised to watch and report its progress, and we are now enabled to communicate some further details respecting it, which upon the whole corroborate the views we formerly presented of the salubrity of the climate.

We have now before us letters from Churra Poonjee, extending to the 20th of October, up to which period the health of the detachment of artillery stationed there had greatly improved. The detachment, including both officers and men, amounts to forty-two individuals; and it would seem from the accounts that have reached us, that they left Dum Dum in a very sickly state. In almost every case the removal to the hills has effected a decided improvement.

We learn that in addition to the establishment of an invalid station at Churra Poonjee, it is projected to form a cantonment for 300 or 400 European troops somewhere in the Cossya Hills, and a survey has been made with a view to fix upon the most eligible spot adapted to such a purpose. Two spots are mentioned as possessing great advantages. One is a fine plain, extending from the hill Chillingdess eastward to Nongkreem, and presenting a surface of about four or five square miles, unbroken by any undulation which could not be easily rendered practicable for wheeled carriages. The altitude is probably about 6,800 feet, and the climate so moderate, that when the place was passed in May, 1829, woollen clothes were worn by all the Europeans from choice, though the season was represented by the natives as only an ordinary one. In winter there are frosts, but it does not appear that snow ever falls. The second spot is the plain, about three miles south of Nogundee, crossed by the road between that place and Sunareem. This possesses all the advantages of the former, but is probably a little lower, though not so much so as to be perceptibly warmer; and the access from this spot to Pundua is easier, besides enjoying obvious advantage of health and comfort, as crops in either of these positions would be prepared on emergency to afford a speedy and effectual support to any part of the North-East frontier. Four marches would carry it to the centre of Assam, and the same num-

ber in the opposite direction would carry it to the town of Sylhet, while a judicious arrangement of signals or telegraphs would secure a communication with Munnipore and Dacca severally. This establishes the advantages of such a position in a military point of view; and it is important to add that the road between Churra and the second spot described is even now practicable for cattle lightly laden and doolies, and it could soon be rendered so for guns and wheeled carriages, while the road between Pundua and Churra has also recently been greatly improved.

The public buildings are, we learn, completed at Churra Poonjee, at an expense to Government of about 20,000 rupees. Government, we understand, are disposed to grant leases of land for the purpose of building, at a rent of one rupee per beegah.—*India Gaz.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

An inquest was held on the 9th of November, at Calcutta, on the body of a native named Modoo Singh, who, it was alleged, had killed himself whilst labouring under the cholera morbus.

Hurry Singh deposed, that Modoo Singh came from Sooropore, and presented a petition to the Baboo for the purpose of being reinstated in a situation, from which he had been removed by the Baboo's agent. The Baboo informed him that he shortly expected the agent in Calcutta, and he would then enquire into the matter. The deceased then retired to a shed near the Baboo's house, where he remained until he killed himself. "I heard that he had been attacked with the cholera, and from his appearance when I saw him, I thought he was so afflicted. The Baboo gave him no assistance; he was below his notice!"

Ragonath Meter, a sircar, knew the deceased and saw him about the Baboo's compound; heard that he had been attacked with cholera; saw him when he appeared very ill. About twelve o'clock the Baboo informed him that the man had killed himself. This witness prevaricated very much in his evidence, and on his being remonstrated with, he fainted, and was obliged to be removed to the open air.

On his re-admission he said that the Baboo did not inform him that the man was dead, but that it was himself that first saw the deceased after he had killed himself.

Doctor Vos described the state of the dead body. The unhappy man had wounded himself across the abdomen, and then stabbed himself; the knife with which he inflicted the wounds, was found firmly grasped in his hand.

The Jury came to the following verdict: That the deceased, Modoo Singh, died from the effects of a wound in the belly inflicted by himself, but as to the state of his mind when he committed the act there was no evidence.

THUGS.

The following account of the *religious* practices of the Thugs, Phansigars, or Stranglers, a class of highway-robbers in India, who entangle their victims in a noose, and invariably murder them, is given in the *Calcutta Literary Gazette*.

"After they have propitiated the goddess (Bhowanee*) by offering up a share of the booty of the preceding year, and received the priests' suggestions on the subject, they prepare for the following years' expeditions. The different members who are to form the gang assemble at the village of the leader on a certain day, and after determining the scene of operations, they proceed to consecrate their *kodalee*, or small pick-axe, which they use to dig the graves of their victims and which they consider as their standard. They believe that no spirit can ever rise to trouble their repose from a grave dug by this instrument, provided it be duly consecrated; and they are fearfully scrupulous in the observance of every ceremony enjoined in the consecration, and never allow the earth to be turned with any other instrument. It is a neatly made pick-axe of about four or five pounds weight, six or eight inches long, and with one point. They sacrifice a goat, and offer it up with a coco-nut to Bhowanee. They then make a mixture of sandal and other scented woods, spirits, sugar, flour and butter, and boil it in a cauldron. The kodalee, having been carefully washed, is put upon a spot cleared away for the purpose, and plastered with cow-dung, and the mixture is poured over it with certain prayers and ceremonies. It is now wiped and folded in a clean white cloth by the presiding priest; and the whole gang proceed some distance from the village upon the road they intend to take, and stand till they hear a partridge call, the priest having in his mind some one of the gang as the bearer of the sacred deposit. If the partridge calls on the right, he places it in the hands of that individual, and in a solemn manner impresses upon him the responsibility of the charge. If the partridge calls on the left, or no one calls at all till the sun is high, they all return and wait till the next morning, when they proceed to another spot, and the priest fixes his mind upon some other individual, and so every morning till the deity has signified his approbation of the choice by the calling of the partridge on the right.

"If the kodalee should fall to the

* Her temple is at Bindachul.

ground at any time, the gang consider it as an evil omen, leave that part of the country without delay, and elect another standard-bearer; if no accident happen, the man first elected bears it the whole season, but a new election must take place for the next. The man who bears it carries it in his waist-band, but never sleeps with it on his person, nor lets any man see where he conceals it during the night, or while he takes his rest. All oaths of the members of the gang are administered upon this instrument, folded in a clean white cloth, and placed on ground cleared away, and plastered with cow dung; and I have heard the oldest of them declare that they believe any man who should make a false oath upon it, would be immediately punished by some fatal disease. If any man among them is suspected of treachery, they make him swear in this manner; and they record strange instances of disease and death that have followed, and may probably have been produced occasionally by the terrors of the moment acting upon a system predisposed to them.

"The standard-bearer, immediately after his election, proceeds across the first running stream, in the direction of the country to which the gang intends to proceed, accompanied by only one witness to wait for a favorable omen. When they come to the Nurbudda, Jumna, or any other river of this class, the whole gang must accompany him. A deer on the right of the road is a good omen, especially if single.

"If a wolf is seen to cross the road either before or behind them, they must return and take another road. If they hear a jackall call during the day, or a partridge during the night, they leave that part of the country forthwith.

"The investiture of the *Romal* is the next religious ceremony performed. No man can strangle till he has been regularly invested by the priest with the *Romal*, or cloth with which it is performed. Cords and nooses are no longer used; a common handkerchief or waist-band is all that men, north of the Nurbudda, will now use; though it is said that in some parts of the Peninsula the cord and noose are still in use, owing to their less liability to be searched, and consequently less necessity for precautions. After a man has passed through the different grades, and shown that he has sufficient of dexterity and of what we may call nerve or resolution, and they call 'hard-breastedness,' to strangle a victim himself, the priest, before all the gang assembled on a certain day before they set out on their annual expeditions, presents him with the *Romal*, tells him how many of his family have signalized themselves by the use of it, how much his friends expect from his courage and conduct, and implores the goddess to vouchsafe her support to his laudable ambition and endeavours to distinguish himself in her service. The investiture with the *Romal* is *knighthood* to these monsters: it is the highest object of their ambition, not only because the man who strangles has so much a head over and above the share which falls to him in the division of the spoil, but because it implies the recognition, by his comrades, of the qualities of courage, strength and dexterity, which all are anxious to be famed for. The ceremony costs the candidate about forty rupees, and is performed by the Goroo or high priest of the gang, who is commonly an old Thug, no matter whether Musulman or Hindoo, who has retired from service, and lives upon the contributions of his descendants or disciples, who look up to him with great reverence for advice and instruction, and refer to his decision all cases of doubt and dispute among themselves.

"Many attain this degree of knighthood before the age of twenty, having been taken out by their masters or parents when young, and early accustomed to assist, by holding the hands of the victim while the knights of the Romal Bhurtotes strangle them; and a man must show good evidence of the '*kura chatee*,' or hard breast, before he is admitted even to this office: some men never attain to this honor, particularly those who have adopted the profession late in life, and remain all their lives as decoys, watchmen, gravediggers and removers of bodies. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to impress Thugs with a belief that the souls of the victims attain paradise, as in the case of other human victims offered up in sacrifice to this goddess with the prescribed forms, and become the tutelar saints of those who strangle them. This however is somewhat at variance with their notion that the spirits of those who have been buried with the consecrated pick-axe can never rise from their graves; but it reminds one of an opinion that prevails among the people in the wild and mountainous parts of India, that the spirit of a man destroyed by a tiger sometimes rides upon his head and guides him from his pursuers.

"The maxim that 'dead men tell no tales' is repeated, and invariably acted upon, by these people, and they never rob a man till they have murdered him. Under the sanction of religious rights and promises, this pest is spreading throughout our dominions and becoming in my opinion an evil of greater magnitude than that of the Pindaree system. It is an organized system of religious and civil policy, to receive converts from all religions and sects, and to urge them to the murder of their fellow creatures under the

assurance of high rewards in this world and the next.

"The cow being a form of Doorgha or Bhowanee, the Mahommudens must forego the use of beef the moment they enlist themselves under her banners; and, though they may read their *Koran*, they are not suffered to invoke the name of Mahommud. The *Koran* is still their civil code, and they are governed by its laws in all matters of inheritance, marriage, &c."

JADOO WALAHS, OR SORCERERS.

A Correspondent in the Calcutta *Government Gazette*, of Nov. 25, states the following particulars respecting a kind of sorcerers in the Deccan, called *Jadoo Walahs*.

"I lately brought to trial," he says, "several of these dangerous characters; they were convicted of extorting money, under false pretences, from their more simple-minded brother soldiers. Amongst other articles used in their trade, were human navels, and skulls; brains, hollow rings for the ancles and for the wrists, within which deleterious ointments might be placed, and an assortment of drugs, of a very doubtful nature, with spirits in flasks and bottles. The prejudice against the punishment of imputed Dæmonology should not be permitted to prevent the due execution of the law against wretches who extort money, under false pretences, from the more simple lieges; and I had the satisfaction of having a nest of these male sorcerers rooted out.

"Connected with this subject is the following fact:—a stout native soldier brought to me an iron implement, shaped at one end like a spade, and at the other end like a spoon—he complained that this instrument had been thrown into his hut, by a Jadoo Walah, and that it signified that he was to dig his grave with the spade, and take poison out of a spoon; or that similar results would be inevitable. The man was in evident trouble; argument or reasoning would have been useless; he begged my interference, and expressed his decided belief that I could avert the evil. I desired him to stand on his left leg and throw the instrument over his right shoulder, when it might revert to the proper owner. He did so, and I believe he is to this day grateful to me, being impressed with an idea that I had averted from him a dire calamity.

"It is most certain, that the Jadoo Walahs, or persons who extort money from simple people, under false pretences, are numerous in the Deccan, and also that they do a great deal of mischief. There are other persons who practise keymia or chemistry, who deprive simple people of their wealth; but this species of felony is, in my opinion, far less dangerous than that practised by the Jadoo Walahs."

SINGAPORE TIN.

The *Singapore Chronicle*, in noticing certain alleged adulterations of tin, which have caused a heavy abatement to be demanded by the dealers at Canton, asserts that the alloy really contained in the debased samples was very small, and adds, "we understand that similar complaints of tin sent from this to Calcutta have recently reached the settlement, and we have little doubt but they will turn out to be equally as unfounded." So far from being unfounded, many parcels have been sent grossly and fraudulently adulterated. Perfect purity is neither expected nor required, and a mixture of $\frac{1}{200}$ part of lead would not be discoverable without a chemical analysis. Many specimens submitted to this infallible test have yielded nearly 50 per cent. of lead; spelter has not been found in any seen by our informant, who adds that gross frauds of this nature may be easily detected by so simple a method, that no merchant is excusable if he suffers himself to be cheated.—*Beng. Chron. Nov.* 25.

ANTI-SUTTEE PETITION.

The following is a copy of the petition to the House of Commons, of which Ram Mohun Roy is the bearer:

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Natives of India,

Sheweth,—That a practice has prevailed throughout India, particularly in Bengal, of burning those widows on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, who could be induced to offer themselves as voluntary sacrifices.

That this barbarous and inhuman practice has been happily abolished by the Government of the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, who has thus conferred an inestimable benefit on the native population of India.

That the regulation prohibiting the practice has been received with gratitude by many, while the majority of the native population have remained passive and acquiescent, although nearly a twelvemonth has elapsed since the abolition took place.

That as a proof of your Honourable House of the feeling entertained on the subject by a numerous portion of the native community, the subjoined address was presented to the Governor General in Council expressive of their thanks for his benevolent interference.

[Here the petitioners recite the address presented by the native Hindoo gentlemen to Lord William Bentinck, in January 1829, for which see *As. Journ.* N. S. vol. ii. p. 138.]

That your petitioners have, however, learned that a number of natives, professing to be attached to the ancient practice, have prepared a petition to your Honourable House, soliciting the re-establishment of the rite of burning their widows; and therefore to prevent your Honourable House from supposing that their sentiments are those of the whole native population, your petitioners respectfully present themselves to the notice of your Honourable House, and pray that the Regulation of the local government may be confirmed and enforced.

That your petitioners cannot permit themselves to suppose that such a practice, abhorrent to all the feelings of nature, the obligations of society, and the principles of good government, will receive the sanction of your Honourable House, much less that, having been abolished, the British name and character will be dishonoured by its re-establishment.

That your petitioners confidently rely on receiving from your Honourable House a full and final confirmation of the Act of the Governor General in Council abolishing the rite of widow-burning.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

PILOTAGE AND MOORING FEES.

The following official notifications from the Marine Board have been published:

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of orders from Government, a remission of the rate of pilotage, to the extent of one-fourth of the present charge, will be made in favour of all vessels which, after the 15th October, are found to have employed steamers in aid of their progress up and down the river Hooghley. In case of the vessel not being taken the whole way from Calcutta to sea, or the contrary, by steam, the remission will be made on the charges for the period during which it may have been so aided, with reference to the existing system of charge for broken pilotage.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of orders from Government, the fee levied by the port master at Diamond Harbour, on all vessels taking in the moorings at that station, at present amounting to sicca rupees 100, will, after the 31st October, be reduced one-half, or to sicca rupees 50.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP.

We are much concerned to learn, that our Right Rev. Diocesan was obliged on Tuesday to postpone the examination of the boys and girls belonging to the numerous schools of the Church Missionary Society in Black Town. He was evidently much fatigued by his services on Sunday last; and considerable apprehensions were felt, by his large congregation at Vepery, on Sunday evening last, he should lose his voice. His lordship had been laboriously engaged in the early part of that day; having gone to the Mount to consecrate the new church there, to hold a confirmation, and to consecrate the burial ground; and returned to the Presidency in the heat of the day. He was able, however, on Monday to preside for several hours at meetings of the two venerable Societies for Propagating the Gospel, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and on Tuesday morning to hold a confirmation of native youths in the Vepery Mission Church.

His lordship had, we fear, been engaged in numerous and laborious duties beyond his strength, since we had the gratification of seeing him land at Madras on the 15th ultimo. He has preached twice every Sunday, held confirmations at St. George's, at St. Mary's, at the Vepery Mission Church twice, at the Black Town Chapel, and at the Mount: on each of which solemn and interesting occasions, his lordship delivered to the candidates addresses remarkable for their variety of subject, their simple and touching eloquence, and the chastened fervour with which they were delivered. His lordship has also visited, or closely enquired into the plan and efficiency of, almost every charitable and religious institution at this Presidency. His examination of the young persons in the two Female Asylums, the Black Town Male Asylum, and at Peremboor, were remarkable for the happy talent displayed in ascertaining the abilities and acquirements of the persons examined, while he added considerably to their stock of knowledge and enlarged their views of Christian duty.

If sufficiently recovered, his lordship proceeds this morning to hold a confirmation at Poonamallee.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 4.

On Sunday, 7th Nov., for the first time at Madras, the public were gratified by the novel spectacle of an ordination of persons to the sacred ministry in the truly Apostolic Church of England. This ceremony took place at St. George's Church, and, we believe, contrary to ordinary custom, in the face of the congregation generally assembled for divine worship. After an able sermon delivered by the Venerable the Archdeacon, from the text "I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," the Right Rev. Prelate proceeded to his seat at the altar, and shortly after the Archdeacon issued from his vestry, followed by the candidates

for the ministry, habited in the surplices, and in the prescribed form presented those who were ordained to be deacons.

This was a particularly interesting scene, the parties consisting, as they did, of persons of European, mingled and native extraction, all having the same great object in view, and moved by the same kindred spirit, to spread abroad the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, and erect upon the basis of sound religion the superstructure of true morality.

The Archdeacon then presented a deacon recently arrived in this country for the same great purpose under the patronage of the S. P. G. F. P. for priest's orders. The Archdeacon and assisting priests having taken their stations within the rails, the service of the litany was read by the bishop and the ordination service proceeded. We were especially struck by the questions, which his lordship put to the candidates according to the prescribed form, previous to that solemn imposition of hands, by which the candidates are set apart for their holy office. And we were, not indeed astonished, although certainly delighted, to observe the intense feelings of the very large congregation assembled on the occasion, when the bishop in his usual solemn and impressive manner placed his hands severally on the heads of the deacons and gave them the spiritual authority, with which they were thenceforth invested—and afterwards, assisted by his Presbytery, admitted him to the order of priesthood, who had only hitherto exercised the office of a deacon.

The communion was then administered, first to the attendant clergy and newly-ordained, and then to the laity, by the bishop, assisted by the archdeacon and priests.

In the evening this truly indefatigable bishop pleaded in an admirable discourse the cause of the orphan to an overflowing audience in the Black Town Chapel, and we have reason to believe that a considerable accession to the funds of the Asylum has been the result. On Thursday next his lordship holds his primary visitation. —*Ib. Nov.* 9.

We are sorry to find, that his lordship is under the necessity of leaving the presidency so soon, and that the last opportunity, which the community will have of being edified by their diocesan, will be on Sunday next, when his lordship will advocate the cause of that Church Mission Society, for whose service he has admitted two persons into the order of deacons. We sincerely hope, that the collection will be such as to enable that Church of England Society to enlarge or at least not to contract the sphere of their Christian labours.

We have just learned, that the sermon, which his lordship has kindly undertaken to preach this evening at the Church Missionary Chapel, Popham's Broadway, will be in aid of the local School Fund connected with that institution.

In consequence of indisposition, the bishop was unable to examine the local schools of the Church Missionary Society this day week, as mentioned in our last, but his lordship purposes doing so on Friday next, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. The sermon at the Mission Chapel to be preached by the bishop this evening will be for the benefit of the schools of the Church Missionary Society. —*Mad. Courier, Nov.* 9.

MISSIONARY TOUR.

"The temple at Little Conjeveram is dedicated to Vishnu, the others to Siva. It is said that there are, in connexion with each of these, a thousand Brahmins, who derive a considerable portion of their substance from the resources of the temple. The Brahmins of the one are much opposed to the other, each striving for the superiority. Returning from this pagoda, we visited a native school; read to a crowd of people who collected around us, addressed them, and distributed tracts. After breakfast we began our accustomed conversation with the natives who visited our mandapan; and were for the most part engaged till evening closed upon us. We had many interesting conversations with them on the comparative claims of Christianity and heathenism. I have great pleasure in recording that the people generally acknowledged that Christianity had the advantage, and it is not uncommon to see them laugh at the absurdities of their own system. On account of my defective knowledge of the languages, as well as on other grounds, Mr. Nimmo, in this tour, has been of great service to me. I thank God, however, that I was enabled to speak with tolerable facility with the natives in the defence of Christianity and in opposition to heathenism. Yesterday we were visited by a great number of Brahmin youths, most of whom are able to read with tolerable facility, and to them we gave copies of tracts, and parts of the Teloogo and Tamil Scriptures. Many of them are very handsome in person, and displayed a peculiar quickness of mind; I felt for them, that they should be identified with a system so contrary to the truth, and injurious to themselves. The people of Conjeveram were amazingly civil to us; and some of them, before we left, seemed to have an affectionate interest in us, especially the young Brahmins. We left Conjeveram for this place last night at eight o'clock, and arrived here at two o'clock this morning.

"*Peramboor, Madras, June* 25, 1830.—

Our bearers having taken us to a bungalow, provided by government, on the Bangalore road, for the accommodation of travellers, we could not conveniently get out to visit the natives till two o'clock, P. M. At that time we went to a neighbouring village, whose towering pagoda seemed to promise abundant scope for missionary labours. The pagoda is, indeed, very large, dedicated to the god Vishnu, having, in connexion with it, about a hundred Brahmins. *Our bearers boldly placed us down in the centre of the mandapan*, and we soon found ourselves surrounded (at a convenient distance from personages so holy), by a number of the priests of Vishnu. At first they evidently *felt themselves extremely insulted*, and moved from us as we approached them, under the impression that a nearer contact would pollute them. At length desultory conversation assumed the character of argument, and several points were discussed at considerable length. One of them very strongly contended that the Brahmins were in the habit of receiving special communications from God. I urged on him the necessity of evidence to justify confidence in his statement, and said that Jesus Christ confirmed his claims by miracles. In reply, every muscle being agitated at the idea of a polluted creature like myself being initiated into Brahminical mysteries, he angrily said, "You cannot come," *meaning that it was intolerable for me to approach the* sanctum sanctorum *of holy Vishnu!* Afterwards our controversy was of *a more decided and general character*. I prayed to God for assistance, however, and though *they abounded in abuse*, I feel no hesitation, without self-complacency, in saying, that *we had the best of the argument*. Mr. Nimmo very happily confounded them, not only by a forcible exhibition of what he had read on the points in question, but by quotations from their own shastrums; and while we were sorry to spend much time in controversy on points not directly bearing on our great object, before we left them we commanded the attention of these Brahmins to a full statement of evangelical truth. A few scriptures were distributed at that place."—*Trans. Missionary Soc. April* 1831.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Some respectable natives of Bombay have addressed the Committee of Management for carrying into effect the resolutions of a meeting, to subscribe for a statue of Sir John Malcolm,* in the following terms:—

* See last vol. p. 189.

To the Committee of Superintendence for the erection of a statue of Major General the Honourable Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B.

We, the undersigned, with several of the native inhabitants of Bombay, being anxious to evince our profound respect and esteem towards Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c. on his approaching departure from the government of this settlement, take the liberty of requesting that you will be pleased to inform us whether we may be allowed to join in the subscription now open, with a view to commemorate the name of this distinguished statesman.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants.

SIR LIOEEL SMITH.

At a meeting of the friends of Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., held at Bombay, on the 30th October, James Henry Crawford, Esq. in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously, that this meeting of the friends of Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B., impressed with sentiments of respect for his public and private character, during a service under this presidency of upwards of twenty-two years; and desirous that he should on his departure from India, bear with him a permanent memorial of their regard and esteem, request his acceptance of a sword and ornamental piece of plate, with suitable inscriptions, to be prepared and presented to him in England.

That in order to carry into effect the former resolution, an address be prepared and presented to Sir Lionel Smith, expressive of the sincere regret of his friends at his approaching departure, and their desire to perpetuate the sense they entertain of the courtesy of manner and kindness of heart that have distinguished him during his residence in India.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held on the 25th September, when the report of the proceedings during the past year was read by the secretary, in which the following particulars were stated:

That a supply of the scriptures in the Arabic, Persian, and Syriac languages had been sent to Mr. Groves, residing at Bagdad, for distribution there and in Kourdistan.

That a new edition of the New Testament in Guzerattee, to the extent of 3,000 copies, has been recommended by the Rev. Messrs. Fyvie in the octavo size, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 5,000, exclusive of paper, which, it is expected, the Parent Society will afford. The paper and ink for the Guzerattee edition, in the Nagree character,

have been received, and as soon as the types arrive from Bengal, they will commence upon the work. The Surat mission has distributed 1,600 copies of the whole Scriptures in Guzerattee, and 200 of the Marhatta New Testament.

In the Marhatta language the society had sanctioned a new edition of 2,000 copies of the book of Genesis, and had completed an edition of 5,000 copies of the New Testament, of which 1,000 copies were to be bound. The Rev. J. Stevenson and Rev. J. Mitchell had many opportunities of distributing the Scriptures in extensive tours which they had made in the Deckhan; they stated that the natives in several places expressed considerable anxiety to possess them, and it appeared that in many cases they must have perused the books given to them with considerable attention, as the objections which they made were not to the Scriptures generally, but had respect to particular facts related in Scripture.

The Rev. J. Wilson stated that in Bombay he had distributed about 1,000 copies of the Scriptures, in different languages, among the inhabitants and strangers in Bombay. Though in many cases he had reason to fear that they were treated with neglect, yet in some instances he knew the books were read with considerable attention and interest, and that many natives in Bombay are tolerably well acquainted with their contents.

The Rev. Mr. Nesbit states that in the southern Concan, besides having distributed many copies of the Scriptures among the adult population, they were read by the children in their schools, in which the number was about 700.

During the year, 1,508 copies of the Scriptures have been received in different languages, and 6,700 copies of the Scriptures in whole or in parts have been distributed.—*Bombay Courier, Oct.* 2.

INDO-BRITONS' ESTABLISHMENT AT PHOOLSHAIR.

A report made to the members of the Bombay "East-India Amelioration Fund," of the state of establishment formed at Phoolshair, in furtherance of the objects of the institution,* affords many satisfactory details respecting the probable success of his highly judicious and commendable experiment, to educate the Indo-British youth in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The palace and garden at Phoolshair were made over to the association by government, on very liberal terms, in November last; but it was not until March following that an establishment was actually formed there, owing to the difficulties which always attend arrangements connected with new Institutions; and those relating to the one at Phoolshair, were, from the novelty (at least on this side of India) of the objects to be secured, both numerous and troublesome. The establishment consists, at present, of ten boys (between the age of 11 and 14) taken out as apprentices by the association, six from the Central School, and four from private families. The boys were placed under the care of Mr. W. Sundet, a highly respectable East-Indian, who was selected by the honourable the governor, the patron of the institution, for his knowledge in practical mechanics and horticulture, to superintend the education of the apprentices. A European schoolmaster, and an East-Indian medical practitioner, are also attached to the establishment.

There are 59 persons at present residing at Phoolshair, in the palace and outhouses; of those 44 are connected with the institution, 10 belong to the government lithographic establishment, and 5 are free settlers, besides their families, servants, &c.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. i. p. 13.

MOOLA FEEROUZ.

The *Bombay Courier* contains the following contradiction of a statement inserted in our last vol. p. 132 taken from the same paper, respecting Moola Feerouz, the alleged high priest of the Zoroastrians.—

"Sir,—I beg you will give insertion in your next paper to the following remarks in reference to what appears in your supplement of the 11th September, respecting the death of Moola Feerouz. You state that 'He was the high priest of the followers of Zoroaster in India,' which assertion I beg to observe is devoid of truth; he was merely a priest of the Chooreeguryan tribe, which consisted of about a thousand people in India. Moolla Feerouz had nothing to do with, nor had he any connection whatever with, the Shenshyan or Shershyan tribe of the Parsees, who in number exceed 40,000 persons. It is unnecessary for me to enter into a further refutation of such a groundless biography of the said Moola Feerouz, neither will I here impeach his integrity, by invidious appeals to public correspondence, wherein Moola Feerouz had shewn himself an obdurate opponent to the Parsee community in general, when the discussion of the Kubbeesa engaged public attention, matters affecting vitally the origin, and religious tenets of the sect."

Singapore.

POLICE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

We have waited for several days in the hope that the local authorities would adopt some plan for providing a night-watch for the town, the former one having been dis-

charged of late. This arose from the inability of the bench of magistrates to collect, any longer, the assessments by which the watch were formerly paid, there being no judicial court possessing power to hold a Quarter Session.

A meeting of the inhabitants was convened by the magistrates a few days previous to the discharge of the night watch, for the purpose of considering the best means of providing for one in future; and although it was but thinly attended, there being few individuals present besides the magistrates, it was there decided that the best plan of providing for the night watch was to continue the collection of the assessments according to the former rate, not as a tax, but as the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants. It was also resolved that a paper should be circulated, for the signatures of such as assented to the proposition. This was accordingly done, and we believe almost all the respectable householders have signed their names. We were sorry, however, to find, as there were one or two dissentients, the matter was suddenly dropt, and the night watch discharged forthwith. In consequence, the town and suburbs, for nearly a month, have remained unprotected, during the night, every householder being left to provide for his own security, according to his means.

It is but too well known that organized gangs of robbers and incendiaries exist in the settlement, who are ready to avail themselves of such a favourable opportunity to fire the town, in order to commit depredations, and it is a matter of great surprise to us that those individuals who have property at stake in the bazaar, can remain quiet, and not urge the adoption of such measures as will secure an efficient protection to their property at night. We have already heard of one daring burglary committed very lately in the centre of the town, when goods to the amount of three thousand dollars were carried away; and we have been informed of several attempts to set fire to houses; we conceive, therefore, if speedy measures are not taken to prevent such a calamity, we may fully expect to witness, ere long, a second ruinous conflagration.

We understand that the small sum of two hundred dollars a month will suffice to establish a very efficient night watch; this we imagine might very easily be raised among the inhabitants, independently of those who are unwilling to continue to pay the former rate of assessments. We regret that a want of unanimity should exhibit itself, on this occasion, and form the cause of such general inconvenience, and scandal to the settlement.—*Sing. Chron. Nov.* 18.

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* THE LATE DR. LEYDEN.

In our last number we announced the *Asiat. Jour.* N. S. Vol. 5. No. 17. death of Mr. John Dalton. As his writings, and the vicissitudes he encountered of late, especially in Borneo, made him rather an interesting character, we make no apology for inserting the following lines which Mr. D. sent to us a short time previous to his last illness. From the strain in which they were written, so expressive of Mr. Dalton's own feelings and disposition, we suspect they are of his own production, although in the note which he prefixed he states they were written by Dr. Leyden.

Malayan woods and vallies ring,
With voices strange, and sad to hear,
And dark embodied spirits sing
The dirge of the departed year.

Lo, now, methinks in tones sublime,
As viewless o'er our heads they bend,
They whisper, "thus we steal your time,
Weak mortals, till your days shall end."

Then wake the dance and wake the song,
Resound the festive mirth and glee;
Alas, the days have passed along,
The days we never more shall see.

But let me brush the nightly dews,
Beneath the shell-departed shore,
And mid the sea-weed sit to muse
On days that shall return no more.

Ah! mirth and glee forgive the bard,
If sprightly strains alone are dear;
The notes are sad, for he hath heard
The footsteps of the parting year.

Midst friends of Youth beloved in vain,
Oft have I hailed the jocund day,
If pleasure brought a thought of pain,
I charmed it with a passing lay.

Friends of my youth, for ever dear,
Where are you from this bosom fled?
A lonely man I linger here,
Like one who has been long time dead.

Foredoom'd to seek an early tomb,
Far where the pallid grave-flowers blow,
I hasten on my destined doom,
And strongly mock at joy or woe.

Sing. Chron. Nov. 18.

Netherlands India.

Letters from Batavia announce, that Diepo Negoro is again at the head of the insurgents, and that the insurrection has become more serious. This chief, who was taken perfidiously, has escaped, with sixty of his adherents, and has renewed the war, on the pretext that the Dutch have killed one of the native priests. It seems that Colonel Nahuys has resigned.—*Journ. of Antwerp.*

China.

CHANGES IN THE COMPANY'S FACTORY.

On the 23d November, the arrival from England of the Company's chartered ship *Ann and Amelia* was announced in Canton; and in a few minutes it became generally known that she was the bearer of orders from the Court of Directors for the retirement from office of the president and two senior members of the select committee, whose strenuous protection of Bri-

tish interests against Chinese oppression has been so frequently noticed in our columns during the last twelve months. The vacant places devolve successively on the next senior members of the service, two of whom, Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Davis, have come passengers in the *Ann and Amelia*, for the purpose of relieving their predecessors. The select committee now consists of Charles Marjoribanks, esq., President, John Francis Davis, esq., James Nugent Daniell, esq. (fourth member of the former committee since Mr. Plowden's retirement), and Thomas Charles Smith, esq.; names already favourably known to the public: and under the regretted change which has taken place, it is satisfactory to reflect that the important interests confided to them could not have fallen into abler hands, whether as regards the East-India Company, or the British nation in general.

Those whose local observation enables them duly to appreciate the important advantages gained, and still more those which were likely to have resulted from the firm policy of the late committee, cannot but deeply lament, that their highly useful and meritorious career should have been thus suddenly interrupted, and it is difficult to foresee the full extent of the consequences which may be apprehended from demonstrating to the Chinese, that such exertions will not be countenanced by their superiors at home.

We conceive the chief merit of their policy to consist in having proved the fallacy of the deeply-rooted notion that the Chinese were indifferent to, and independent of, foreign commerce. This was the main lever, by which they wielded their oppressive system, and it is broken for ever. They are now convinced that they have, at least, as much to dread as other nations from a suspension of commercial intercourse: and if we are rightly informed, at the conclusion of last season's negotiations, after having threatened to throw back the committee's representations unopened, they even stooped to solicit a renewal of the Company's trade.

Many minor advantages followed this leading one. The number of Hongs was nearly doubled; and the evident intention of reducing the Cohong to two or three (as unsuccessfully attempted in 1814) was again effectually frustrated. The port dues at Whampoa were reduced on each particular vessel about 730 dollars. Greater facility was experienced in obtaining redress for overcharges of duty; while the duty on cotton, which was increased at Manhop's failure, has been reduced to the old rate. And the important privilege, recently acquired by private merchants, of addressing the government in the Chinese language, may be considered as an indirect consequence of the attitude assumed by the select committee, to whom alone it was before confined.

When it is considered that any concessions have been made by a government, whose regulations respecting intercourse with foreign nations were held up as immutable, and which has twice refused the smallest boon to our ambassadors, treating them as mere tribute-bearers, we cannot too highly estimate the merit of those by whom they have been attained. And the most sanguine anticipations were formed of the favourable results to be expected in the event of the pending arrangements leading to the delegation of consular powers from his Majesty to men of such a stamp.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following address on the occasion, from the British merchants in Canton:—

"To William Baynes, Charles Millet, and James Bannerman, Esquires.

"Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned British merchants in Canton, have heard with sincere regret the changes which have taken place, involving your retirement from the direction of British affairs in this country; and cannot refrain from expressing to you our sentiments on the occasion.

"While impressed with an unqualified conviction of the purity and disinterestedness of your motives throughout the whole of your negotiations to promote the prosperity of the East-India Company's trade, which you have wisely considered as identified with the general interests of British commerce; we have, at the same time to express our approbation of the principle of your policy, which experience has proved to be the best calculated to prevent the systematic encroachments of the local authorities, ever on the watch to increase their oppressions when submitted to, but ready to yield to firmness founded on propriety and reason.

"Called upon by the Bombay government, at the solicitation of the commercial community of the presidency, your exertions were directed to obtain relief from the increasing exactions which threatened the extinction of their trade with this empire; and to your continued firmness in the pursuit of this object, they are indebted for important advantages. We would likewise record our grateful sense of the ready co-operation at all times afforded in our attempts to improve our commercial relations with the Chinese, to remove the disabilities to which we have been subjected, and the indignities so long and so pertinaciously heaped upon us, derogatory alike to British feeling and national character; our warmest acknowledgments are equally due for your strenuous efforts to ameliorate the condition of society, with reference to the residence of

families in Canton, and the general comforts of the community.

"In thus conveying our sentiments on your quitting the direction of affairs, we confidently hope that the policy of your successors will not only maintain the advantages already gained, but, if possible, extend them whenever the interests of our country may call for similar perseverance and exertions.

"With sincerest wishes for your health, happiness, and future welfare, we are, with much esteem,

"Gentlemen.

"Your faithful and obedient servants."

(Signed by 31 names.)

"*Canton, 26th November*, 1830."

On the foregoing being presented by a deputation, on the 29th, Mr. Baynes replied with great dignity and feeling, as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—We return you our grateful thanks for your generosity in having at this moment come forward, prompted by no other motive but that of justice in our behalf.

"Since the announcement of the late changes, we have experienced so many testimonies of kindness and esteem from various quarters, that they do repay us in a great degree for the trying circumstances in which we are placed; we are consoled in the reflection of having done our duty, and the approbation of so respectable a class of gentlemen, as the resident British merchants in China, is most satisfactory. I have only to add, gentlemen, for myself and colleagues, that the remembrance of your kindness, evinced at this moment, will never be forgotten.

"We shall shortly return you a written answer to your address."

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

"To the British Merchants in China.

"Gentlemen,—We have received your address, and beg to return you our best thanks for the handsome manner in which you have come forward with this expression of your sentiments in approbation of our conduct, while entrusted with the direction of the Honourable Company's affairs in this country.

"You, Gentlemen, who have been resident in China, can best appreciate the necessity that existed for our exertions to place the trade on a better and more secure footing.

"We are consoled in the reflection of having done our duty to the best of our judgment and ability, while acting as guardians of the important interests of the East-India Company, and endeavouring to support the honour and national character of Great Britain.

"We assure you, that, whatever changes may await us, your kindness, evinced at this moment, will ever be remembered with feelings of the warmest gratitude.

"Accept our sincere regards.

"We remain, gentlemen,

"Your much obliged and

"obedient servants."

(Signed) WILLIAM BAYNES.
CHARLES MILLETT.
JAMES BANNERMAN.

Canton, 29th November, 1830.

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.

The following is the address from the private English merchants, presented to the local authorities during the late negociations:

"We have lately seen a proclamation posted against the English Company's factory, for the perusal of all natives, containing groundless expressions of insult to foreign merchants, and falsely affirming that they are guilty of crimes, which in our country are held by all in the utmost detestation, and never even mentioned without horror and shame. It further commands the Hong merchants and linguists to instruct and direct foreigners, and to repress their pride, profligacy, &c. In what, permit us to ask your Excellency, does it appear that we have merited such disgraceful epithets, as if we were an inferior and depraved class of persons, ignorant of the principles of right reason? It is really impossible for us to submit in silence, to imputations so detestably false, and affirmations so insulting to foreigners.

"Another edict has been issued, prohibiting us, when at Canton, from using sedan chairs; a restriction which, though in itself of small importance, we cannot but complain of, as manifesting a design to degrade and lower foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese. So far from sedan chairs being, as the edict alleges, an assumption of rank, we beg to inform your Excellency that in our native country they are in daily use, equally as with every native who can afford to pay for such a convenience in China—and in our Indian territories, of which the north-east frontier borders on China, they are as necessary as food and clothes.

"A third proclamation, which we have seen, forbids foreign merchants from bringing their families to reside with them at Canton, &c. a restriction which must be considered as most oppressive in its nature, and showing a disregard of the social relations of human life, in separating husband from wife, and parent from child.

"We have the more confidence in appealing to your Excellency on this occasion, because former Government edicts speak of regarding, with the same benevolence, natives and foreigners. But, in the above prohibitions, the very reverse of this spirit is manifested. We hope, there-

fore, that the great officers of Government will forthwith show a fair and liberal treatment of foreign merchants; then all parties may perform their business tranquilly; but, otherwise, it is much to be apprehended that disturbances will arise; for the special purpose of preventing which, we present this statement, and, with much respect, lay it before your Excellency."

NATIVE OPIUM.

The *Peking Gazette* of August 25, 1830, contains a representation from Shaou-ching-hwuh, Censor, to the Emperor, respecting the cultivation of opium in China. He states that opium is produced beyond the seas, and, at first, was reckoned only in the list of medicines; but villainous people enticing others to make use of it, "the contaminating practice has passed from one person to another, till it has spread over the whole country," and has become "flowing poison." He adds: "traitorous natives have also lately engaged in planting the poppy and producing opium for sale. The district Tae-chow-foo, in my native province, Che-keang, is that in which the planters are most numerous; and next to it, are the districts Ning-po-foo, Shaou-hing-foo, Yen-chow-foo, and Wan-chow-foo, in the same province." These five districts adjoin each other, and lie between 27½° and 31° N. lat. and between 2° and 5° long. E. of Peking. He states, that the cultivators gain from an acre planted with poppy, ten times as much as from an acre planted with paddy. "Men and women," he goes on, "young and old, one and all, are employed in the production and sale of opium. Thus, in less than ten years, it has spread over these several districts, not only bringing injury on the good, but also greatly hindering the use of the plough." He states, further, that he has heard that the cultivation of the poppy has been introduced into Fuh-keen, Canton and Yunnan provinces. He represents to the Emperor that, if not stopped entirely, the cultivation of the poppy, and sale of the drug, will spread over every province, and "the effects of the flowing poison will then be worse than the effects of what is now brought from beyond sea;" and prays that the foo-yuen of Che-keang province, and the great officers of the other provinces, might be required to take measures for repressing the evil.

In a reply to the representation, the Emperor commands the governors and foo-yuens of all the provinces to issue strict orders, that in the places under their government, examination be made according to the truth, and if any villainous natives grow the plant, or sell the drug, they are ordered to make the local officers responsible for immediately examining and punishing the offenders: they are ordered also to consult on the means proper for strictly prohibiting the growth of the poppy, and report back; above all, to examine and manage sincerely, and wholly eradicate the evil. "If in length of time this be looked on as mere show, so that there should still be the name without the reality, when once discovered, the said governors and foo-yuens shall alone be responsible. Tremble," says the Emperor, "and respect this."

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN ELE.

It is reported that the Mahommedans in the territory of Ele have again rebelled, Chang-ki-hur's son and wife's brother, having risen to revenge his death; and that the convicts who were banished to Ele, from Canton province, but who had not arrived there, have been brought back, to wait till further information is obtained. A million of taels has been demanded from the Canton Treasury, to be sent forthwith to the seat of war; the sect of Tsing-lëen-keaou, the brotherhood of the azure lily, has also risen in Shen-se province.—*Canton Reg. Dec.* 4.

PESTILENCE.

A soldier who had been sent in the escort of a military officer (the Tso-too-tung), from Canton, towards Peking, passed, on his return, Nan-heung-chow, (in lat. N. 25° 12′, long. E. of Peking, 2° 33′) where, he says, a pestilential disease was then raging, to such an extent, that about six-tenths of those whom it attacked fell victims to it, and coffins could not be bought in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for them.

Madagascar.

The journal of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, a missionary in this island, which is printed in the *Quarterly Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society, for April, contains some interesting particulars relative to its condition at the end of 1829, when he travelled from Tananarivo, the capital, to Tamatave, on the coast.

The journey consists of three principal divisions; one from Tananarivo to Moramanga; a second, from thence to Vohitsara, or Ambohibohazo; and a third, from thence to Tamatave. The first performed by the aid of the Hovas, the second by the Bezanozano, and the third is completed by the Betanimena.

On leaving Moramanga, they soon entered the great forest, the centre of which forms the boundary of the province of the Bezanozano and Betanimena.

When they reached Andovorantra, on

the fine river Iharoka, they received advice of the attack of the *Vazaha* (French) upon Tamatave; upon which their native bearers refused to proceed further. Their repugnance was with difficulty overcome; and when they arrived near the coast, at the village of Ivavonghy, situated at the N. W. extremity of the beautiful lake Imasoa, eight or ten miles long, and half a mile wide, further intelligence was received of the renewal of the attack of the French, which seems to have excited dreadful consternation in the interior. A letter came to Mr. Freeman's hand from a chief, who seems to be a Frenchman (Mons. Corroller), but who has been dignified with the title of "Prince of Betanimena," stating that he had been forced by the French, after an hour's conflict, to retreat with the queen's forces. The village was consequently deserted, and all was gloom, where a short time before there had been noise and bustle. Some of the inhabitants in the Betsimisaraka and Betanimena country had revolted to the French, and were preparing to plunder the other part of the population.

The French being retired to the coast, and hostilities having ceased, Mr. Freeman moved forward towards Tamatave. The villages were all deserted, and there was great difficulty in prevailing upon the bearers to go on.

A letter from Mr. Reddington, at Tamatave, informed him that the French had quitted that place. He states that "the French arrived in the roads very quiet; to our surprise the next morning, they began to fire at the battery about half-past seven, and in seventeen minutes the battery was all blown down and destroyed, many lives lost, and many wounded. On the 16th October, 1829, they followed the Hovas to Ivondro, and attacked them at daylight on the seventeenth, and killed and wounded a great number. After, they returned to Tamatave. They left the roads Tamatave, saying they were going to Foule Pointe, to destroy and drive the Hovas away, and after they will return to Tamatave. The French soldiers went and took what they pleased out of my house, by force, in the night, and knocked my men down, and threatened and frightened them; the Commodore tried to find out those who did it, but it was impossible."

Mr. Freeman sailed up the Irangy, "a long and noble piece of water, richly wooded on both sides;" and soon reached Tamatave, the shores of which were covered with the remains of the property of the fugitive natives, cannon balls, &c.

"On walking through Tamatave," says Mr. Freeman, "I could not but be struck with the melancholy contrast it presents, with that I witnessed two years ago. Then all was animation; Radama was on a visit to the coast, and about 2,000 of his troops. There, in the battery, he received us, on our arrival, with much kindness and politeness; we dined with him, Rataffe, and several of his officers. But now all is still as the repose of the tomb. Radama is no more—Rataffe is no more. And here no one is seen in the habitations of the village; the houses are all deserted, and the very spot where the battery stood, recognized only by the burnt remains of the palisadoes, which formerly surrounded the buildings. All the houses in the battery are burnt to ashes, and the arsenal blown up. The few pieces of cannon left there by the Ambaniandro were carried off by the French, with all the property belonging to the government, consisting of custom-house duties, &c. value about 3,000 Spanish dollars, part of which had been melted down into masses, by the violence of the fire."

Mr. Freeman took a passage in a small vessel for Mauritius. When he got on board, a boat came full of the traders, who had just made off from the shore, in consequence of a report that an immense body of Hovas had actually reached Hivondrona, and might soon be expected at Tamatave; that they had come from the south; and that all the whites were certainly assassinated at Manoro. The traders, therefore, had put some of their luggage into their boats, and prepared to remove for safety to the Isle of Princes. The report of the assassination was afterwards confirmed. A letter from M. Corroller assured the traders, in the name of the queen, of protection, and encouraged them to remain; but as she interdicted all trade, they persisted in removing.

The day before the vessel sailed, an embassy from the Queen of Madagascar arrived at Tamatave to treat of peace with the French, who were at Foule Pointe; the roaring of their cannon was heard at Tamatave.

Thus, it appears, the encouraging prospects at this island may be considered as completely blighted, for the present at least.

Sandwich Islands.

According to the report of Mr. Bennett, the surgeon of the *Sophia*, free-trader, published in the *Singapore Chronicle*, of November 4, it would appear that the United States government has availed itself of the neglect of our's in not keeping up a connection with the native authorities at Hawai, to establish its influence over the islands.

From some documents, printed at the Mission Press at Tahiti (in the Society Islands), we extract the following particulars respecting the visit of the American

ship of war, *Vincennes*, to Hilo Hawai, Honolulu and Oahu, in October 1829.

Captain Finch, the commander, with his officers, had an interview with the king, Tamhameha III., at his *palace* of Kauikeaouli, and were received by the king and his chiefs in a friendly manner. He read a communication of his own, with a translation into the native language, and also a letter from the American secretary of the navy, by command of the President of the United States, which, with a translation, was delivered into the hands of the king. The letter stated that Captain Finch was the bearer of certain presents from the president for the king and his chiefs, and was commanded to express to his majesty, in the president's name, the anxious desire which he feels for their advancement in prosperity, and in the arts of civilized life, and for the cultivation of harmony and good-will between this nation and the people of the United States. "He has heard," continues the writer, "with admiration and interest, of the rapid progress which has been made by your people in acquiring a knowledge of letters and of the true religion, the religion of the Christian's Bible. These are the best and the only means by which the prosperity and happiness of nations can be advanced and continued, and the president, and all men everywhere, who wish well to yourself and your people, earnestly hope you will continue to cultivate them, and to protect and encourage those by whom they are brought to you. The president also anxiously hopes that peace and kindness, and justice, will prevail between your people and those citizens of the United States who visit your islands, and that the regulations of your government will be such as to enforce them upon all. Our citizens who violate your laws, or interfere with your regulations, violate at the same time their duty to their own government and country, and merit censure and punishment. We have heard with pain that this has sometimes been the case, and we have sought to know and to punish those who are guilty. Captain Finch is commanded diligently to inquire into the conduct of our citizens, whom he may find at the islands, and, as far as he has the authority, to ensure proper conduct and deportment from them. The president hopes, however, that there are very few who so act as to deserve censure or punishment, and for all others he solicits the kindness and protection of your government, that their interests may be promoted, and every facility given to them in the transaction of their business."

The presents were then delivered, consisting of a pair of globes, and a map of the United States, to the king; a silver vase and two silver goblets to two females of his family, and two maps of the world to Governor Boki and Governor Adams.

The following is the code of laws lately established by the government of the Sandwich Islands. The latter part, it will be perceived, relates to some act of aggression committed by foreigners.

(Names of the King of the Islands, and the Chiefs in Council: Kauikeaouli, the king; Gov. Boki; Kaahumanu; Gov. Adams Kuakini; Manuia, Kekuanaoa, Hinau, Aikanaka; Paki, Kinau, John Ti, James Kahuhu.)

"*Oahu, Oct.* 7, 1829.

"This is my decision for you: we assent to the request of the English residents; we grant the protection of the laws; that is the sum of your petition.

"This therefore is my proclamation, which I make known to you, all people from foreign countries. The laws of my country prohibit murder, theft, adultery, fornication, retailing ardent spirits at houses for selling spirits, amusements on the Sabbath-day, gambling and betting on the Sabbath-day, and at all times.

"If any man shall transgress any of these laws he is liable to the penalty: the same to every foreigner, and for the people of these islands; whoever shall violate these laws shall be punished.

"This also I make known: The law of the Great God of Heaven—that is the great thing by which we shall promote peace; let all men who remain here obey it.

"Christian marriage is proper for men and women. But if a woman regard her man as her only husband, and the man regard his woman as his only wife, they are legally husband and wife; but if the parties are not married, nor regard themselves as husband and wife, let them be forthwith entirely separate.

"II. This is also our decision, which I now declare to you. We have seen your wickedness heretofore. You did not warn us that your door-yards and enclosed plantations were *tabu* before the time when our animals went into your enclosures: you unhesitatingly killed our animals. But we warned you of the *tabu* of our plantations before the time when the animals came into them, even yours; and then it was told again to you that have cattle; but for some days past we have known your cattle to come in to eat up what we had planted; on that account some of your cattle are dead.

"This then is the way to obtain justice: if you judged the man guilty, you are not forthwith to punish him; wait till we have a consultation first. Then, had we judged him guilty, we would have given you damages; but no, you rashly and suddenly injured the man; that is one of the crimes of two of you. And we state to you all, that the wounding of a

beast is by no means equal to the wounding of a man, inasmuch as man is lord over all the beasts.

"This is our communication to you all, ye parents from the countries whence originate the winds. Have compassion on a nation of little children, very small and young, who are yet in mental darkness; and help us to do right, and follow with us that which will be for the best good of this our country.

"III. As to the recent death of the cow; she died for breaking a *tabu* for the protection of the plantation. The place was defended also by a fence built by the owner of the plantation. Having secured his field by a fence, what remained to be done was the duty of the owners of cattle, who were told by him who had charge of the plantation, to bring home their cattle at evening. He did tell them so, but they did not regard it; and in the night they came in, but not by day. On that account the owner of the plantation hoped to recover damage; for many were the cattle that were taken up before, but no damage was recovered for the crop they had devoured. The owners plead them off without paying damage; therefore he to whom the crop belonged determined that one of the cattle should die for destroying the crop; for it had been said that if any of the cattle should come into the enclosure devouring the crop, such cattle would be forfeited and become the property of the owner of the crop. Many have been seized, but they were begged off and given up again; this has been done many times. Why then are you so quick to be angry? For within the enclosure was the place where the cow was wounded, after which she made her way out. What then means your declaration that the cow was wantonly shot in the common? The cow would not have been killed for simply grazing in the common pasture: her feeding upon the cultivated crop was well-known by those who had the care of the plantation.

(Signed) "KAUIKEAOULI."

Spanish India.

By accounts received from Manilla we learn, that during the month of September the inhabitants had been attacked by the epidemic catarrh, which we are happy to say only proved fatal in a few instances amongst the natives. So prevalent was it that all business was suspended. It likewise extended to the shipping laying in the bay. There had been a late arrival of troops from Spain to the amount of 1,100, who, since leaving Anjier, had suffered severely from sickness, by which several had died, both before and after their arrival, and numbers still remain sick in hospital. About 120 had been left sick at Anjier.—*Singapore Chronicle, Nov. 4.*

St. Helena.

There has been a mutiny on board some of the China ships lying at St. Helena. The Governor in Council went on board of two, tried the mutineers, and flogged several. The ringleaders were sent on shore heavily ironed, and have since been sent home in that state in different ships. Soldiers were taken on board the mentioned ships to guard them home, and a man-of-war, for the same purpose, proceeded with them.

Egypt.

Accounts from Alexandria, inserted in the *Malta Gazettes*, state that the two newly-created Houses of Assembly had actually assumed the liberty of speech and remonstrance, the Upper House having presented an address to the Pacha, complaining of the enormous expense incurred in forming so powerful a navy (*viz.* one large ship of 100 guns already launched, three others of 100 guns in great forwardness, and three more about to be laid on the stocks), and expressing fears that it would tend to ruin. His Highness replied, the day would come when he should be able to assign the reasons for his project. His military arrangements were equally extensive. In consequence of the number of men sent to Candia, the Pacha has ordered a levy of 23,000 new troops, with two more regiments of cavalry, which would make the latter form nine regiments, or 4,500 men, trained to European tactics.

Letters have been received from Mr. Welford, the African traveller, who left Malta in May last, for Alexandria. On the 31st of July, 37 days after landing in Egypt, he crossed the Nubian frontiers. The Pacha had told Mr. Welford that, in consequence of his being at war with Abyssinia, it would not be possible to penetrate to Sennaar, as he (Mr. W.) had purposed, but advised him to go by way of Kordofan, whither he intended to travel direct, through Dongola and the desert of Bahcouda, and expected to reach it in six or seven weeks. This traveller is bent upon an attempt to reach Timbuctoo by a new route.

Syria.

The commerce of Syria, which possesses all the elements of great prosperity, languishes and decays through the

want of protection, and its inability to develope itself freely. All the trade of Yemen and of Mecca, which is productive of so much wealth, would fertilize the provinces of Syria, and create a vast interchange of every kind of traffic, if it were free and protected; whereas the government of the country seem to employ all its efforts to extinguish it, the trader enjoying no security, on the contrary, exposed to continual exactions, which fall chiefly on those who are supposed to have amassed some property by trade. Its commerce, therefore, passed almost wholly into Egypt, although its natural outlet would be the ports of Syria. It is true that, in spite of all obstacles, commercial transactions still tend towards their natural course; the caravans from Bagdad to Damascus, and *vice versâ*, are still considerable. They consist almost always of from 3,000 to 5,000 camels. The sea-port of Damascus is Beyruth; its harbour is not a good one, but in winter vessels may anchor in a river five leagues from thence, where they are secure.

Abdallah, Pasha of St. Jean d'Acre, lays an intolerable yoke upon Syria. He lately received an order from the Porte to remove the seat of his government to Said; but he has contrived to have this order changed, which might have been of some service to the interests of the people, by facilitating the Porte's means of establishing its authority in those remote parts of its empire. Abdallah has levied a heavy contribution upon the provinces and the whole maritime dependencies of his government, from Alexandretto to Jaffa. He also laid an imposition upon Mount Libanus; but there his despotism cannot reach, and he is obliged to use great moderation. The people of Mount Libanus are under the rule of a prince named Emir Beghir, who is somewhat dependent upon the Pasha of Acre, but who is independent in fact. This feudal lord has in pay a force which may be calculated at from 12,000 to 15,000 men, well-disciplined, naturally warlike, and who would be almost invincible in those mountains, where the assailants would encounter such formidable obstacles. Emir Beghir, moreover, might with the greatest ease collect in a short time 40,000 men, determined to preserve their independence and institutions. Every part of Libanus is perfectly cultivated, and the inhabitants enjoy great comfort solely through the degree of liberty which exists there. Every fugitive from Syria, who can gain Mount Libanus, finds an inviolable asylum there, whence no attempt is ever made to drag him: the garrisons religiously respect this privilege. After the affair of Navarino, all the Europeans in Syria sought refuge there, and remained undisturbed for nearly two years.

Damascus does not exhibit the same aspect of misery as the other towns of Syria; the spirit of the Sultan's reforms has produced more effect there, and the local authority meddles less despotically with private interests. The population of Damascus amounts to 170,000 or 180,000 souls, of which number there are from 120,000 to 150,000 Turks, and from 25,000 to 30,000 Christians, of whom five-sixths are Catholics.—*Revue des Deux Mondes.*

Postscript.

CALCUTTA papers to December 24 reached us on the eve of publication. Accounts from Rajpootana give a very unsatisfactory view of affairs in that quarter. The chiefs of Jeypore are in arms against the Ranee regent, who has applied for aid to the British government. The Boondee minister has been assassinated. Our relations with these states, it is said, have engaged the attention of the supreme local government. In the mean time, some prompt measures are necessary, since, as the Jeypore territory intervenes between Nusserabad and the British provinces, our officers experience insult, are liable to be plundered, and are refused the road-supplies.

The *Bombay Courier* contains an account of the murder of a party of Englishmen near Bagdad, on their way to England. They consisted of—Mr. Taylor, (who planned a steam-intercourse between England and India, *via* the Red Sea); Mr. Aspinall; Mr. Bowater, late of the Indian navy, and a servant of Mr. Taylor. In Talnafa, a district independent of the Pachalik of Mousul, the inhabitants of which are thieves, they were attacked, and endeavouring to defend themselves; the whole party, with six native Christian merchants, were butchered. This account needs confirmation, though there is reason to believe it to be true.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRESS OF THE ARMY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 18, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief, with the view of still farther assimilating the dress of the army of this Presidency to that of his Majesty's army, is pleased to sanction a black frog waist belt being worn over the blue regimental great coat, on all occasions when that coat is worn.

DECCAN BOOTY.

Fort William, Oct. 22, 1830.—With reference to the 4th Clause of the G. O. No. 130, under date the 15th of May, 1829, the Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that all claims to shares of that portion of the Deccan Booty designed "Constructive Capture," which have been or may be preferred, subsequently to the 1st of August last, be submitted for investigation, with the necessary vouchers, through Regimental Prize Committees, to the General Prize Committee at the Presidency.

The General Prize Committee, on admitting any such claim, will proceed as directed in the G. O. No. 175, under date the 28th of Aug. 1829; but, on this occasion, the receipts for shares paid will be taken by the Presidents of the Regimental Committees through which the claims were submitted.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1830.—The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at the several stations of the army on the 1st Dec. next, and the following movements are to take place, so that the moving parties may reach their destination by that date.

The Dinapore and Allahabad Companies of Artillery will unite at Benares, where the 2d company 1st battalion will halt on its march to Dinapore, and the battery now at Dinapore will join it.

The artillery in Meywar will unite with that in Rajpootana at Nusseerabad.

The company of native artillery at Delhi, and the artillery at Kurnaul, will join the artillery at Meerut.

The officers commanding at Dinapore, Allahabad, Neemuch, Kurnaul and Delhi, will respectively determine what details are required to be left behind on the movement of the artillery from their stations.

The other artillery divisions will conduct the practice at their own stations respectively, and in all practicable cases, out-post details are to join the head-quarters of their divisions during the practice season. At the conclusion of the practice, all Golundauze details, which have been more than one year detached, and especially such as cannot conveniently join at the practice, are to be relieved, as far as practicable, from the head-quarters of their respective battalions.

On the conclusion of the practice season, the companies and details which move, will be directed to return to their respective stations.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort William, Nov. 5, 1830.—The duties of the 4th division are to be united to those of the 5th division of Public Works, until further orders; the office records, &c., belonging to the former, are accordingly to be made over to Capt. Grant, officiating executive officer 5th division.

DRAUGHT BULLOCKS.

Fort William, Nov. 19, 1830.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that draught bullocks be substituted on the 1st of January next, or as soon after that date as may be practicable, for the horses now attached to the three light field batteries of artillery stationed at Kurnaul, Nusseerabad and Neemuch, under the most eligible arrangements which can be made by the Commissary General, who will cause the required establishment of bullocks and ordnance drivers to be furnished accordingly.

2. The horses attached to the batteries in question will be made over to the officers in charge of the Commissariat Department at the stations indicated, who will dispose of them under the instructions of the Commissary General, and the harness and equipments, which, in pursuance of the foregoing orders will be no longer required, are to be sent, after survey, to the nearest magazines.

TERM OF SERVICE OF GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE STAFF.

Fort William, Nov. 22, 1830.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (para. 1) from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 28th July, be published in general orders.

Para. 1. "In compliance with your recommendation, and for the reasons

which you have urged in support of it, we authorize you to extend the term of service of general officers on the staff of your Presidency, from four to five years; and we permit Major General Pine to have the benefit of this regulation."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, on the Jellinghee, near Kishennuggur, Oct. 29th, 1830.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at Benares on the 6th July, 1830, of which Lieut.-Col. George Hunter, C.B., of the 43d regt. is president, Lieut. Henry Wilkinson, of the 30th Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—Having, on the night of the 2d, or morning of the 3d May, 1830, at the cantonment of Mirzapore, unlawfully and maliciously assaulted and wounded, with a drawn sword, a native, called Mohun Bhuggutt."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The court is of opinion, and does hereby pronounce the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him; the court does, therefore, sentence him, the prisoner Lieut. H. Wilkinson, of the 30th regt. N. I., to suffer imprisonment for the period of five calendar months and a half, at such place as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to appoint.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Com.-in-chief.

The imprisonment awarded by the general court-martial by which Lieut. Wilkinson was tried, is to be carried into effect within the garrison of Chunar.

VARIOUS.

At Mhow, July 5, 1830, Chota Khan, formerly a syce in the Horse Artillery at Mhow, was charged with the wilful murder of Sydanee, a native woman, by wounding her with a tulwar on the 4th April, 1830, at Mhow, of which wounds she died on the same day; also with the wilful murder of Maho, a native woman, by wounding her with a tulwar, on the 4th April, 1830, at Mhow, of which wounds she died on the same day. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead: and the Commander-in-chief, on account of the peculiar atrocity of the prisoner's crime, directed the body, after execution, to be hung in chains on some conspicuous spot in the vicinity of the cantonment of Mhow.

At Mhow, July 8, 1830, Heerah, camp follower, was charged with having, at Mhow, on the 7th May, 1830, wilfully and maliciously stabbed and wounded with a knife, or some sharp instrument, Beemah, a native woman, cohabiting with him. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for five years, with hard labour on the roads.

At Muttra, August 3, 1830, gunner Patrick Maher, 1st troop, 1st brigade Horse Artillery, was charged with highly unsoldier-like conduct in having, at Muttra, on the 14th day of May, 1830, wilfully mutilated himself by cutting off, with a hatchet, or other sharp instrument, the first joint of the thumb of his left hand. The court found the prisoner not guilty, and acquitted him accordingly.

At Dinapore, August 4, 1830, gunner Hamilton Tanny, of the European Invalids, was charged with manslaughter, in having on the 4th of June, 1830, at Buxar, in a personal conflict with private Michael Curtain, of the Infantry Invalids, feloniously, wilfully and repeatedly struck, with his fist, and knocked down the said Michael Curtain, of which violence he died on the 6th of the same month. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to three month's imprisonment.

At Cawnpore, August 25, 1830, gunner T. Moran, 2d comp. 2d bat. Artillery, was charged with mutinous and outrageous conduct in having possessed himself of a fuzil, in the artillery barracks at Cawnpore, some time on the 15th July, 1830, and having lain in wait during the night at the end of the 1st Company Barracks, and on Corporal Conn, the orderly of the prisoner's company, passing, in the execution of his duty, having knocked him down with the butt end of the fuzil, saying at the time, "I want to pay you home for getting my liquor stopped," or words to that effect. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer imprisonment for twelve calendar months.

At Dinapore, Sept. 4, 1830, private Richard Tyrrell, of H. M. 3d Regt. (or Buffs), was charged with mutiny, in having, at Bhaugulpore, on the 16th day of Aug., 1830, within the square of the battalion formed to witness the infliction of the sentences of courts-martial, struck Lieut.-Col. Allan Cameron, commanding H. M. 3d regt. (or Buffs), his superior officer, whilst in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be shot to death by musketry.

At Muttra, Sept. 2, 1830, gunner Daniel O'Sullivan, 2d comp. 3d bat. Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*: "that he, gunner Daniel O'Sullivan, having, in the month of Nov.] received a slight hurt on his left leg by a fall, has been since the 1st of April, 1829,

and is now wilfully endeavouring to skulk from his duty, and to retard his cure, by keeping his left leg in a bent position, under the pretence of inability to straighten or use the limb, from the severity of the said accidental injury: such being disgraceful and unsoldier-like, and highly prejudicial to the interests of the Honourable Company's Service." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to six months' solitary confinement.

CASE OF LIEUT. KEILY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 13, 1830.—With reference to the G. O. of the 17th Sept., 1828, promulgating the proceedings of a general court-martial held on Lieut. Keily, 13th regt., (Light Infantry), his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract of a letter from the Right Hon. the General Commanding the Army in Chief, relative to that officer.

"I have to acquaint you that his Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the court, but under all the circumstances of the case, as they appear upon the face of the proceedings, his Majesty was further pleased to extend his most gracious pardon to Lieut. Keily, and to command that he be ordered to return to his regiment, the 13th Regt. of Foot, in the East-Indies."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Nov. 10.—Lieut.Col. Fielding, 8th L.C., resident at Catmandhoo.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 11.—Mr. W. W. Bird, third member of Sudder Board of Revenue.

Mr. C. R. Barwell, special commissioner for investigation of suits under Regulation II. 1828, for division of Moorshedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 16, 1830—2d-Lieut. H. H. Cornish to act as adj. to 7th bat. artillery, during absence, on med. cert., of Lieut. and Adj. Ludlow; date of order 11th Oct.

Oct. 19.—Lieut. T. Quin, 4th L.C., to officiate as brigade-major at Meerut, during absence, on med. cert., of Brigade-Major Campbell.

Ens. G. W. G. Bristow to act as adj. to 71st N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Wintle; date of order 2d Oct.

Lieut. F. C. Milner to act as adj. to left wing of 36th N.I., during its separation from head-quarters.

Oct. 22.—*Removals and Postings in Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut.col. W. S. Whish, from 3d to 1st brigade Horse Artillery; Lieut.col. J. Rodber (new prom.) to 3d brigade ditto; Maj. S. Parlby (new prom.) to 3d brigade ditto; Capt. H. P. Hughes (new prom.) to 3d comp. 5th bat.; Capt. G. R. Crawford, from 3d comp. 5th bat. to 1st comp. 7th bat.; Lieut. A. Campbell, from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.

Oct. 27.—Lieut. R. P. Pennefather to act as adj. to 3d L.C., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Christie, v. Innes dec.

Nov. 10.—Major R. Rich, 19th regt., directed to proceed to Agra, and assume charge of 6th N.I.

Lieut. W. R. Maidman, 4th tr. 3d brig. Horse Artillery, posted to 1st tr. 2d brigade.

Fort William, Nov. 19, 1830.—Surg. G. G. Campbell, garrison surgeon, and in charge of medical depôt at Agra, removed from that app. to charge of medical depôt at Cawnpore.

Surg. Alex. Garden app. garrison-surgeon at Agra, and to charge of medical depôt at that station, v. Campbell.

22d N.I. Capt. Robert Chalmers to be major, Lieut. W. Murray to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. P. Jones to be lieut.; from 12th Nov. 1830, in suc. to E. Lawrence dec.—Supernum. Ens. J. D. McPherson brought on effective strength of regt.

45th N.I. Lieut. Wm. Ellis to be capt. of a comp., from 29th Oct. 1830, v. H. E. Pigot, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. H. H. Say brought on effective strength of regt.

58th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. John De Fountain, brought on effective strength of regt., from 30th Oct. 1830, v. J. Dade, dec.

Cadet of Infantry H. P. Budd admitted on establishment.

Mr. John Jackson admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Maj. Wm. Ledlie, 38th N.I., at his own request, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wise, M.D., to officiate as 2d-assist. garrison surgeon of Fort William, during absence of Assist. Surgeon Spens on duty.

Assist. Surg. James Hervey to officiate at civil station of Hooghly, v. Dr. Wise.

Nov. 22.—Maj. Gen. G. H. Pine re-appointed to staff of army, from this date, in obedience to instructions from Hon. the Court of Directors (see General Orders).

The appointments, under date 13th Oct., of Brigadier J. N. Smith, to be a brigadier-gen. on staff of army, v. Maj. Gen. Pine; and Col. M. White, 70th N.I., to be a brigadier on estab., v. Smith, hereby cancelled.

Col. J. N. Smith re-appointed a brigadier on establishment.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. D. Ogilvy, 15th N.I.—Surg. O. Wray.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 19. Lieut.Col. Thos. Taylor, 6th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Griffiths Holmes, 7th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 19. *Freak*, Barrington, from Singapore.—20. *Irma*, Luco, from Havre de Grace.—23. *Star*, Griffing, from Philadelphia (America).—25. *Thomas*, Huxtable, from London and Mauritius; and *Hydery*, Eales, from Persian Gulf, Bombay, &c.—26. *Calcutta*, Borman, from Stockholm (all the crew ill); *Eliza*, Doughty, from Swan River, Anjer, Singapore, &c.; *Lord Amherst*, Rees, from China and Singapore; and *Donna Carmelita*, from China, Singapore, Malacca, &c.—28. *St. George*, Wills, from Liverpool; *Swallow*, Adam, from Singapore; and *La Gange*, Gallais, from Bordeaux.

Departures.

Nov. 22. *Enchantress*, Drew, for London.—28. *Collingwood*, Snipe, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Nov. 25)—Dead weight £3; measurement, £4 to £5 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 21. At Delhi, the lady of R. Brown, Esq., surgeon, 1st N.I., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Mhow, in Malwa, Mrs. James Henry Love, of a son.
4. At Futtyghur, Mrs. C. J. Coles, of a daughter.
16. At Moradabad, Mrs. C. J. Burrowes, of a daughter.
20. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Stark, of a daughter.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Sheills, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Roch, of a daughter.
24. At Benares, the lady of Major John Tulloch, 43d regt., of a son.
— At Mhow, the lady of Cornet Geo. Buist, of a son.
28. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th N.I., of a daughter, still-born.
Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Wittenberry, of a son.
5. At Calcutta, the lady of Wm. Prinsep, Esq., of a son.
— At Dinapore, Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, of a son.
7. At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. James Bedford, revenue surveyor, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Rodrigues, of a son.
9. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. A. Hammond, chaplain of the station, of a still-born son.
— At Dinapore, the lady of H. P. Andrew, Esq., M.D., of a son.
11. At Chittagong, the lady of Frances Elson, Esq., of a son.
14. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, H.M. 13th Lt. Inf., of a daughter.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. G. Grief, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the Rance of Maha Raja Dabeekishen Bahadoor, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Palmer, of a daughter.
21. At Calcutta, the lady of David Ross, Esq., of a son.
— At Serampore, Mrs. J. Rowe, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Martin, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 23. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Hypher to Miss Florencia Caitano.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Darvel, mariner, to Miss Elizabeth D'Silva.
30 At Calcutta, C. Hayes, Esq., to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Eede, Esq.
— At Calcutta, Mr. C. S. Harris, H.C. marine, to Miss Mary Armstrong.
Nov. 2. At Benares, Capt. G. Huish, deputy assistant com. gen., to Miss Henriette Matilda Lightfoot.
12. At Saugor, Capt. J. S. Winfield, commanding the Bhopal Contingent, to Mrs. Burrowes.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. Perry to Miss Frances Canington.
18. At Calcutta, Capt. R. Noyes, of the ship *Boddington*, to Eliza Augusta, eldest daughter of George Sheppard, Esq.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. Benjamin Fitch, Mariner, to Mrs. Margaret Pye.
— At Calcutta, Mr. F. D'Costa to Miss J. Rogers.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. H. A. Wollaston to Elizabeth, daughter of James Potter, Esq., London.
24. At Calcutta, T. C. Robertson, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Amelia Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. E. Elliot.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. On board the *Protector*, on his passage from Calcutta to the Mauritius, William Henry Lyon, Esq., second son of Wm. W. Lyon, Esq., of Faseley, Staffordshire.
Oct. 18. At Allahabad, Robert Macan, Esq., assistant revenue surveyor, Goruckpore Survey.
29. At Calcutta, Mr. H. P. Brown, fourth officer of the H.C. ship *Recovery*, aged 23.
— At Calcutta, Mr. G. Gibb, second officer of the ship *Albion*, of Liverpool, aged 21.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Brown, a midshipman of the ship *Lady Kennaway*, aged 14.
31. Off Dinapore, of a fever, Edwin Graham, son of the late Mr. Samuel Greenway, aged 15.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Wilson Ahmuty, provisioner, aged 30.
Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Colonel Vaughan, of the 37th regt. N.I., town and fort-major of Fort William, and aid-de-camp to the Governor General.
3. At Dinapore, on his way to Cawnpore, Mr. Frederick Breton.
5. At Khyouk Phyoo, Arracan, of the Arracan fever, Lieut. Augustus Armstrong, artillery.
10. At Buxar, Mr. Richard Collins, of the Ordnance department, aged 39.
11. At Chandernagore, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Simon D'Cruze, of Serampore, aged 12 years.
14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Marshall, widow, aged 90.
18. At Calcutta, Peter Breton, Esq., superintendant of the NativeMedical Institution, aged 53.
19. At Kishnaghur, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. W. Brooke, 63d regt. N.I., aged 40.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Evans, assistant in the Import Warehouse, aged 30.
— At Chandernagore, Mrs. M. A. Dowling, aged 36.
20. At Calcutta, J. A. Savi, Esq., of Chandernagore, aged 71.
21. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. Baptist Hyppolite, aged 37.
23. At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. Joseph Burridge, master in the pilot service, aged 27.
24. At Calcutta, Daniel George, son of the Rev. Geo. Gogerly, aged 12 years.
At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Thompson, aged 17.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Vaughan, late officer on board the *Diederieka*, aged 30.
26. At Calcutta, Francis Derozio, Esq., aged 51.
27. At Garden Reach, F. H. White, Esq., of the civil service, aged 21.
— At Calcutta, Mr. R. Henderson, commander of the brig *Margaret*, aged 24.
29. At Calcutta, Henrietta, lady of Lieut. Col. Duncan McLeod, of engineers, aged 48.
Lately. On her way from Jessore, Miss Margaret Brae, aged 43.

Madras.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. At Bangalore, the wife of Qu. Mast. David Hodson, of the Horse Artillery, of a son.
20. At Madras, the lady of R. Sladen, Esq., medical storekeeper, of a son.
26. At Salem, the lady of Dr. Fasken, of a daughter.
28. At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of Major John Wilson, 13th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Lieut. T. Anderson, 4th regt. L.C., to Mary Grant, eldest daughter of Alex. McDonald, M.D., Inverness.
24. At Aurungabad, D. S. Young, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, and staff surgeon to the Aurungabad division of H. H. the Nizam's troops, to Anne, fourth daughter of John Adam, Esq.

DEATHS.

Oct. 9. At Madras, Henry Byrne, Esq., Master in Equity.
Nov. 17. At Madras, Miss Georgiana Taylor, aged 12 years.
24. At Calicut, Lieut. Wm. Milnes, 7th Madras L.C., and adjutant to the Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, aged 29.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

POST OFFICE AT BARODA.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 18, 1830.—The post-office at the residency of Baroda being abolished, the staff officer at the station will take charge of the post-office.

The treasure chest now at Deesa is abolished, and one will be established at Baroda.

MAJ. GEN. SIR LIONEL SMITH.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 25, 1830.—Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith being relieved from his duties on the staff of the army of this Presidency, the Hon. the Governor in Council would be wanting in one of his most important duties, if he did not express in the strongest terms the sense entertained of his long and distinguished services.

During a period of uninterrupted service for twenty-two years, Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith has filled high military commands. His various services in the field have merited and received the approbation and thanks of Government, and have obtained him well-earned honours from his Sovereign. On these services, therefore, it is not necessary for Government to dwell, but it would be a dereliction of its duty and unjust to Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith not to express, on this occasion, the sense it entertains of the incalculable value of his unremitting efforts to promote the best interests of the Government, by his conduct towards the natives, whether belonging to the army or inhabitants of the provinces in which he has been employed.

Throughout the whole course of his service Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith has treated all classes of natives with marked consideration and regard. The princes and chiefs with whom he has had intercourse have been conciliated by his conduct, while the poorest cultivators of the field and the lowest camp followers have found in him a vigilant protector against injury or outrage. The conduct of Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith in this respect has been calculated, from the confidence it imparted and the attachment it produced, to augment military resources, and to advance the reputation of the British Government in India. It will be a pleasing duty of the Governor in Council to bring to the most favourable notice of his superiors in England the various and important services of this gallant and distinguished officer.

STATION OF SHOLAPOOR.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 25, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the military station of Sholapoor be annexed to the southern division of the army.

The arrangement places the Deputy Paymaster at Sholapoor under the orders of the Paymaster of the southern division.

COMMAND OF THE TROOPS IN THE CONCAN.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 30, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the military command of the Northern Concan be annexed to that of the Southern Concan, and that the joint command be denominated the "Command of the Troops in the Concan."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 1, 1830.—*Proclamation.*—Whereas His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of the Army of this Presidency, has been appointed provisionally to take charge of the Government of Bombay, on the resignation of the same by Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. and K.L.S., until the arrival at Bombay of the individual selected as the successor to the Government, it is hereby proclaimed that Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, having this day resigned the office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies, and Commander-in-chief of the fort and garrison of Bombay, His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Thos. Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B., has, on the date hereof, assumed charge of the office of Governor of Bombay, and its dependencies, and Commander-in-chief of the fort and garrison of Bombay, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B, as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Dec. 1, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the same military honours be paid to Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., and K.L.S., during his residence at Bombay, as if he had continued in possession of the government up to the period of his embarkation.

Dec. 7, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments on the Personal Staff of the Hon. the Governor from the 1st inst.:

Major Thomas Powell, to be private secretary.
Capt. John Wilson, to be military secretary.

GUICAWAR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 4, 1830.—The situation of deputy assistant adjutant general to the Guicawar Subsidiary Force is abolished from the 1st instant, and a brigade major is substituted for the station of Baroda.

STATION OF BELGAUM.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 7, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor is pleased to direct that the station of Belgaum be considered a government command of the second class, and that the officers com-

manding draw a staff allowance of rupees 750 per mensem.

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 9, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Capt. R. Mansfield, the senior officer at Seroor, to draw an allowance of rupees 200 per mensem, for commanding at that station; and to sanction a staff allowance of rupees 100 per mensem, to the Surgeon of the Engineer Corps, for attending the Auxiliary Horse, and all departments and details, sick, and convalescent officers who may pass or reside at Seroor.

COLONEL R. H. HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 16, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, has received with the sincerest feelings of regret, the intelligence of the death of Col. R. H. Hough, military auditor-general of this Presidency, which took place on the 14th instant.

Colonel Hough's long service of thirty years was wholly passed in the discharge of the delicate, responsible, and arduous duties of the Audit Department, to the head of which he rose in February, 1824. He was distinguished for an extraordinary clear, sound, and discriminating judgment, and an impartial and independent mind: he applied these eminent qualities with zeal to the execution of his official duties, and the striking ability and success with which these were performed, are amply manifested by the uniform confidence so justly reposed by his superiors, in the decisions and advice of this talented and lamented officer, of whose valuable and faithful services the deepest sense is entertained by the Governor in Council.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 6. Mr. E. Chamier, acting second assistant to principal collector in Concan.

9. Mr. Charles Sims, supernumerary second assistant to collector of Poona.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 29. Mr. John Hind Pelly, assistant judge and session judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 25. The Rev. Henry Jeffreys to be chaplain of Colaba, and harbour, from date of Rev. E. Mainwaring's departure for England.

The Rev. Fred. Webber to act as chaplain of Colaba, and harbour, while Rev. H. Jeffreys acts as garrison chaplain.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22, 1830. — Supernum. Lieut. Chas. Gilberne, 16th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt. from 31st Oct., v. Lukin dec.

Nov. 23.—Surg. C. Kane to be civil surgeon at presidency.

Lieut. C. Boye, of artil., to act as junior deputy com. of stores at presidency, during absence of Lieut. J. Sinclair on leave.

Nov. 25.—Capt. Holland, second assist. com. gen. at presidency in southern Mahratta country, to be first assistant commissary general.

Nov. 30.—Assist. Surg. J. Murray to succeed Surg. Walker in medical charge of convalescent station of Mahabuleshwar.

Assist. Surg. H. R. Elliott to be civil surgeon at Doolia.

Assist. Surg. M. Balgrie, M.D., to be surgeon at presidency at Bussorah.

Lieut. C. Wichelo, 9th N.I., to be a 3d assist. commissary general.

Lieut. G. Pope, 22d N.I., to act as 3d assist. com. gen., during absence of Lieut. Stark on sick cert.

Capt. F. M. Iredell, 16th N.I., to command troops at Veerpoor.

Assist. Surg. J. Don to act as deputy medical storekeeper and staff surgeon at Poonah during absence of Surgeon Carstairs on sick leave to Neilgherry hills.

Maj. G. Arden, invalid estab., permitted to retire from service on pension of his rank.

Lieut. Colonel Willis to command troops in the Concan (see General Orders).

Dec. 1.—Cadet of Engineers Joseph Estridge admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Cadet of Cavalry W. F. Curtis admitted on establishment.

Dec. 2.—Lieut. W. Macan, 6th N.I., to be cantonment adjutant at Belgaum.

The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Lieut. F. Farrant, 3d L.C., to be acting adj. to left or detached wing at Hursole, from 2d Dec., performing also duties of qu. master's department.—Lieut. L. W. Hart, 22d N.I., to act as interp. to Guzerat prov. bat. during absence of Lieut. Anderson on sick cert.—Ens. P. K. Skinner, 9th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance to 13th regt., in room of Lieut. Forbes relieved from those duties.—Lieut. Deck, of engineers, to have charge of superintending engineer's department at Ahmednuggur from 10th Nov.

2d or Gr. N.I. Lieut. G. S. Jacob to be adj., v. Freeman proceeding to Europe; and Ens. S. V. Hart to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance language, v. Jacob, both dated 28th Oct. 1830.

Lieut. Whitlie, Golundauze bat., to act as deputy com. of stores at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Capt. Gibson; date of order 9th Sept.

Dec. 4.—Capt. T. Gordon and Lieut. G. J. Mant confirmed in situations of assist. adj. gen. and deputy assist. adj. gen. respectively, from 17th January 1830, in suc. to Capt. T. Leighton proceeded to Europe.—Acting Brigade Major Capt. C. Crawley brought on fixed estab., v. Mant prom.

Capt. R. W. Gillum permitted, at his own request, to resign situation of a deputy assist. adj. general, and placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Capt. W. J. Browne, 8th N.I., to be a brigade major to forces, and to be attached to troops at Baroda.

Capt. Wm. Grenville, H.M. 69th regt., to officiate as aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Barnes from 7th Nov.

Dec. 6.—Assist. Surg. Thos. McKenzie app. to situation of surgeon to Indian navy.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. J. S. Grant to be assistant to inspecting engineer in Deccan.

Dec. 11.—Lieut. J. Carr, of invalid estab., to be paymaster of pensions in Concan.

Dec. 16.—*8th N.I.* Lieut. A. Livingston to be capt., v. Neville dec.; date 6th Dec. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. A. Thomas admitted on effective strength of regt. from same date, v. Livingston prom.

Surg. R. H. Kennedy, M.D., to be surgeon at station of Belgaum, to attend on general and station staff and on all military details, to be deputy storekeeper, and also to have charge of lock hospital; the app. to bear date 1st Dec. 1830.

Lieut. Col. D. Barr to be military auditor gen., v. Hough dec.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Surg. Chas. Downey.—Lieut. Lowe, Europ. regt.—M. McIntyre, ditto.—Lieut. Col. P. Lodwick, 3d N.I.—Capt. W. C. Illingworth, 2d L.C.—Cornet W. T. Hay, 3d L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 25. Maj. W. H. Sykes, 17th N.I.—Dec. 2. Assist. Surg. J. Lawrence, 12th N.I., for health.—13. Ens. W. G. MacHaffie, 21st N.I., for health.—Ens. W. A. Beavan, regt. of Europ. inf., for health.

To Sea.—Dec. 1. Lieut H. L. Brabazon, regt. of artll., in extension for twelve months.—10. Lieut. J. S. Unwin, regt. of artll., for twelve months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 30. Capt. Jas. Scott, 23d N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 28.—*La Nymphe*, Barbot, from Bordeaux.—29. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, and H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, both from Vingorla.—*Dec.* 3. H.C. brig of war *Thetis*, from Malabar coast.—10. *Caroline*, Fewson, from London and Mauritius.—11. *La Maly*, Revier, from Bordeaux.—15. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, from New South Wales and Ceylon.

Departures.

Nov. 29.—*Nereus*, Endicott, for Salem (America).—*Dec.* 3. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, for Bassadore.—5. *Annandale*, Fergusson, for London.—6. *Mail*, Lindsay; and *Medora*, Jefferson, both for Liverpool.—8. H.C. sloop of war *Amherst*, for Red Sea.—10 H.C. brig of war *Thetis*, for Surat.—12. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Liverpool.—15. H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, for Vingorla.—20. *Elizabeth*, Greig, for Greenock.

Freight to London (Dec. 10)—£4 per ton.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 18. At Surat, the lady of Maj. Moor, commanding artillery, S.D.A., of a son.

27. In camp, Deesa, the lady of F. Sheppee, Esq., surgeon to the European Regt., of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Dapoolee, Southern Concan, the lady of Henry Willis, Esq., of a son, still-born.

4. At Mazagon, Mrs. Sargon, of a daughter.

12. At Back-Bay, Mrs. M'Veigh, of a son, still-born.

15. At Eden Hall, Mazagon, the lady of Capt. Illingworth, 2d regt. L.C., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 25. At Bhooj, the Rev. James Gray, military chaplain in Cutch, formerly one of the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. He was a zealous promoter of the Gospel, and at the time of his death was actively engaged in translating the New Testament into the Cutchee language.

Oct. 21. At Macao, China, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Lieut. Alex. S. Pemberton, of the Bombay Horse Artillery, in his 21st year.

27. In camp, Deesa, the wife of F. Sheppee, Esq., surgeon to the European Regiment.

Nov. 25. At Bombay, the Hon. Sir James Dewar, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at this presidency.

Dec. 5. At Seroor, Capt. John Neville, of the 8th regt. N.I., aged 28.

14. At Bombay, Colonel R. H. Hough, military auditor-general of this presidency.

— At Tanna, Edward Riley, garrison serjeant-major. He served the Hon. Company a period of 31 years.

17. At Colabah, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Winton, in her 16th year.

Ceylon.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At Colombo, Oct. 4, 1830, Captain Thomas J. Grant, of H.M. 58th regt., was tried under the following charges:

"1st. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and highly subversive of military discipline, in behaving in a disrespectful and unbecoming manner towards me, his commanding officer, on the night of the 11th Sept., at the mess of the 58th regt., on the occasion of a public dinner, given at the inspection of the regiment, by positively insisting that a toast proposed by him should be drunk before one proposed by me, and for actually giving such toast, contrary to my expressed wish and desire.

"2d. For having, when desired by me, on the occasion referred to, to sit down, quitted the mess-table, in conjunction and in a body with several other officers, thereby evincing and setting an example of party spirit towards me, his commanding officer, such acts being to the prejudice of good order, and subversive of all military discipline.

"(Signed) MILLER CLIFFORD,
"Lieut. Col. Com. 58th regt."

The court found him guilty of the first, but not guilty of the second charge. He was sentenced to be reprimanded.

On the 24th of the same month, Capt. W. Sadleir, 58th regt., was also tried for similar conduct, and on the same occasion; he, too, was found guilty of the first charge, and in part guilty of the second, and sentenced to be reprimanded. The other officers who took part in the proceeding were to take the censure of the court as applicable to them equally as to Capt. Sadleir.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Nov. 30. The lady of Thos. O. Crane, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. Mr. Samuel Sweeting, aged 22.

— Capt. Culley, 2d regt. Bengal N.I.

Nov. 6. Mr. Robert G. McGuire, lately head constable of Singapore, aged 33.

Malacca.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 9. The Rev. Robert Burn, chaplain at Singapore, son of the late Major General Burn, Royal Marines, to Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Hayes, Esq., resident of Laye, west coast of Sumatra.

St. Helena.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 25, 1831. Lieut. Charles Dallas, of the Hon. Company's Bengal artillery, and son of General Charles Dallas, governor and commander-in-chief of St. Helena, to Miss Penelope Young, only surviving daughter of the late Capt. Stephen Young, of the St. Helena regiment.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 15.

East-India Company's Charter.— On the motion of *Mr. C. Grant*, it was resolved that notice be given that the sum of £1,207,559. 15*s.* and all arrears of annuity payable in respect thereof, being the remainder of the capital, stock, debt or sum, due from the public to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, will be redeemed and paid off on the 22d April 1834, agreeable to the power of redemption contained in the act, 53 Geo III. cap. 155; and ordered that the Speaker do, on the 22d April 1831, signify, by writing, to the United Company the said regulation of the House.

April 18.

East-India Committee.—The name of *Sir John Malcolm* (who took his seat on the 14th for Launceston) was added to this Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTIES ON TEAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A law has passed the American Congress, and which is to come into operation on the 1st January 1832, whereby a very considerable reduction, more than one-half,—is made in the rate of duty payable on teas imported; *viz.*:

Present duties, per lb.	Direct in N.S.vessels.	Otherwise imported.
Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee .	50cts.	63cts.
Hyson, and young Hyson	40	56
Hyson skin, and other greens	28	38
Souchong and other blacks, except bohea	25	34
Bohea	12	14
Future duties, per lb.		
Imperial, gunpowder, and gomee.	25	37
Hyson, and young hyson	18	27
Hyson skin, and other greens	12	20
Souchong and other blacks, except bohea.....	10	18
Bohea	4	6

The duty on coffee is to be reduced from 5 cents to 1 cent per lb.; and that on cocoa, from 2 cents to 1 cent. The diminution of revenue from these reductions is estimated at three millions of dollars, which will not be felt, as the annual receipts exceed the expenditure by at least ten millions of dollars.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

The following protest, by a member of the Prize Committee in Lieut. Col. Mc Dowall's detachment, against the Nassuck treasure being distributed to the general army, was presented to the Lords of the Treasury in March last.

Protest on behalf of Lieut. Colonel Mc Dowall's detachment, employed in 1818 in the reduction of the provinces of Guntorry and Kandeish, against the treasure found and secured by that detachment at Nassuck in May 1818 being distributed to the co-operating divisions of the armies at large in India; and in direct contradiction to the principle and spirit of actual capture or constructive capture, where it could be admitted, established by the Lords of the Treasury in their sittings from 1823 to 1825 and 1826, for the following reasons, and only deviated from in the last sitting on grounds and assumptions urged by the counsel of the Marquess of Hastings, as unfair as they were erroneous and unfounded.

I. Because, on the breaking up of the Deccan army on the 31st March 1818, Lieutenant Colonel McDowall's detachment of part of H.M. 1st Foot, M. E. Regt., 2d and 13th N.I., artillery, engineers, cavalry, and pioneers, equipt for field and siege service, with battering train, were, distinctly from any other object or co-operating detachment or army, sent under the controul of Captain Briggs, as civil commissioner, for the reduction of the provinces of Guntorry and Kandeish, and for no other service at the time contemplated.

II. Because the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, in the letter subjoined, states, that the treasure found concealed in Nassuck had been, on the surrender of Singhur, removed from one of the hill forts in Guntorry, and by order of the native agent controuling that country and Singhur, removed and buried in Nassuck.

III. Because Singhur was compelled, after a heavy bombardment by the force under Brig. Gen. Pritzler, to surrender on the 2d of March 1818; and if the dread of quicker operations and the hopelessness of further opposition induced the agent to disturb and remove the treasure in question, even from a seat of his more distant control, and that such removal of the treasure, resulting from the successful operations of a division (Brig. Gen. Pritzler) of the Deccan army, had been effected within the period of the 31st March, the date of the dissolution of the Deccan army, the place or deposit of such treasure, "as was actually and virtually the case," being in possession on the 9th of April of a detachment of the Deccan army (Lieut. Col. McDowall's) ought, if not on the ground of equity and right, at least of generosity, be considered as the prize of the Deccan army.

IV. Because, admitting this claim of the Deccan army, on the difference of nine days of time from its breaking up on the 31st March to the 9th of April, the first occupation of Nassuck, to be questioned, Lieut. Col. McDowall's detachment was in possession of the fortress of Unkie on the 5th April, having been surrendered without opposition on a summons corresponding with that of the agent of Singhur, "if not the self and same agent," and delivered by Capt. Briggs to the killedar, who, however, in the interim, between the summons to surrender on the 4th, and the actual surrender on the 5th April, contrived to send away, during the night, treasure to great amount on an elephant to Nassuck, and the same elephant, on Lieut. Col. McDowall's detachment's arrival at Nassuck, was found there, the treasure it conveyed thither secreted, and a refusal to search for such treasure, currently reported to be there, made by Capt. Briggs to the Prize Committee of the detachment.

V. Because as the name of the fortress from whence the Nassuck treasure, as described in the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone's letter, has not been given, nor the date of the removal of such treasure to Nassuck; and as no fortress in Guntorry, up to 5th of April, had surrendered, and Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment being the only first British force that entered during the then existing war, and as no less than 21 forts, and of these two, after a severe and smart service, surrendered, there is every reason to conclude that those treasures, if not altogether, at least in a large portion, had been removed from Unkie on the very night (4th April) of its being summoned to surrender. If, therefore, such has been the case, and Lieut.

Col. M'Dowall's cavalry on the 9th entering and possessing Nassuck, and the prise committee prohibited from a search after this treasure, and the place of its concealment "between the first occupation of Nassuck (9th April), and the surrender by force of Trimbuck," becoming known to the civil commissioner, this officer employing the detachment to secure the house, to dig up the treasure, and escort it in a sumbril to Chandore:—all these points considered, surely place the treasure within the rule of actual or constructive capture, and the isolated nature of the service, distinctly the reduction of Guntorry and Khandeish without any intervention or interference foreign to that detachment of extra troops or aid, the treasure itself being all along lodged or located in the province of Guntorry, the object of its removal being to secure it, and to evade or prevent its falling into the hands of the conquerors, the object of the civil commissioner to claim it for the government of the East-India Company; but that of the army, the legitimate one of prize to themselves as captors, and without whose assistance, and security afforded to the treasure, the civil commissioner had neither the means of safeguard for it, nor sufficient confidence in his own immediate retinue for its due protection.

VI. Because the counsel of the Marquis of Hastings, in the sitting of December 1825 and January 1826, opposed the principle of actual capture being extended to Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment in the Nassuck case, on the grounds of the detachment being at the time on revenue service; that the Peishwah in his flight left the treasure at Nassuck; that the detachment was, at the time of the treasure being discovered, in pursuit of the Peishwah, and merely passing by the town; that the Mahratta flag had ceased to fly on any fortress or place; all, and each of which, were mere assumptions, untrue and palpable inventions of the opposite counsel to prejudice the claims of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment.

VII. Because the amount of the elephant captured in Nassuck in April, and the amount of some silver articles and plate found in May amongst the treasure concealed in Nassuck, were carried to account of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment as prize, and distributed to them accordingly, but upon the most unreasonable principle, excluding them from the *bulk* of treasure secreted and dug out from the same pits and house. That a sense of duty and respect for their honourable masters alone prevented Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment, with the treasure of Nassuck for days in their possession to Chandore, from dealing with it, as to examination by the prize committee, as the other prize property taken at Unkie, Raydeer and Trimbuck; that the only doubt on the minds of the prize committee existed as to whether or not the place of concealment of the treasure, having been discovered by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the East-India Company's government might have claimed it for themselves, on the ground of its being a tame capture, or one made without any positive resistance attending its possession and transmit; but subsequently the property having been adjudged by his late Most Gracious Majesty to the army as prize, there remained no doubt on the minds of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment that the principle of actual capture, as established by the Lords of the Treasury, would extend to the Nassuck treasure, and was only affected or weakened by the distortions and misrepresentation of facts before their lordships.

VII. Because Mr. Elphinstone was misled by the report of Captain Briggs, stating that Nassuck was occupied by his, Captain *B.*, sebundies, "irregular troops," on the 10th of April 1818; and which, if such had been the case, and that Capt. *B.* had rested satisfied in recovering and conveying away the treasure subsequently found at Nassuck, with the assistance of those men alone, a just bar of pretension to the prize would have been opposed to Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment; but ten years after (1828), Captain Briggs, calculating on the destiny of that treasure, and unwilling to affect materially the merits of the detachment with which he now claims participation in prize property, even at this late hour, corrects his former reports by a note in his tract on the Nassuck affairs: "That it must be admitted Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's cavalry were there, also meaning at Nassuck, on the 10th April."

IX. Because throughout the service of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment in Guntorry and Khandeish, a want of candour and consideration towards the detachment marked the conduct of Captain Briggs, not only in the affair of the Nassuck treasure, but in permitting, to the prejudice of the prize of the army, the entire personal property of Trimbuckjee, who was arrested without opposition, being with some of his family and seeking refuge under the supposed amnesty offered to the unfortunate and fugitive, to be applied by a favoured individual to himself and his cavalry. That this property, by the prisoner Trimbuckjee's own account, was two lacs of rupees: by Captain Briggs' account, some months after, he stated it to be only 60,000.

X. Because a corresponding want of discretion and of candour on the part of Captain Briggs, prohibited the presence of any European officer of Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment from being present whilst and when the treasure was dug up in Nassuck by the pioneers, and guarded by the seapoys of the detachment, because no account or inventory of the treasure was allowed to be taken by the prize committee; because the treasure conveyed to Chandore was there opened, broken up, and partly disposed of to the mint and shrafts, "bankers," at the will and agency alone of Captain Briggs; and finally, because what was valued by the Peishwah's agent at 76 lacs of rupees, only realized 15 lacs on its sale.

XI. Because, as to the assumptions made by the Marquis of Hastings' counsel against Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment, that it was in pursuit of the Peishwah in May. The Peishwah was at that time hotly pressed, and followed by Generals Doveton, Smith, and Colonel Adam, 3 or 400 miles to the eastward of Guntorry; that the Peishwah's flag did not waive or fly at the time in any fort or place. This the detachment knew and felt to their cost in their operations to the end of July 1818 before Mallegown, where the same stubborn flag that flew there in November 1817 was only lowered by the blowing up of the fortress, and its surrender, with a loss of five* officers killed, and eight wounded, and of nearly 100 killed and wounded; and as to the detachment being on revenue duty where not a foot of ground belonged to us until reduced by Lieut.-Col. M'Dowall's detachment,—the very pretence of such an argument was absurd.

XII. Because, on these different points and allegations, the most positive and distinct contradictions were given, by memorials from Colonels Andrews and Crosdaile of the said detachment. Affidavits, also disproving the statements made by the Marquis of Hastings' counsel, had been sent from India by Colonel M'Dowall, and Captain Clarke from Paris. That Lord Liverpool directed those papers to be submitted again to their lordships, even after the final decision was supposed to be made; but that a controuling or interfering power prevented any hearing or attention to the re-consideration of the subject, and that the prime minister's injunction was over-ruled.

Copy of Mr. Elphinstone's letter to Mr. Adams.

"Camp, near Poonah, May 19, 1818.

"Sir,—I have the honour to enclose copies of various Letters that have passed between General Doveton, Captain Briggs, Colonel M'Dowall, and the Prize Agents in Khandeish, and myself, regarding some treasure found at Nassuck. The property alluded to was lodged in a fort in Guntorry, belonging to the agent of Roop Rain Chandry. When Lingur surrendered, the agent ordered his other forts to be made over to us, and warned the persons entrusted with the treasure to remove it: they did so, and concealed it in a private house at Nassuck; but the place of its concealment becoming known to the agent, he conceived himself at liberty to disclose it to me; I immediately wrote a minute description of the place where the treasure was hidden to Captain Briggs, who managed with much sagacity and address to secure the whole. The value is said, by the Chandry's agent, to be 76 lacs of rupees; but, independent of the chance of exaggeration, the property (being chiefly jewels) is not of a description likely to sell for its full value.

It is necessary to mention that the occupation of Nassuck, by Captain Brigg's sebundies, was reported to me, in a letter dated 10th of April last. The detachment was then only at or near Ra[illegible]

* Captain Kennedy, Lieutenants Davies, Nattes, Wilkinson, Egan.

and did not reach Nassuck till the 20th or 21st of that month.

"I have the honour to be, &c.
M. J. ELPHINSTONE.

To John Adams, Esq.

Statement taken on the 3d, May, 1818, regarding the circumstances which led to the occupation of the town of Nassuck, and the discovery afterwards in that place of jewels and treasure belonging to Badjee Row, said to be of the value of seventy-six lacs of rupees.

When the detachment I command moved towards the Gungtorry province, beginning of last April, Captain Briggs, who was directed to act under the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, sole commissioner for the settlement of the territory conquered from the Peishwah, applied to me for 300 auxiliary horse, to send forward with some sebundies to summon and take possession of Nassuck.

The surrender of Unkie Tunkie, on the 5th of this month, and the approach of the detachment, as well as the appearance of the horse and sebundies, induced the inhabitants of that town to take protection. After the fall of Rajdier the evacuation in consequence of Indrie, Dhoorup, and some other hill-forts of less note, the detachment marched towards Trimbuck, and on the 19th encamped within a mile of Nassuck, where it remained for two days; during this time the Prize Committee gained positive information that property to a very large amount belonging to Badjee Row was concealed in the town.

Major Andrews, the president, applied to me to be permitted to search for it; I sent this letter to Captain Briggs, who wrote in reply that he could not allow a search without permission of the sole commissioner; this was on the 21st of April.

Meantime I marched the detachment to the siege of Trimbuck; after the fall of that fortress, on the 29th, I returned to the Neighbourhood of Nassuck: at this time an answer to Major Andrews' application for making the search was anxiously looked for.

On the 1st of May Captain Briggs requested to speak with me. He told me he had just received a letter of great consequence from the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, on the subject of concealed treasure belonging to Badjee Row in the town of Nassuck; he then read that part of the letter which mentioned the street and house where it was hidden, as well as the name of the man who had charge of it. After some conversation regarding the best plan to secure it, it was agreed that I should take a party of pioneers, and a detachment of seapoys, and go early next morning with Captain Briggs into Nassuck. Shortly after, I took Captain Briggs aside, and told him the seapoys and pioneers would be ready at gunfire: he then said he would first ascertain, by going in by himself, if the man was in the town, and afterwards would write to me to bring in the pioneers and seapoys.

He accordingly went in next morning, and in the course of the day I received a note from Captain Briggs saying that he could not gain any information regarding the man, but added, it will be as well to send in the pioneers and seapoys: I ordered them off, and as it was late, I recommended that guards should be placed over the house during the night, and that I should be with him early next morning.

I accordingly went in, and found that the jewels, &c. had been dug up during the night, and secured by the regular troops of the detachment.

I then called on Captain Briggs, who related the circumstances and particulars, and told me at the same time, that silver articles to the amount of 12,000 rupees had also been discovered with the Nassuck jewels, and that those articles had been brought into Nassuck from a hill-fort, a dependency of Trimbuck. He then requested I would send a money-tumbril to lodge the treasure, which I did, and afterwards detached a company under an European officer to escort it to camp.

(Signed) ANDREW M'DOWALL,
Lieut-Col. Commanding det. Hyd. Subs. force.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following were among the numerous presentations:—

February 23.—Capt. Garstin, Bengal engineers.

Lieut. Col. Peddle, on his appointment to the 31st regt.

Mr. Wilmot Horton, on his appointment as governor of Ceylon.

Lieut. Trevelyan, Bombay artillery, on his return to India.

March 2.—Mr. Adrian D'Epinay, delegate of the inhabitants of Mauritius.

Rev. Dr. Thomas, late senior chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company at Madras.

March 9.—Ens. Buckley, on his return from India.

March 16.—Maj. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., on his return from India.

Capt. Cockell, on his return from India.

Lieut. Stanford, on his return from India.

March 23.—Capt. May, on his return from India.

March 30.—Mr. Herbert Compton, on his appointment to be chief justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

Lieut. Henry Lloyd, Bengal army.

April 13.—Mr. Cooper, advocate general of Mauritius.

Sir James Urmston.

April 20.—Mr. Mead Waldo, late of the Ceylon civil service, on receiving permission to assume the name and arms of Waldo.

Mr. Bayard, on his return from Madras.

Maj. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, on appointment to the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick.

FATAL OPERATION ON A CHINESE.

A native of China, named Ho-Lŏ, a labourer in the factory at Canton, born in one of the boats in the Bocca Tigris, aged 32, was admitted into Guy's Hospital last month, in order to undergo an operation to remove a large tumour on the lower part of the belly, extending from beneath the umbilicus to the anterior border of the anus, with which he had been afflicted for ten years. It had enlarged so rapidly during the last three years that it hung down to his toes,* and the unfortunate man was able to walk only by holding his body back. An English surgeon visiting Canton (who had been a pupil of Sir A. Cooper), prevailed upon the Chinese authorities to suffer the unfortunate man to proceed to England, as he wished, for advice, and he embarked in the H. C. S. *Duchess of Athol*, which arrived in March. Mr. Aston Key being the attendant surgeon at the time of the admission of Ho-lŏ, he was placed under the care of this experienced professor; and on the 9th April the operation was performed by Mr. Key, in the large anatomical theatre, before Sir A. Cooper, and a crowd of eminent medical, scientific, and other persons: the theatre, which holds nearly 1,000 persons, was crammed. Ho-Lŏ was ushered into the theatre in high and buoyant spirits, natural to him; and the operation commenced; Mr. Key being assisted through-

* The tumour, after separation, weighed fifty-six pounds avoirdupois, besides three or four pounds of fluid lost during the operation. Its circumference, when detached from the body, was exactly four feet! Its texture was steatomatous, like udder.

out by Sir A. Cooper, Mr. Calloway, Mr. B. Cooper, Dr. Addison, Mr. Morgan, and other eminent individuals connected with the hospital.

The patient being laid on the table, reclining on pillows, the operation was commenced by making two eliptical incisions from the outer margin of the peduncle of the tumour to the spinous process of the pubes on each side. The knife was then carried forward along the upper part of the tumour, so as to raise a flap of integument, which was turned back. A semilunar incision was then made on each side, and two flaps of integument detached. These incisions exposed some very large subcutaneous veins, which afforded considerable hæmorrhage, and were obliged to be secured by ligatures before the operation could proceed. The neck of the tumour was next detached from above, and the spermatic cords laid bare. The mass of the tumour was finally dissected by a few strokes of the knife from the perinæum, and the lower flaps of the integument being turned back, it became entirely detached from the patient's body. During the whole of the operation, the patient appeared to be unusually affected by the loss of blood, which, in the whole of the operation, did not exceed sixteen ounces, entirely venous. The only arteries, besides those of the cords, requiring to be secured, were two small ones at the upper part of the swelling, from which not more than half an ounce of blood escaped. The patient continuing to be faint after the operation was completed, small quantities of brandy were administered, as it had been during its progress, and time was allowed him before dressing the wound to recover. In the mean time, many gentlemen who were present (among whom was Sir A. Cooper) left the theatre, in the expectation that he would speedily rally from his faintness. Fresh air was allowed to blow over him, and warm applications were applied to his feet and chest; but his fainting condition beginning at length to excite apprehensions in the mind of the surgeon, brandy was freely injected into the stomach without producing any re-action of the heart; and it appearing evident, that without some further measures, the heart's action would altogether cease, transfusion of blood was had recourse to, and eight ounces (which were kindly furnished by a medical pupil) were thrown into the vein of the arm. All efforts, however, proved vain; he sunk and expired.

It is said that no person was in attendance on Ho-Lŏ, during the operation, who understood Chinese. This ought not to have been the case. An account in one of the papers states that a spectator, having some knowledge of the language, relates that the exclamations of the unfortunate man, just previous to the fainting fit before the tumour was finally removed, were, "Unloose me! unloose me!"—"Water! help! water! let me go!" The last articulate sounds he was heard to utter were, "Let it be! let it remain! I can bear no more! unloose me!" The fatal result of the operation is attributed to the shock inflicted upon his nervous system by the operation, and to the loss of a quantity of venous blood, which an ordinarily healthy European would have borne without any dangerous effects.

In the *post-mortem* examination of the body there was nothing remarkable except the unusual appearance of a great number of worms, resembling our common garden worm, and of an enormous size. The circumstance of many of the blood vessels, proceeding from the tumour, being unusually large and distended is, however, deserving of notice. Some of these veins were half an inch in diameter.

The body was buried in the burial ground belonging to Guy's Hospital, on the 19th, after laying in state two days, during which the hospital was literally besieged by crowds.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A ballot was taken at the East-India House on the 13th April, for the election of six Directors, in the room of William Astell, Esq., George Smith, Esq., Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., Charles Elton Prescott, Esq., John Masterman, Esq., and Russell Ellice, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on John Forbes, Esq., John Loch, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq., Henry Shank, Esq., James Stuart, Esq., and Henry St. John Tucker, Esq.—On the following day a Court of Directors was held, when the six newly-elected Directors took the oath and their seats. Robert Campbell, Esq., and John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq., were chosen chairman and deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

St. James's Palace, March 30.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Herbert Compton, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

RAM MOHUN ROY.

This distinguished Hindu has arrived in England. He landed at Liverpool, from the *Albion*, on the 8th April, and has since come to London, where he is already an object of great curiosity.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 27. H. C. S. *Berwickshire*, Madan, from China 4th Dec.; off Portland.—28. H.C.S. *Orwell*, Isaacke, from China 6th Dec.; off Portland.—28. H.C.S. *General Harris*, Stanton, from China 13th Dec.; off Falmouth.—31. H.C.S. *Edinburgh*, Bax, from China 29th Nov.; off Scilly.—*April* 2. *Fanny*, Latour, from Batavia; off Salcombe.—4. *Janet*, Rodgers, from Bombay 18th Nov.; at Greenock.—6. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, from China and Singapore; off Falmouth.—8. *Abel Tasman*, Baas, from Batavia 22d Nov.; in the Texel.—8. *Elizabeth*, Greig, from Bombay 20th Dec.; at Greenock.—8. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Bombay 12th Dec.; at Liverpool.—8. *Albion*, M'Leod, from Bengal 25th Nov., and Cape 22nd Jan.; at Liverpool.—9. *Emma*, Irwin, from Mauritius 31st Dec.; at Gravesend.—9. *Anastasia*, Serjeant, from Mauritius 1st Dec.; at Gravesend.—9. *Mail*, Lindsay, from Bombay 6th Dec.; at Liverpool.—9. *Sophia*, Elley, from Manilla 13th Oct., and Singapore 18th Nov.; at Gravesend.—9. *Africa*, Skelton, from Ceylon 25th Nov., and Cape 28th Jan.; at Gravesend.—9. *Ada*, Foster, from Cape 3d Jan.; at Bristol.—10. H.C.S. *Macqueen*, Lindsay, from China 4th Dec.; at Gravesend.—10. H. C. S. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Innes, from China 30th Nov., and Cape 6th Feb.; at Deal.—10. *Enchantress*, Drew, from Bengal 25th Nov., and Cape 22nd Jan.; at Gravesend.—10. *Kerswell*, Armstrong, from Mauritius 24th Dec.; at Gravesend.—10. *Delaford*, Clayton, from Mauritius 8th Dec.; at Cowes.—11. *Euphrates*, Buckham, from Bengal 22nd Oct., and Cape 21st Jan.; at Gravesend.—11. *Oriental*, Leader, from Bombay (sailed Alipee 18th Nov.) and Cape 23rd Jan.; at Gravesend.—11. *Peru*, Rutter, from Mauritius 20th Dec.; at Deal.—11. H.C.S. *London*, Smith, from China 18th Dec.; at Deal.—11. *Adrian*, Sadler, from Batavia 19th Nov.; at Plymouth.—11. *Mersey*, Sharpe, from Mauritius 30th Nov.; at Liverpool.—12. *Arab*, Farrier, from Penang 7th Nov.; at Deal.—12. *Skeene*, Anderson, from Mauritius 12th Dec.; off the Wight.—13. *Hoop*, Meyer, from Batavia; off Portland.—15. *Annandale*, Fergusson, from Bombay 5th Dec.; at Gravesend.—15. *Medora*, Jefferson, from Bombay, 7th Dec.; off Cape Clear (for Liverpool).—16. *Collingwood*, Snipe, from Bengal 28th Nov.; at Liverpool.—19. *Welcome*, Buchannan, from Mauritius; at Greenock.—26. *Bland*, Callan, from Bengal 26th Dec., and Cape 13th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—27. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, from Bengal 26th Dec., and Cape 16th Feb.; off the Wight (out and home in eight months and twenty-seven days).

Departures.

March 23. *Fortune*, Campbell, for Bombay; from Greenock.—24. *Palembang*, Willis, for New South Wales; from Cove of Cork.—27. *Camden*, Fulcher, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—28. *Waxlington*, Crosby, for Mauritius; from Deal.—29. *Hopeful*, Mallers, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.—29. *Sir Francis Burton*, Reid, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—31. *Exporter*, Anwyll, for Mauritius; from Gravesend.—*April* 1. *Georgiana*, Thompson, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—3. *Jane*, Baigrie, for Cork and Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Deal.—4. *Rambler*, Paulin, for Cape; from Deal.—7. *Circassian*, Douthwaite, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth (12th Falmouth).—7. *Terra Nova*, Kelso, for Cape; from Deal.—11. *Sarah*, Colombine, for Bombay; from Deal.—12. *Carolina Augusta*, Webb, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—12. *Vibelia*, Stephenson, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—14. *Mountstuart-Elphinstone*, Thompson, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—14. *Proteus*, Brown, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—16. *Edward Colston*, Reynolds, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *Yare*, Fawcett, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales; from Liverpool.—19. H.C.S. *Ingle*, Dudman, for China; from Deal.—19. *Australia*, Sleight, for New South Wales; from Deal.—20. H. C. S. *Rose*, Marquis, for China; from Deal.—20. H.C.S. *Duke of York*, Locke, for China; from Deal.—20. H.C.S. *Waterloo*, Blakeley, for China; from Deal.—20. *Elizabeth*, Deans, for New South Wales and South Seas; from Deal.—21. *Providence*, O'Brien, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Sir Thomas Munro*, Gillies, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Columbia*, Booth, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Greenock.—23. *Eagle*, Smith, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—24. *Lonach*, Driscoll, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Deal.—25. *Cæsar*, Watt, for Bengal; from Gravesend.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per H. C. S. General Harris, from China: Mrs. Armstrong; Lieut. Armstrong; three Masters Armstrong; Mr. Manton.

Per H. C. S. Edinburgh, from China: Alex. Crowe, Esq., merchant.

Per H. C. S. Abercrombie Robinson, from China; J. H. Astell, Esq., supracargo; R. M. Clarke, Esq., ditto.—From the Cape: Colonel Holloway, Royal Engineers; Mrs. Holloway and one child; Hon. Mr. Gardner, and two servants.

Per Africa, from Ceylon: The Rev. Mr. Bailey; Mrs. Bailey, and six children; Capt. Smith, H. M.'s 97th Regt.; Capt. O'Neill, ditto; Lieut. Wilson, H. M.'s 78th Regt.; Lieut. M'Kinnon, H. M.'s 61st. Regt.; Master Law.—(Sir R. Ottley, Capt. Davenot, and Mr. Wiles, were landed at the Cape of Good Hope.)

Per Annandale, from Bombay: Lieut. Hockins.

Per Medora, from Bombay: Capt. Scott; Lieut. Brittain; Mr. John Bennett.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay: Mr. C. J. Cuthbertson.

Per H. C. S. London, from Madras *via* China: Major Smith; Capt. Gill; Lieut. Congdon; Ens. Thatcher; Surg. Knox; several invalids from Penang and St. Helena.

Per Enchantress, from Bengal: Colonel Mac Creagh, H. M.'s 13th Foot; Mrs. Mac Creagh; Lieut. Young, 50th Regt; Lieut. Llewellyn, 25th ditto; Lieut. Russell, H. M.'s 89th Foot; Mr. Inglis.—(Mr. Pearce died at sea, Dec. 21.)

Per Euphrates, from Bengal: Colonel Fitzgerald; Capt. Wiggins; Capt. Gordon; Lieut. J. H. Johnstone, R. N., commander of the *Enterprize* steamer; Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart.—(Major Parlby and Lieut. Ludlow were left at the Cape of Good Hope; Lieut. Gray died at sea; Mr. Dawes, civil service, died at the Cape.)

Per Abel Tasman, from Batavia: Capt. Nicholas: 135 invalids; 5 women; 9 children.—(The captain of the ship, chief officer, and second officer, all died at sea.)

Per L'Oise, from Bourbon: Le Compte Chefontaine; Comptesse Chefontaine, and 4 children; Capt. Prosquit; 120 soldiers; 33 invalids.

Per Lotus, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Crowther.—(Mr. Udley died at sea.)

Per Oriental, from Alipee: Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Mitchell; Capt. Cunningham; Capt. Butler; Lieut. Hutchins; Lieut. Arthur; Lieut. Hawkins; Lieut. Mitchell; Lieut. Thomas; Lieut. Hardinge; Lieut. Walker; Rev. Mr. Doran; Dr. Henderson; Dr. Ligott; seven children; one servant.

Per Albion, from Bengal: Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Sutherland; Mrs Kemp; Capt. Thompson; Capt. Cambell; Miss Marshall; Miss Kemp; Lieut. Campbell; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Cumming; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Sutherland; Baboo Rammohun Roy; Mr. Tibbs; Mr. Rollo; Mr. Kemp; Master Kemp; six servants.

Per Egyptian, from Mauritius: Capt. Carpenter; Mr. and Mrs. Bisset, and two children; Mr. Gowan and two children; Mr. Younghusband.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. W. S. Robertson and two children; Mrs. Dr. Watson; Master S. Watson; Mrs. Capt. Oakes and three children; Mrs. Bleasland and son; Mrs. Burton; Miss Turney; Hon. W. B. Bayley; Geo. Bayley, Esq., civil service; Hon. W. L. Melville; Capt. D. Mason; Capt. P. Hughes; Dr. Watson; Maj. W. Ledlie; Mr. Burton; three Masters Martindel; two servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Providence, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Moody; Mrs. Hutton; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Saunders; Mrs. Fjilstedt; Miss Ruckster; Miss Saunders; Capt. Moody; Capt. Bell; J. T. Cooper, Esq.; Chas. Saunders, Esq.; J. T. Rowlandson, Esq.; the Rev. H. Hutton; Rev. J. Fjilstedt; Rev. Mr. Spain; Lieut. Codd; Lieut. Ramsay; Lieut. Vanderzee; Lieut. Nesbitt; Capt. Gahan; Drs. Baird and Drummond; J. Dumergue, Esq.,

writer; Messrs. Michell and Bishop, cadets; Messrs. Evatt, Parker, Mortlock, and Bone; Mr. Louis and son; three female and three male servants.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Festing; Misses Hanson, Crighton, and Dixon; Mr. Stewart; Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Thompson; Mrs. Shettell; Lieut. Vebart; Lieut. Lushington; Mr. Harris; Mr. Kaye; Lieut. Col. Reed; Lieut. Jackson; Ens. M'Nab; Mr. Hall; Mrs. Ginders; Mr. Beauchamp; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson; Rev. Mr. Thompson.

Per Sir Thomas Munro, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Goodeave; Mr. and Mrs. Grimsdick; Mr. Beauchamp; Mr. Bamfield; Mr. Wagentrieber.

Per Lowuch, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd; Miss Lloyd; Mansfield Forbes, Esq.; Capt. Sillar; Mr. Tremenhere, cadet; Mr. Lloyd.

Per Sarah, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Lugrin; Miss Lugrin; Mr. Grey, free merchant; Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart; Lieut. and Mrs. Carney; Lieut. Hollingsworth; Master Hollingsworth; Mr. Prucn, H. C. marine; Mr. Waller, assistant surgeon; Mr. Jacob, cadet.

Per Cæsar, for Bengal: Major Sismore; Mrs. Sismore; Miss Sismore; Miss Kingston; Mr. Colville; Mr. Thacker; Mr. Alexander; Mr. Renny; Mr. Cowie; Mr. Sherriff; Mr. Mackintosh; Mr. Mc Cheyne; Mr. Maling; Mr. Nott; Mr. Young.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 25. At Stirling, the lady of Capt. Brooks, 2d regt. Bombay L. C., of a still born child.

30. At Fryern Court House, Hants, the lady of Col. Jas. Cock, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

April 8. At Heavitree, the lady of Geo. P. Ball, Esq., Indian Army, of a daughter.

17. At Norton Cottage, Tenby, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Voyle, of a son, being her fourteenth child.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At St. John's, Lambeth, Mr. Thomas Grissell, of York-road, Lambeth, to Eliza, widow of the late John Sheen, Esq., of Wallingford, Berks.

4. At Edinburgh, Capt. Fox Maule, eldest son the Hon. W. R. Maule, M. P., and nephew to the Earl of Dalhousie, to the Hon. Miss Abercromby, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Abercromby, and niece of Vicount Melville.

5. At Bath, Basil Marriott, Esq., to Charlotte Meliscent, daughter of the late John Burgh, Esq., of Calcutta.

— At St. James's, Edw. E. H. Repton, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Bedford Square.

6. At Tottenham, Robert T. Fletcher, Esq., of Brentford, son of the late Major Joseph Fletcher, of the Hon. E. I. Company's 2d bat., old 12th (now 1st) regt. Bengal N. I., to Ellen, only daughter of Charles A. Thompson, Esq.

7. At Bettley, Staffordshire, Lieut. M'Dermott, of H. M. 14th Foot, to Ann Thacker, third daughter of Chas. Short, Esq.

9. At St. Martin-in-the-fields, Lieut. R. P. Lloyd, Queen's Royal Regt., to Dorothea Maria, second daughter of the late Lieut.Gen. Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., Mitcham Hall, Surrey.

23. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Lieut. Col. the Hon. Leicester Fitzgerald Stanhope, (third son of the late Earl of Harrington, and brother of the present Peer,) to Elizabeth, only child and heiress of the late William Green, Esq., of Jamaica.

26. At Langham Church. Capt. George R. Pemberton, East-India Company's service, to Anne M. J. Angelo, seventh daughter of the late Anthony Angelo, Esq., East-India Company's service,—and at the same time and place, Capt. R. F. Angelo, E. I. Company's service, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the late Wm. Mansell, Esq.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. At sea, on board the *Enchantress*, on the passage from Bengal, Mr. Pearce, Civil Engineer.

Jan. 9. At sea, on board the *Lotus*, on the passage from Bengal, Mr. Richard Udley, of the Hon. Company's service.

March 23. At Campend, near Dalkeith, William Laing, M.D., in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

26. At Sidmouth, after a long and painful illness, Wm. Frederick Mackie, Esq., formerly senior member of the Bombay Medical Board.

29. In his 83d year, Mr. Jeremiah Brett, 24 years high constable of the Liberties of the Tower of London, and nearly 50 years on the establishment of the Hon. E. I. Company.

31. Capt. John H. Edwards, of H. M. 46th Regt. of Foot, late Commandant of Poonamallee, Madras.

April 1. At Kensington, Lady Evans, relict of Sir W. D. Evans, late Recorder of Bombay.

2. At Brighton, Mrs. Maria Ann Hawes, relict of the late Major Hawes, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

3. At Belfast, Lieut. J. A. Macartney, of the 38th regt. Madras N. I.

11. John Montresor Bromley, aged 18, eldest son of the late Major R. A. Bromley, of the E. I. service.

— Colonel Robert Murray Macgregor, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

19. In the Albany, John Macarthur, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn, second son of John Macarthur, Esq., of New South Wales.

20. In Portland-terrace, Regent's Park, William Lumley, Esq., late of the firm of Sir Charles Cockerell, Trail, and Co., Austin-friars.

21. In her 12th year, Sarah Maria, fourth daughter and youngest child of the late Lieut. Col. G. H. Fagan, formerly adjutant-general of the Bengal Army.

Lately. At Pierrepoint, near Farnham, Surrey, Ralph Winstanley Wood, Esq., formerly of Bengal, in his 86th year.

— At sea, on the passage from New South Wales, Lieut. J. F. Butler, H.M. 39th regt. of Foot.

— At sea, on board the *Euphrates*, on the passage from Bengal, Lieut. Gray.

— At the Cape of Good Hope, Chas. Dawes, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

— At Glasgow, Mrs. Rachel Baird, widow of the late Dr. Patrick Cumin, Professor of Oriental Languages.

Supplement to Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

From a file of papers which reached us just as the journal was going to press, we make the following extracts:

Unfavourable Reception of the Governor General.—We have received letters from Benares, noticing the progress of the Governor General, and alluding to some occurrences connected with his lordship's reception, and the respect paid to him, which we cannot but regret. We make great allowances for feelings excited by measures, under which much and unmerited suffering has been experienced; but we had hoped they would not have been evinced in the manner we are led to believe they have been. If, as apprehended, these feelings are still more strongly shewn as his lordship proceeds to the westward, we must entertain not a little apprehension, that the brightest

days of England's glory in the East have passed away. We are already far from occupying the high ground we once did; and it can excite no surprise, that fear of our power should give place to a different feeling, when respect to the highest quarters is withheld by those, whose very existence depends on the supremacy of our authority, this supremacy itself resting, so much as it does, on the basis of opinion.—*John Bull, Dec.* 15.

The Commander-in-chief.—The Commander-in-chief and his staff had reached Monghyr on the 2d, and it was expected would be at Dinapore by the 14th inst., and Benares by the 1st proximo.—*Ibid.*

Massacre of Englishmen, near Mousul.—A letter from Major Taylor, the resident in Turkish Arabia, to the Governor of Bombay, confirms, we are sorry to say, the account of the massacre of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bowater, and Mr. Aspinall. The escape of other gentlemen named is also confirmed.

Letters were lately received here (at Calcutta) from Mr. Taylor, dated Mousul, just before leaving that place. He had obtained from the Pacha of Bagdad, the exclusive navigation of the Tigris for steam-vessels for the period of ten years, with large orders from his highness for the proper fitting out of steam-boats, and also for furnishing the Pasha's troops with the *matériel* of war equipment. Mr. Taylor speaks of the route from England to India *via* the Euphrates and Tigris, as in every respect preferable to that of the Red Sea.—*John Bull, Dec.* 22.

Disturbances in Rajpootana.—We noticed some time ago that matters in Rajpootana were not in the most settled state; and that the troops at Nusserabad, although not required, as once expected, to march against the Fort of Bickaneer, were kept in readiness to move into Jeypore, where the insurrectionary conduct of the chiefs had broken out in many acts of insubordination to the authority of the Ranee. Several changes in the relations established with these states by the late Marquis of Hastings have been introduced and are introducing by the present government; and no one acquainted with the native character will be surprised to hear, that measures really traceable to economy on our part, are by them imputed to inability to preserve the position, in which the result of the Pindarrie war placed us as regards the states of Rajpootana. If the policy has been adopted by the British Government not in any manner to interfere with the internal affairs of the Rajpoot states, but to permit them to carry on among themselves what wars and contentions they may see fit, we may venture to congratulate the Bengal army on the prospect of again having something to do in the field: but we must bid a farewell to the peace and prosperity of that part of India, procured alone by British ascendancy, and in our humble opinion alone to be preserved by the same means.—*John Bull, Dec.* 10.

Robbers in the Madras Territories.—We understand, that the neighbourhoods of Arcot, Vellore, and Chittoor, are at present much infested by robbers—who, in one instance lately carried their audacity so far as to stop a palankeen in which a lady was travelling from Arnee to Madras. It appears, they carry on their depredations in gangs of forty and fifty, and are daily becoming more formidable. The cruelties they practise, are described as excessive, and the terror prevailing among the natives so great, that they never venture to travel after dark. It will be unnecessary, perhaps, to recommend to persons travelling on the roads between Madras and Bangalore to take precautions for the security of their baggage.—*Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 2.

Mortality amongst the Native Population.—We regret much to learn that sickness and mortality continue to prevail extensively, particularly among the native population. We have heard, on good authority, of a native family in the Bhowanipore suburbs that lost three of its inmates in one day, two on the following day, and two more the next day; and, it is added, that the houses in general are thinned in an equal ratio, so that little more than an eighth-part of the inhabitants are now supposed to be living there. Such is the statement that has reached us, although we would fain hope that it partakes of that unintentional exaggeration which is generally and naturally given to a visitation in itself heavy and calamitous. Anomalous and nondescript disorders exist all about Chitpore, which are with great probability supposed, by experienced practitioners, to arise from malaria; and from personal observation and sensation we can bear testimony that within the last three weeks the drains in nearly the whole line of that long street were in a most filthy and noisome condition, emitting the most offensive effluvia.—*India Gazette, Dec.* 17.

We are sorry to say that accounts from the districts near Calcutta still speak of the fatality, from the prevailing fever among the natives, as very great. We have several grievous complaints against the nuisance created all along the banks of the river from the number of dead bodies floating down. It is not so easy to devise means for abating this evil.—*John Bull, Dec.* 20.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 10 *May*—*Prompt* 5 *August.*
Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.
Licensed.—Cloves.

For Sale 12 *May*—*Prompt* 5 *August.*
Licensed.—Terra Japonica.

For Sale 13 *May.*—*Prompt* 5 *August.*
Licensed.—Munjeet.

For Sale 1 *June*—*Prompt* 3 *September.*
Tea.—Bohea, 1,700,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,130,000 lb.; Hyson, 270,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 8,300,000 lb.

For Sale 7 *June*—*Prompt* 9 *September.*
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Carpets—Callico and Nankeen Wrappers.

For Sale 20 *June*—*Prompt* 14 *October.*
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Berwickshire, Orwell, General Harris, Edinburgh, Macqueen, Abercrombie Robinson,* and *London,* from *China; Andromache, Euphrates,* and *Enchantress,* from *Bengal;* and the *Oriental,* from *Bombay.*

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Pepper.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Damasks—Paper Hangings—Whanghee and Bamboo Canes—Table Mats.

A List of the Directors OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1831.

	Years to serve.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Civil College.	Correspondence.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Shipping.	Tea Country.
Robert Campbell, Esq. (Chairman), *5, Argyll Place, Argyll Street.*	2	4	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
John G. Ravenshaw, Esq. (Deputy), 9, *Lower Berkeley Street.*	2	A	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
William Wigram, Esq., 56, *Upper Harley Street.*	3	4	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, *Berkeley Square.*	3	A	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street.*	2	1	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*	1	A	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
John Thornhill, Esq. *Eden Park, Beckenham.*	1	4	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
George Raikes, Esq. 92, *Jermyn Street.*	1	A	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
Josias Du Pré Alexander, Esq. M.P., 7, *Grosvenor Square.*	2	1	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, *Portland Place.*	2	1	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
John Loch, Esq. M.P. 18, *Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square.*	4	4	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
Charles Mills, Esq. *Camelford House, Oxford Street.*	4	A	BW	C	C	H	LS	L	M	MS	S	T
John Baillie, Esq. M.P. 9, *Devonshire Place.*	3	A	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 9, *New Broad Street.*	3	A	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
Henry Alexander, Esq. 37, *Upper Harley Street.*	1	A	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 3, *Upper Portland Place.*	4	A	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
James Stuart, Esq. M.P. 63, *Portland Place.*	4	A	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
James Rivett Carnac, Esq. 21, *Upper Harley Street.*	4	A	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
James L. Lushington, Esq. C.B. M.P. 13, *York Street, Portman Sq.*	3	A	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
Sir William Young, Bart., 24, *Upper Wimpole Street.*	3	1	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
Robt. Cutlar Fergusson, Esq. M.P. 17, *Great Cumberland Street.*	1	1	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
George Lyall, Esq. 17, *Park Crescent.*	3	4	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
John Forbes, Esq. M.P. 15, *Harley Street.*	4	4	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	
Henry Shank, Esq. 62, *Gloucester Place.*	4	4	BW	C	C	H				MS	S	

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION:

Wm. Astell, Esq., M.P., 4, *Portland Place.*
Russell Ellice, Esq., *5, Great Cumberland Street.*
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*
John Masterman, Esq. *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.*
Chas. Elton Prescott, Esq. *Charles Street, Berkeley Square.*
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*

N.B. The letters P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa.Rupees* B. mds. *produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct.Rupees* F. mds.—*The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, October 21, 1830.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors ..... Sa.Rs. cwt.	15	0	@	20	0
Bottles 100	11	0	—	13	0
Coals ..... B. md.	0	7	—	0	8
Copper Sheathing, 16-28 .. F. md.	41	8	—	——	
—— —— 30-40 ..... do.	41	0	—	——	
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	40	8	—	——	
—— Old ..... do.	41	0	—	——	
—— Bolt ..... do.	42	0	—	——	
—— Slab ..... do.	40	8	—	41	12
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	38	0	—	40	0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct.Rs. do.	43	0	—	43	4
—— Russia ..... Sa.Rs. do.	43	0	—	43	4
Copperas ..... do.	2	0	—	3	10
Cottons, chints	15	A.	—	20	A.
—— Muslins, assort.	5	D.	—	10	D.
—— Twist, Mule, 20-50 .... Mor.	0	7	—	0	7½
—— —— —— 60-120 ..... do.	0	6¾	—	——	
Cutlery	P. C.		—	5	A.
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.		—	10	D.
Hardware	P. C.		—	5	D.
Hosiery	10	D.	—	15	D.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa.Rs. F. md.	5	12	@	5	14
—— —— flat ..... do.	5	12	—	5	14
—— English, sq. ..... do.	3	0	—	——	
—— —— flat ..... do.	3	0	—	3	2
—— Bolt ..... do.	3	0	—	——	
—— Sheet ..... do.	4	12	—	5	0
—— Nails ..... cwt.	12	0	—	14	0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	5	0	—	5	8
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1	0	—	1	4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5	12	—	5	14
—— Sheet ..... do.	6	4	—	——	
Millinery	15	D.	—	20	D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	3	0	—	3	2
Spelter ..... Ct.Rs. F. md.	5	12	—	——	
Stationery	P. C.		—	5	D
Steel, English ..... Ct.Rs. F. md.	8	8	—	9	0
—— Swedish ..... do.	14	0	—	15	0
Tin Plates ..... Sa.Rs. box	17	0	—	18	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.		—	5	D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.		—	5	A.
—— Flannel	P. C.		—	5	A.

MADRAS, October 20, 1830.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	16	@	18
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	300	—	320
—— Cakes ..... do.	280	—	300
—— Old ..... do.	260	—	280
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.		
—— Muslins and Ginghams	P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	15 A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery	P.C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	20 A.	—	25 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	42	—	45
—— English sq. ..... do.	21	—	24
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	21	—	24

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	28	@	30
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	34	—	36
—— Sheet ..... do.	31	—	35
Millinery	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	30	—	32
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	140	—	150
Tin Plates ..... box	23	—	25
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel		P. C.	

BOMBAY, December 13, 1830.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	15	@	20
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	¾	—	0
Coals ..... ton	27		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .... cwt.	70	—	0
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	71½	—	0
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	72½	—	0
—— Slab ..... do.	69	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	55	—	0
Cottons, Chintz	——	see remarks	——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, No. 40 ..... lb	1½		——
Cutlery	D.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	—	—
Hardware	D.	—	—
Hosiery—½ hose only	20 A.	—	—

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar. ..... St. candy	67	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	33	—	0
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	7	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	15	—	20
—— Plates ..... do.	7¾	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	32	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... do.	43	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10½	—	0
—— Sheet ..... do.	9½	—	0
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12	—	13
Spelter ..... do.	9½	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	10½	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	20	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	20 D.	—	40 D.
—— —— coarse	D.	—	0
—— Flannel	10A.	—	0

CANTON, December 4, 1830.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	4½	@	6		
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	5	—	5½		
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds. ..... do.	2½	—	3		
—— Cambrics, 12 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	2		
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	2	—	2½		
—— Yarn ..... pecul	30	—	60		
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2½	—	0		
—— Rod ..... do.	3½	—	4		
Lead ..... do.	4½	—	5		

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28		
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	6	—	7		
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.60	—	1.70		
—— Camlets ..... pce.	22	—	24		
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	34	—	35		
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7	—	8		
Tin ..... pecul	16	—	17		
Tin Plates ..... box	11	—	12		

SINGAPORE, November 27, 1830.

		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	11 @	14
Bottles	100	4 —	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40 —	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in.	pcs.	2¼ —	3½
—— Imit. Irish ..25..36	do.	2½ —	3
—— Longcloths ..12 .. 36	do.	none	
—— —— 38 to 40 .. 34-36	do.	6 —	8
—— —— do..do. .. 30-40	do.	7 —	9
—— —— do..do. .. 44	do.	7 —	9
—— —— 50	do.	9 —	10
—— —— 55	do.	9 —	10
—— —— 60	do.	10 —	11
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*	do.	3 —	3½
—— —— 9-8.	do.	3½ —	5
—— Cambric, 12yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do.	1¾ —	2¾
—— Jaconet, 20 .. 44 .. 46 .. 2	do.	2 —	7

		Drs.	Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corge	6 @	8
—— do. do Pullicat	do.	3 —	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	none	
Hardware, assort.		P.D.	
Iron, Swedish	pecul	5¼ —	6
—— English	do.	3½ —	3¾
—— Nails	do.	10 —	—
Lead, Pig	do.	5½ —	6
—— Sheet	do.	6 —	7
Shot, patent	bag	3 —	3½
Spelter	pecul	5 —	5½
Steel, Swedish	do.	11 —	12
—— English	do.	——	
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	N.D.	
—— Camblets	do.	25 —	37
—— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1¼ —	1¾

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Dec. 24, 1830.—Sales to a limited extent are daily effected in cotton piece-goods, but without any improvement in prices: the sales throughout the past week have been chiefly confined to madapollams, ginghams, chintzes. The demand for twist, though not extensive, continues steady, and prices firm: in other descriptions nothing worthy of notice has occurred. In the metal market there has been rather more activity. Block tin without improvement.

Madras, Oct. 20, 1830.—There is no material alteration in the market for piece-goods of any description; the enquiries for good blue salampores continue. Broad cloth, the stock heavy. Cotton and cotton yarn, the prices steady. In metals there is little variation. Other descriptions of articles in general without request.

Bombay, Nov. 13, 1830.—Our market has been in a state of great depression during the fortnight; there have been some considerable sales of piece-goods, but at reduced prices. Manchester long cloths have been sold at Rs. 11, and madapollams at Rs. 5¼ per piece. Our stocks are excessively heavy, and it is difficult now to effect sales except at very low prices.

Dec. 18.—The following sales have been reported, *viz.*: 15 candies of Swedish iron, at 67 Rs. per candy; 200 cwt. of spelter at 9¼ Rs. per cwt.; 20 bales of cotton twist, equal proportions of Nos. 30 and 40, at 12 annas per lb. Of the twist imported from Egypt, we know of a sale of 11 bales, at 9 annas per lb.; there now remains on hand 789 bales, for which a half rupee has been offered, but refused. The demand for all descriptions of wines is very inactive. Brandy is enquired after, good pieces would realize 3 Rs. per gallon.

Canton, Nov. 2, 1830.—White piece-goods and woollens are much reduced in value by the late arrivals, which have been considerable. New dollars are very scarce, and recent sales have been made at a prem. of 1½ per cent. Sycee silver deliverable at Lintin 6½ per cent. prem.

Dec. 4.—European and Straits products remain without alteration. The select committee have encreased their exchange with Bengal to Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 dollars.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1830.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 36 0	Remittable	35 0 Prem.
Prem. 1 12	Old Five per ct. Loan	1 4 Prem.
Prem. 1 4	Middle 5 per ct. Loan	2 0 Prem.
Prem. 1 4	New ditto ditto	0 14 Prem.

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,900 to 6,000.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	6	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	6	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to sell 1s. 11d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 10, 1830.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 31 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 2 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... Par.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 10th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 3 Prem.

Bombay, Dec. 18, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—109 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—111 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Pres. 5 per cent.—106½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 27, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, —none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, —none.
On ditto, Private Bills, —none.

Canton, Dec. 4, 1830.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. to 4s. 0½d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto ditto.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To sail from Graves.	When Sailed.
												1830.	1830.	1831.	1831.
8	*Buckinghamshire*	1369	*Company's Ship*	R. Glasspoole ..	Robert Robson	A. H. Urmston	C. W. White .	R. Mackenzie	Wm. Hayland	R.G.Lancaster	*Bombay & China*				
10	*Marquis of Huntly*	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine.....	Henry Bristow	John Vaux ..	C. Mac Rae ...	G.W. de Butts	John Cullen..	Rd. Binks....					24 *Jan*
9	*Lady Melville*	1263	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Wm. Lewis ..	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss....	G. C. Gordon	A Allcock ..	Fred. Palmer	*Bengal & China*	7 *Dec.*	28 *Dec*	20 *Jan*	23 *Jan*
6	*Thames*	1330	Henry Blanshard	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark ..	Wm. Rudd ..	Thos. Bush ..	H. Boulby ..	F. P.Cockerill					25 *Jan*
3	*Duke of Sussex* ..	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W.H.Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	C. B. Gribble	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard ..	John Sim	C. D. Morson	*Bombay & China*				
6	*Farquharson*	1326	John C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobling....	Geo. Lloyd ..	J. Campbell	WR.Campbell	T.Foulerton..	F. H. Halpin	*Bengal & China*	21 *Dec*	1831. 11 *Jan*	1 *Feb.*	15 *Feb.*
9	*General Kyd*	1286	Robert Small ..	Alex. Nairne ..	Rd. Aplin	John Domett	J. G. Down ..	F.Mac Donald	R.C. Knight..	James Swan..	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*			23 *Jan*	12 *Feb.* 25 *Jan*
6	*Repulse*	1334	John F. Timins	Henry Gribble..	Edw. Jacob ..	A. C. Watling	Mansel Rogers	Christ. Hill ..	Wm. Scott ..	N. G. Glass ..	*Bengal & China*	1831. 4 *Jan.*	25 *Jan*	17 *Feb.*	20 *Feb.*
9	*Vansittart*.....	1311	Joseph Hare....	Robert Scott ..	H. Clement ..	A.H.Crawford	Thos. Rennie	W. Robertson	J. W. Wilson	John U. Ellis					19 *Mar*
9	*Herefordshire*	1279	John Locke	Wm. Hope	Edw. Foord ..	J.R. Lancaster	H. Walford ..	A. L. Mundell	J. Thomson..	E. Crowfoot..	*Bombay & China*				19 *Mar*
6	*Hythe*.....	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shepherd	Geo. Ireland..	CK.Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	Wm. Lanyon	R. Alexander	J. Buttivant..					
10	*Warren Hastings*	1068	George Reed....	H. B. Avarne ..	W. Lidderdale	J. Hamilton ..	Douglas Wales	J. F. Gunning	Wm. H. Pope	D. Grassick ..	*St. Hel., Straits, of Malacca, & China*	19 *Jan*	9 *Feb.*	3 *Mar*	18 *Mar*
10	*Rose*	1024	John Milroy....	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	Jas. M. Innes	Henry Grant..	A. Miller					20 *Mar*
8	*Duke of York*	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke..	John Thomson	R. E. Warner	Geo. Stewart	Lewin Read ..	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne		5 *Mar.*	26 *Mar*	16 *Apr*	20 *Mar*
10	*Inglis*	1321	R. Borradaile ..	Joseph Dudman	C.W.Franchen	W.F. Hopkins	John Hayward	John Ponsonby	Robert Boyd	J. A. Mercer..					19 *Mar*
8	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Wm. R. Blakely	Thos. Allchin	Henry Cayley	John Tate .	John Walker	Adam Elliot..	Thos. Storey					19 *Mar*
13	*Scaleby Castle*	1242	*Company's Ship*	John Hillman ..	Fred. Hedges	Wm. Taylor..	Chas. Evans..	John Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	*China*				
10	*Winchelsea*	1331	Wm. Moffat....	Patrick H. Burt	C.A. Eastmure	C. H. Leaver	G. J. Curtis ...	J. S. Elliot ..	John Innes ..	W. P. Burt ..		19 *Mar*	9 *Apr.*	30 *Apr*	
10	*Bombay*.....	1242	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	Geo. Wise....	R.H. Rhind..	J. L. Templer	Edw. Routh..	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd ..					
11	*Lowther Castle* ..	1507	Joseph Somes..	Henry Harris ..	R.H. Treherne	Wm. Toller ..	Fred. Sims ..	Henry Friday	Robert Greig	Wm. Cragg ..					
9	*Minerva*	976	George Palmer	George Probyn	James Drayner	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	B.J. Littlehales	Wm. Chanter	J. E. Markland	*Madras & Bengal*	19 *Mar.*	11 *Apr.*	3 *May*	
12	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Charles Shea ..	Peter Pilcher .	T. Packman	D. Thomson .	Peter Ormsby	Wm. Grahame	Honey Millett	*Bengal*	19 *Apr.*	11 *May*	1 *June*	

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla.....cwt.	0	5	6	@	0	8	0
Coffee, Java.....	1	16	0	—	2	3	0
—— Cheribon.....	1	17	0	—	2	4	0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon..	1	10	0	—	2	0	0
—— Bourbon.....							
—— Mocha.....	2	15	0	—	6	6	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
—— Madras.....	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
—— Bengal.....	0	0	4¾	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	9½
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9	10	0	—	16	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3	8	0	—	3	10	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
Camphire.....	5	2	6				
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	4	6	—	0	5	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	4
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4	5	0	—	4	10	0
—— Lignea.....	3	2	0	—	3	16	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	1	3
China Root.....cwt.	1	5	0				
Cubebs.....	4	0	0	—	4	5	0
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	27	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	2	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Arabic.....	1	8	0	—	3	0	0
—— Assafœtida.....	0	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Benjamin, 2d Sort..	15	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Animi.....	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Gambogium.....	6	0	0	—	23	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	4	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	0	18	0	—	3	10	0
Kino.....	11	0	0	—	13	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	7
—— Dye.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	3
—— Shell.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	7	5	0
—— Stick.....	1	10	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China.....oz.	1	0	0	—	2	10	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5
—— Cinnamon.....	0	13	0	—	0	14	0
—— Cocoa-nut.....	1	16	0				
—— Cloves.....lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Mace.....	0	0	2				
—— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	7
Opium.....	none						
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6	—	0	4	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3	5	0				
Senna.....lb	0	0	8	—	0	2	2
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	16	0
—— Bengal.....	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
—— China.....	0	17	0	—	1	3	0
Galls, in Sorts.....	3	15	0	—	3	18	0
——, Blue.....	4	0	0	—	0	4	2
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	3½	—	0	0	8
Indigo, Blue and Violet....	0	7	0	—	0	7	2
—— Purple and Violet....	0	6	0	—	0	6	9
—— Mid. to good Violet..	0	4	9	—	0	5	9
—— Violet and Copper....	0	4	6	—	0	5	6
—— Copper.....	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Consuming sorts....	0	3	0	—	0	4	9
—— Oude, ord. to mid.....							
—— Madras, fine.....	0	3	9	—	0	4	1
—— Do. mid. to good....	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Do. low to ord.....	0	1	11	—	0	2	6
—— Do. Kurpah.....	0	2	5	—	0	3	3
—— Trash and bad dust..	0	0	5	—	0	1	4
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China }cwt.	4	10	0	@			
Nankeens.....piece							
Rattans.....100	0	6	0	—	0	10	0
Rice, Bengal White.... cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	18	0
—— Patna.....	1	3	0				
—— Java.....	0	10	6	—	0	12	0
Safflower.....	6	0	0	—	10	0	0
Sago.....	0	10	0	—	1	2	0
—— Pearl.....	0	12	0	—	1	15	0
Saltpetre.....	2	1	0	—	2	6	0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb							
—— Novi.....	0	13	6	—	0	18	2
—— Ditto White.....	0	13	9	—	0	17	7
—— China.....	0	13	9	—	0	17	8
—— Bengal and Privilege..	0	18	6	—	1	1	6
—— Organzine.....	1	1	0	—	1	2	6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	5	10	—	0	9	6
—— Cloves.....	0	1	2	—	0	2	0
—— Mace.....	0	4	4	—	0	5	0
—— Nutmegs.....	0	3	8	—	0	5	8
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	6	0				
—— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	2¾	—	0	0	3½
—— White.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	8
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	11	0
—— Siam and China.....	0	15	0	—	1	6	0
—— Mauritius.....							
—— Manilla and Java.....	0	15	0	—	1	6	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	1	9½	—	0	1	10
—— Congou.....	0	2	0¾	—	0	3	2½
—— Souchong.....	0	4	1	—	0	4	7
—— Campoi.....	0	2	1	—	0	2	5½
—— Twankay.....	0	2	1½	—	0	2	8½
—— Pekoe.....	0	3	10	—	0	4	0
—— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	1½	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson.....	0	3	2½	—	0	5	2
—— Young Hyson.....	0	2	5	—	0	2	11
—— Gunpowder.....	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	3	0	—	3	4	0
Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	15	0	—	2	16	0
Vermillion.....lb	0	3	0				
Wax.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red....ton	14	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Ebony.....	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
—— Sapan.....	6	0	0	—	11	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
Oil, Fish.....tun	38	0	0				
Whalefins.....ton	140	0	0				
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Best.....lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Inferior.....	0	1	2	—	0	2	0
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Best.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	9½
Inferior.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1	3	0				
Ostrich Feathers, und....lb	1	0	0	—	5	10	0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	7
—— Salted.....	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	30	0	0				
—— Fish.....tun							
Raisins.....cwt.	40	0	0	—			
Wax.....	5	5	0	—	5	6	0
Wine, Madeira.....pipe	9	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Red.....	14	0	0	—	20	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	7	0	0	—	8	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES, April 26, 1830.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	65	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	62	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	72½	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	101	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	97	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India.....(Stock)....	124	8 p. cent.	1,390,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	13½ dis.	—	10,000	100	20½	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	91½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	78	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	5 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	—

Sugar. — The sales of Mauritius sugar, which have been considerable towards the close of the month, went off heavily, at a reduction of 6d. to 2s. per cwt. The stock, however, is 22,738 bags less than last year, and the deliveries are smaller. In Bengal sugar little is doing, on account (it is said) of the Company's declaration of sale.

Coffee.—The transactions are few, owing to nearly all in the market having recently changed hands. Prices, however, are not higher.

Rice is very dull, and continues to decline in price.

Silk.—The prices continue low; the transactions are limited.

Cotton.—The market is steady, inclined to be languid.

Tea.—The market quite stagnant.

Indigo.—Since the conclusion of the sale, the market has rather a heavy appearance: a few picked lots have realized a profit of 2d. or 3d.

Result of the East-India Company's Sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 12th April and closed on the 18th.

The quantity declared for sale was 3,415 chests, of which 2,001 chests were Company's; the whole presented the following assortment: 50 chests very fine shippers, 100 fine do., 475 good do., 875 middling do. and fine consumers, 1,250 ordinary and good consumers, 665 Madras; total 3,415 chests.

The sale opened with considerable spirit, which was kept up until its close, at an advance on the average of the January sale of 4d. *a* 6d. for ordinary and consuming qualities, 6d. *a* 9d. for middling and good sorts, and 3d. *a* 6d. for the small proportion of fine qualites which was in the sale.

The orders for export were considerable, and although a great proportion of them, which were too low limited, have not been executed, two-thirds of the sale may be considered as bought for shipping. There was a fair attendance of country buyers, but they bought sparingly at these advanced prices.

Although the proportion of *Madras* was large, the demand was brisk, and they sold from last sale's prices for ordinary and middling qualities to 3d. advance for good and fine. There was no decided *Oude* in the sale.

The quantity bought in by the proprietors is so trifling that it is not worth notice.

Annexed are the Prices: Fine blue, 6s. 3d. *a* 7s. 1d.; fine purple, 5s. 9d. *a* 6s. 3d.; fine red violet, 5s. 9d. *a* 6s.; fine violet, 5s. 6d. *a* 5s. 9d.; good and middling do., 4s. *a* 5s. 6d.; good red violet, 5s. *a* 5s. 6d.; middling do., 4s. 3d. *a* 5s.; good violet and copper, 4s. *a* 4s. 6d.; middling and ordinary do., 3s. 9d. *a* 4s.; low consuming do., 3s. 3d. *a* 3s. 9d.

Madras: Good and fine, 3s. 3d. *a* 4s.; middling, 2s. 9d. *a* 3s. 3d.; ordinary and low, 2s. 3d. *a* 2s. 6d.

JAMES PATRY,
39, Mincing Lane.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *March to* 25 *April* 1831.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	N.3½Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	78⅛79½	—	—	88⅛ 88¾	—	—	6 8p	25 29p
28	—	—	78⅜79	—	—	88⅛ 88⅜	—	—	6p	24 29p
29	—	—	78⅜78¾	—	—	87⅞ 88⅛	—	—	5p	22 26p
30	—	—	77⅞78⅛	—	—	87¼ 87⅞	—	—	2 3p	20 22p
31	—	—	76¾77¼	—	—	86⅝ 86¾	—	—	1 dis	17 20p
Apr.										
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	77⅜77⅛	—	—	87 87¼	—	—	2p	19 22p
4	—	—	77⅛77⅜	—	—	86⅞ 87⅛	—	—	3 4p	21 22p
5	—	—	78⅛79	—	—	87⅞ 88½	—	—	4 6p	23 26p
6	198 9½	77½78	78⅜78¾	—	86½87½	88⅛ 88⅜	16⅛ 16⅝	—	5 7p	24 26p
7	199½20	78⅛78¾	79⅛79½	88	87¼88	88⅜ 88⅞	16 9/16 16 11/16	—	5 6p	25 27p
8	—	77⅝78	78⅝79	87⅞	87 87½	88⅛	16 11/16	—	—	24 26p
9	200½1	78⅛78½	79 79¼	—	87⅜87½	88¼ 88½	16⅝ 16 11/16	—	3 5p	24 26p
11	203	79¼79⅝	79⅝80⅛	—	88⅛88⅜	89⅛	16¾ 16⅞	—	5p	23 25p
12	202¼3½	78⅝	79⅞80⅛	88⅜	88⅜	89⅛ 89⅜	16 13/16	—	2 4p	20 22p
13	—	78½79	79⅝79⅞	88	87⅜87¾	88¼ 89	16⅝ 16¾	—	3 5p	20 24p
14	201 3	78⅛78⅜	79¼79⅝	87⅜	87¼	88⅛ 88⅜	16½ 16⅝	206	3 5p	18 22p
15	200 1	78⅛78⅝	79¼79⅝	87⅛87½	87¼	88¼ 88½	16½ 16⅝	206	1 3p	14 20p
16	199	77⅞78	78⅞79	—	86⅞87⅛	88 88⅛	16½	—	3 5p	17 19p
18	197½9	78¼	79¼79½	—	87⅛87⅜	88⅛ 88⅜	16 7/16 16 9/16	—	3 4p	16 18p
19	197½8	78⅛78½	79¼79½	87⅝	87⅛87½	88⅜ 88⅝	16⅛ 16⅝	—	2 4p	15 20p
20	—	78⅛78⅞	78⅝78⅞	87⅝	87⅛87⅝	88½ 89	16⅝ 16¾	207	1 2p	13 17p
21	198¾	78¼78¾	78¼78⅝	87⅝	87⅜87½	88⅝ 88⅞	16 9/16 16 11/16	207	2p	11 15p
22	197 8	78¼	79 79⅜	87⅝	87¼87½	88⅜ 88⅝	16⅛ 16 9/16	—	1p	10 15p
23	196½7	77¾78⅛	79¼79⅜	87¼	87¼	88⅛ 88⅜	16⅝ 16½	—	1p	6 10p
25	196½7½	78⅛	78⅛79⅜	—	87	88¼	16 7/16 16½	206½	1p	6 9p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *November* 15.

Bryce v. *Smith*.—This case, which must be, from the frequency of its recurrence, pretty well known, has been at length brought to a conclusion. It involves the question whether Dr. Bryce, who recovered a verdict with 800 rupees damages against the proprietor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, for a libel on his character, should be saddled with costs to the amount of about 4,000 rupees, occasioned by the prolix mode of pleading resorted to by the defendant, because there was a difference of opinion on the bench. The proceedings appear to be very accurately reported in the Calcutta papers, but they are of such enormous length that we can afford to insert but an abridgement of them.

On a former day Mr. *Cleland* obtained a rule *nisi*, calling on the defendant to show cause why the plaintiff should not be at liberty to enter up judgment on the demurrers to all the special pleas filed in this cause with costs, and why the defendant should not pay the costs of the reference to the master and the costs of this application. Against this rule Mr. *Dickens* this day showed cause.

The *Chief Justice*, in pronouncing the decision of the court upon this motion, went into the details of the different proceedings in the cause, complaining of the mistaken way in which the case had been conducted. After recapitulating the facts of the case, he begged that it might be recollected, whenever complaints were made of the costs in this case, that the pleas put in by the defendant in justification amounted to nearly 2,000 (1,780) folios. This cause might induce the judges to consider whether it may not be necessary to guard against such cases, which were not contemplated when the fees for copying pleas were established. On the argument the pleas did not appear to two of the judges to be a justification of the whole libel, or the third plea to a part of it. All the pleas from the third to the ninth, the court were unanimous in condemning. The court, at that time, according to what he (the Chief Justice) conceived the usual practice, gave no costs as to those two pleas, the first and second, regarding which the bench was divided. The plaintiff did not ask, as he ought to have done, an inquiry before the master, as to the unnecessary length of the pleas, but raised questions as to what copies ought to be taxed to either party. He (the Chief Justice), however, made an order, against the plaintiff's own will, that he should have an opportunity of going into the master's office on the question as to the length of the pleas. He resisted that, and two courses were left open to him, either that he should have what the court thought right to give him in addition to his taxed costs, or that he should go into the master's office, and have an inquiry there whether those pleas were not wantonly and needlessly prolix. Having at last chosen to take that course, and having gone before the master, he now brings the matter forward on the master's report. The learned judge denied that there was no precedent for a party obtaining a verdict, yet having to pay more costs than he got damages. Where a man's character is attacked or his rights invaded, it may cost him much more to vindicate his character or gain possession of his fields, than he can get in the way of damages. The plaintiff might have anticipated that this was likely to be a very troublesome action. When a proprietor of a newspaper brings an action against the proprietor of another newspaper, and when the matter of offence has evidently grown up out of the hostility produced by the situation of the parties as having rival interests, he ought not to be astonished if he finds it rather a difficult proceeding. A mistaken view had been taken by the plaintiff of his own interest, in that his counsel did not insist on having this matter brought before the court at an earlier stage of the cause. It was his duty to make the motion, and if he did not make it, he has no right to complain of the costs that have accrued since. There were various applications that might have been made by the plaintiff, and it was rather too much, after he has neglected that, to come now and complain when the costs fell upon him in the end. Again, after the judgment had been given on the demurrer, it was not too late to bring forward the question of the immense length of the pleas. These were all neglects of his own interest on the part of the plaintiff, and that operated not only to his own disadvantage, but also to the disadvantage of the defendant and the annoyance of this court. That this case has been pending so long was mainly attributable to the same cause.

Mr. *Cleland*.—"As to taking those pleas off the file, the Advocate General made the motion, and it was refused."

The *Chief Justice*.—"My impression is that no such motion was made before

me; I should like to see the motion paper."

Mr. *Cleland.*—"When a motion is refused it is not drawn up."

The *Chief Justice.*—"That may be so; I don't know what slovenly practices may be carried on in the court; but if you conduct the business as it ought to be conducted, there must be some memorandum of it. I will not undertake to say, that if it had occurred in my presence I might not have hastily said that it ought to be deferred. I am now to consider what has been done by the court, and whether there is anything that we can do, and that we ought to do, in regard to the costs. In the first place I beg leave to say, that the 14th clause of the charter of this court, which is the passage that gives us the power to award costs, and without which we should not have had that power, only gives it to this extent, that we may award costs between party and party such as we may think it just that one party should pay to another. It does not say that we are bound by the English statutes on the subject, and it has never been thought that the statutes of England, as to costs, applied here. It is left to the court to consider what is just, and it is only where we think it just that we are to give costs." The learned judge proceeded to say that in his experience of nine years in this court and at Madras, he had never known any other general rule to prevail (though there might be exceptions) than that where a division exists on the bench, costs should be awarded against neither party. He thought it a fair and proper rule where costs were left to the discretion of the court. That being the rule established, why were they not to act on it as to the demurrer in question? Neither party came prepared to argue the question, whether there was prolixity or needless repetition in the pleas. If the plaintiff had wanted to raise that question, he ought then to have insisted upon it, and to have said, let this stand as a judgment on the ordinary rule, but let us have liberty to come forward on special grounds as to the immense costs these pleas will occasion, and shew that there is a great deal more contained in them than was necessary or proper. That was not done, and the court could not with propriety have given any other judgment than the judgment it did give. In such cases as this, the ordinary practice was a reference to the master; and it was so done; the report of the master was now before the court, but the court was not asked either to act upon the report or to send it back to the master for review. But the court must do one or the other. "Are you content, Mr. Cleland, with my decision, that this report shall go back to the master, because if you are, it will save a great deal of trouble? Will you be content if I now send it to the master with a direction to review it."

Mr. *Cleland.*—"Certainly not."

The *Chief Justice.*—"Well then, though the counsel for the plaintiff complains of the report, yet he is unwilling to take it back to the master." The learned judge then proceeded to give his opinion of the report. He considered it to be in favour of the second plea and against the third. But the court did not want the master to inquire whether the plea was good or bad; it had decided that it was bad; as the passages set forth did not constitute a sufficient justification of the libel, it was held to be insufficient in law. It was however, one of the marvels of this case, that any lawyer or any person of common sense could say that he is unable to comprehend the difference between the insufficiency of a plea and its wanton prolixity. His strong impression was that in this case the defendant had produced about a hundred passages, when twenty or ten would have been sufficient; but the master appeared to have been of a different opinion. The master said that it would not be prolix if it were a good plea, and then he (the learned judge) said it would not be a bit more prolix if it were a bad one. The master appeared to have been in error as to a conclusion of law; and the learned judge thought that the report ought, on that ground alone, to be sent back to him. On the third plea, the report, which he took to be adverse to the plea, appeared to be correct; it found that the repetition of passages, which cost *some thousand rupees*, was unnecessary. The learned judge said that he should speak to Sir John Franks on the subject, and, unless he differed from him, he should order that the plaintiff be at liberty within ten days to take back the report to the master, with a reference to the master on the second plea; if the plaintiff declines, then that he be at liberty to tax his costs upon the third plea, and enter up judgment for the same, and that the master may be directed to amend his former taxation of costs between party and party, by allowing to the plaintiff that sum which was ordered to be paid into court in July, as the amount which the court thought ought to be allowed between party and party.

Mr. *Justice Ryan.*—"As far as I am concerned, I refuse the motion made by the plaintiff in the terms of his order *nisi*, and I do not concur in the reference to the master. The first demurrer was argued in the fourth term of 1827, and then the argument on the first plea in effect decided the fate of four others, as not setting out any of the matter. The sixth plea was argued in the first term of 1828, and I recollect that the plaintiff's counsel did object to the form of the first of those pleas, because it did not sufficiently set out the

matter alleged in justification of the libel. I thought that he was right in that objection, and that the plea was bad on that account, and the court decided that all the pleas following that were bad. The matter stood over till February 1829, when the demurrers to the second set of pleas came on to be argued. I have a recollection of an application being made by the Advocate General to strike out the pleas, which he said he had not read, and he wished to know whether an application might not be made to take them off the file. I, for one, certainly expressed an opinion that I should not entertain such an application, and I gave this opinion on the authority of the case, "Thomas *v.* Hanscomb," in 1st Bingham, and "Brindley *v.* Dennet" in 2d Bingham. That decision might have been given hastily at the time, but I now wish to repeat that, after all the consideration that has been bestowed upon the subject, I am still of the same opinion. After this application had been refused by me, the argument on the demurrer came on. There was a difference of opinion on the bench as to the second and third pleas; and then a minute was made by the officer of the court, which I considered the decision of the court, and which I now consider as my decision. The minute was that each party should pay his own costs on the second and third pleas, in regard to which there had been a division on the bench. Thus the matter stood till an application was made by the defendant, and it did seem to me to be a most unfortunate application for him, to review the taxation. The master having taxed as between party and party and apportioned the costs of some parts of the proceedings, but having omitted to apportion the costs of some copies of the second and third pleas, the defendant came to the court on that account, and Mr. Cleland opposed that application. I had the misfortune of differing from the other judges on what was the understanding of that rule. I thought if the costs were not apportioned in the way the master had apportioned them, that order of the court, upon hearing the demurrers, would be a nullity, and the defendant would be paying the costs of the plaintiff. The precise view the court took of the subject I am not exactly aware of, but it was referred back to the master generally, I differing in opinion from the other judges. My impression certainly was that the court thought those copies should be given to the plaintiff, and that the master had wrongfully taxed them. Under this impression it appears that an application was made by the plaintiff to review the taxation, and to make the costs of the demurrers costs in the cause. I thought that that question had been already decided by the court, but in this it appears I was mistaken. Now Mr. Cleland asks, that the plaintiff may be at liberty to enter up judgment on the demurrers to all the special pleas with costs, and that the defendant may pay the costs of the reference to the master and the costs of this application. I refuse the first part of this motion on the ground that the court decided the question in February 1829. They then decided, that as to the demurrer to the second and third pleas, each party was to pay his own costs. As to the mode of apportioning the costs, on a question in regard to which there is a difference of opinion on the bench, I can only say that I found the practice so established when I came into this court. I might perhaps be disposed to think that it would be desirable if a new course were adopted as to proceedings of this nature, and the costs were made costs in the cause; but still I would not go back and overturn a decision that has been already pronounced. The next part of the application is that the defendant may pay the costs of the reference to the master. I refuse that on another ground. I did not concur in the reference, because I thought that objection to the pleadings ought to have been made at an earlier period, and if any reference to the master were necessary, it ought to have been made before the pleas were engrossed on the record, and I would not open that question after there had been judgment on the demurrers and trial of the action. There are some cases at home which I think will be found to bear me out in that view of the case; but I wish first to state generally that I should not have referred the question to the master in such a case as this, even if the application had been made in due time. I think also that this application was not made in proper time, for it was not brought forward till after judgment had been obtained. I find no decision at home which would authorize, in point of practice, a reference of this sort after judgment has been given on the demurrers, and therefore I refuse the latter part of this application. I think the defendant ought not to pay the costs, but that they ought to be apportioned in the way I mentioned."

The *Chief Justice* concurred in thinking that the defendant ought not to pay the costs of the reference, because as the report at present stood it was in favour of him in one point and against him on another. He would also refuse to give the plaintiff the costs, because in his view of the case this matter ought to have been brought forward at an earlier stage of the proceedings, which would have saved one-half of the expense that had been incurred.

November 17.

This day Mr. *Justice Franks* resumed his seat on the bench.

The *Chief Justice* said he had spoken to

his learned brother, who, he believed, concurred in the view he took of the case; but in order that the parties might be satisfied that Sir John Franks was apprized of all the facts, he should re-state them. He observed that this was not a question whether the plaintiff was to pay any of the defendant's costs; none had been awarded against him. The plaintiff was left to pay his own costs, that is, the fees of the officers of the court for his own proceedings (including, of course, copies of the defence of his antagonist), and his own attorney's fees. With respect to the motion referred to by Mr. Cleland, for taking the pleas off the file, it appeared, from the recollection of Sir E. Ryan and of the gentlemen of the bar, that it was mentioned; but if it was meant to take the opinion of the court on the subject, the counsel ought to have adopted another course. The matter having been brought forward in this manner, were the parties entitled to complain of what might then have been said, as a decision given against them upon that point? From the mode in which the application was made, it was impossible that any thing deserving the name of a decision could have been given; there was no minute on record of it; it was mentioned merely as a motion the counsel intended to make. After repeating, at considerable length, the facts of the case, the learned judge modified his proposed order by not giving the plaintiff liberty to go again before the master, as it was only prolonging the matter. The order would be that the plaintiff should be at liberty to tax costs as between party and party in the third plea, and enter up judgment for the same; that the master shall review his former taxation of costs between party and party by allowing the plaintiff that sum, which, on account of the demurrer books, was considered as proper to be added to the costs between party and party, and which was ordered to be paid into court in July; that each party should pay his own costs of the reference to the master, and that on the plaintiff's making a request to that effect the master shall be directed to review the taxation of costs between attorney and client.

Mr. *Justice Franks* said that, as the order was made when he was absent, he should not give any opinion, unless the counsel wished him to do so.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* explained himself upon one point respecting which he had been misapprehended.

The conflicting opinions (if we can trust the reports of them) of the Chief Justice in the course of these proceedings, the collision between his opinions and those of Mr. Justice Ryan, the extraordinary course of defence which the defendant was suffered to adopt, in opposition, it would appear, to the advice of his legal advisers, the enormous length and costliness of the suit, and the anomaly of an individual being *justly* taxed, without the privilege of appeal, to the amount of £500, for successfully vindicating his character from reproach, are features of this case which give it peculiar interest.

December 17.

Mungul, a consumah, was indicted for the wilful murder of Monar, a native boy, nine years of age, by throwing him into a well, in an empty house, in Calcutta, on the 3d October. The only incentive for the murder of the boy, who was attached to the prisoner, was his silver bangles, worth about *three rupees*. The evidence was circumstantial only, the witnesses gave their testimony, as usual, in an extremely loose manner, and the prisoner called God to witness his innocence. The jury found him *guilty*.

The *Chief Justice* passed sentence in the following terms:—

"Mungul, after a careful, painful, and distressing trial, you have been found guilty of the wilful murder of Monar. It is a crime which I have reason to fear is of too common occurrence in this town, and one which, when clearly established, admits of no considerations for mercy, for the lives of children, unless protected by the infliction, in cases of this nature, of the severest penalties which the law admits, would be at the mercy of every robber. It appears that for a few rupees you were induced to meditate the murder of a child, and one so much attached to you that you made his affection the means of leading him into your snares. With time enough intervening to allow you to reflect on the enormity of your crime, you conducted him a long distance to a solitary place, where you must have put him to a violent death. These are circumstances which afford no hope of mercy, and notwithstanding there were difficulties in the case, which were for the jury and them alone to consider, I am satisfied that their verdict is a proper one; and it is now my painful duty to tell you, that your life is forfeited to the laws, and that you can only live a few days, nay, I might say a few hours."

His lordship then passed sentence upon the prisoner in the usual words, and ordered him for execution. The culprit was accordingly executed on the 20th.

December 20.

Louis Gomes was indicted for the murder of his wife. The jury *acquitted* the prisoner. The following remarks upon the trial, in the *Government Gazette*, will supersede the necessity of our detailing the facts, or of commenting upon them.

"This trial suggests serious reflexions respecting the validity of testimony, and

the moral status, of that class chiefly concerned in the melancholy details investigated. Every undertaker's establishment in Calcutta has attached to it a body of men called pobrees, or corpse-dressers and coffin-bearers, for the most part, of native Portuguese extraction, and very uneducated and ignorant. They live in poor sheds huddled together, and separated only by a mat, and few of them can either read or write. An individual of this class and a sirdar of a set of pobrees stood arraigned for the murder of his wife, in the month of September last, which crime he was accused of having perpetrated in the most brutal manner, by kicking and trampling upon her. The chief witnesses against him were one Augustino D'Cruze and three pobrees of the name of Gomes, who most positively swore that the prisoner, about five o'clock in the evening, assaulted his wife in a very ferocious manner. They all swore that they heard her cries, and that a cook woman, called Sabina Gomes, gave the alarm, and entreated they would come and rescue the man's wife from the punishment which he was administering to her. They, according to their own testimony, then rushed in. Augustino D'Cruze, deposed that the prisoner was standing near the deceased and kicking her, and that himself and the others immediately dragged him away. Of this, not one word does he state at the coroner's, nor to Mr. D'Mello, his employer. The original charge against the prisoner was for manslaughter; the grand jury, however, threw out the bill, and then, and not till then, it would seem, D'Cruze informs the deceased's brother, that her husband had kicked her in the brutal manner stated, and gives similar testimony at the police. The next witness is Augustino Gomes, a cousin of the deceased, who corroborates the preceding witness's evidence, with some additions and variations of his own. He goes next morning and finds the poor woman in a bad and low state on a mat, and, though there are thirty pobrees living in the same house, he finds her quite alone, and, while thus quite alone, he has a conversation with her, sadly implicating her husband, since she stated that "she could not survive *the beating*." Although he had been present at that beating, he does not inform her brother and his own cousin of the circumstance. He sees the thanadar, but not a word of the matter does he say to him. Vincento Gomes, another cousin, testifies that the prisoner held his wife by the throat while he kicked her about the stomach. He saw the prisoner hold her by the throat for a quarter of an hour. How then did she escape strangling? How does the holding by the throat for such a length of time also tally with the evidence of D'Cruze, who said that he and the others immediately drew the prisoner away from his wife? Vincento next morning goes to visit the unfortunate woman; but, though she *spoke* to Augustino Gomes, not a word has she for Vincento, because "she was unable to speak." He saw marks of blows in her face, and of squeezing about the throat, which we presume were only visible to himself, since the professional gentleman who examined the body says not a word about them. Another Gomes confirms the evidence of the former witnesses. He did not enter the prisoner's house with the others, but stood at the door. There, however, he sees more than the others did; for he beholds the prisoner *standing* on the woman, and trampling upon her with his shoes on. Next morning he visits her, and finds the prisoner sitting near her, which is totally at variance with the evidence of Augustino, who said she was *alone* when he held the conversation with her which so seriously affected the prisoner. The evidence of Sabina was wholly at variance with her declaration at the police. By her own account of her habits and pursuits, the evidence of Anna D'Cruze could scarcely have much weight with any jury. According to her the assault happened between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, and her landlady, Isabel Hendrick, got alarmed and called the chokeydar. All this, however, the said Isabel Hendrick, when called upon, flatly contradicted. The evidence of the other witnesses was favourable to the prisoner, and Domingo Gomes stated the important fact, that the deceased had told him she had received an injury by a fall from her cot. By the evidence for the prosecution even, it appeared that the deceased was a woman of very drunken habits.

"The defence set up was, that in a drunken fit the deceased had fallen down from a high cot, and hurt the abdominal region by striking against the corners of the steps. Previously she had been in bad health, and, in her ill-conditioned state of body, the bruises received by the fall produced mortification, which ended in death. The prisoner adduced good evidence as to character, and the verdict returned by the jury was *not guilty*.

"Here then was a case of foul conspiracy, from interested or malicious motives, to bring an unfortunate man to an ignominious end, for in such a light, we presume, the jury viewed it; and such is the impression that we conceive a careful consideration of the circumstances is likely to make on most minds. The wilful prevarications of Hindoo witnesses, and their utter indifference to the solemn obligations of an oath, have been frequently commented upon; but here is a case which proves that Christian witnesses can, on occasion, match them in all the tortuosi-

ties of falsehood and perjury. That this should be the case is much to be deplored, and we trust a little reflexion upon such a state of things will induce a greater degree of attention to the education of the children of poor Christians than we apprehend prevails at present. There is one circumstance upon which it is unnecessary to dwell, as the feelings which will naturally arise in reference to it are obvious. A priest is urgently required to come and give the consolation of religion to a poor dying Christian woman. It was a case of emergency, which we suppose he could not have understood, else would he not have, as is deposed, put off his visitation until he had dined."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Private letters have reached us, conveying information that the Governor General and suite left Benares, on the 22d of October, and proceeded to Jamashabad on the 23d, and Gooseah on the 24th, where his lordship halted on the following day. On the 26th, his lordship proceeded to Ooj, on the 27th to Sydabad, halted on the 28th, being Sunday, and arrived on the 29th at Allahabad, where it was intended to remain for three or four days. Our correspondent writes from this place, and he states that both the Governor General and Lady William Bentinck are well, and seem to enjoy their tour. The raja of Benares had been following the camp two or three days, but proposed returning on the 29th or 30th.—*Beng. Chron. Dec.* 7.

The Commander-in-chief, with his lordship's suite, reached Ghazeepore on the 24th inst., and are expected to leave Benares by the 4th or 5th proximo.

The Governor General and suite is prosecuting his tour through the provinces, receiving the complimentary visits of the native chiefs as he proceeds, and the reports of the several residents and other officers in authority. The residents of Nagpore and Lucknow had both joined his lordship. —*John Bull, Dec.* 31.

On the 17th instant, his lordship and suite reached Banda, and on the following day received the complimentary visits of the native chieftains. Maha Raja Binack Row, a relative of the ex-peshwa, was first presented, and, owing to some want of preparation in the proper department, was dismissed without the ceremony of presenting pawn, &c. As the raja retired, Nawab Zoolficar Ali Bahadur was introduced. Some other chiefs of minor note followed. In adherence to the new system, the absurd ceremony of nuzzur-presenting was not observed.

The resident of Lucknow joined his lordship at Futtehpoor. He was the bearer of a letter from the king of Oude, supposed to communicate, formally, the selection by his majesty of Mehdi Ali Khan as his minister. It is understood, that, in his reply, the Governor General had disavowed any intention of interference in a matter left, by treaty, entirely at the discretion of his majesty.

Mr. Græme, the resident at Nagpoor, had also visited his lordship. In pursuance of the non-interference principle, the authority of the Nagpoor raja is stated to have been restored in the territory of that kingdom, and the fortifications on the Sibuldi hills are in progress of construction.

Lord Wm. Bentinck will be at Cawnpore about the 6th January, when he will meet the king of Oude: he will stay a week, and then proceed to Lucknow.—*Beng. Chron. Dec.* 31.

How far the Governor General acted on his own responsibility in the melancholy measures of retrenchment to which we have alluded, it is not easy to say, but it certainly is a matter of no surprise that his presence should be hailed with the reverse of enthusiasm by those who have suffered by orders *ostensibly* emanating from himself. We should be sorry to encourage any feeling of disrespect towards the Governor General, who is entitled, from his position and general character, to every mark of dutiful attention; but we discover nothing very remarkable in the prevailing feeling of dissatisfaction, that we understand has been very unequivocally evinced, nor do we participate in our contemporary's absurd apprehension, that the brightest days of England's glory in the east are to pass away because Lord Bentinck is an unpopular governor.—*Bengal Chron. Dec.* 18.

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

It is rather singular, that amongst the obstacles presented to the conversion of the natives of this country to a belief in Christianity, so little attention should have hitherto been paid to the alleged enactments of the law of inheritance, which, according to many of the most learned commentators, provide, that by a change in his religion, a Hindoo loses all right to ancestral property, and, according to not a few, to all acquired property. Hitherto conversions have taken place chiefly among natives having no property of their own, or any valuable rights in succession to others; but there have been three or four instances of a contrary nature, when the proselyte has been deprived of property to a very considerable amount by his conversion to Christianity, or we should rather say has relinquished all, for we believe the question has never been tried in any court. How it would be disposed of, if brought forward, it is not very easy

to say. While the letter of the Hindoo law, and the obvious interpretation of its meaning, might demand that the apostate from the faith of Brahma should forfeit all right and title to inherit, or to possess, ancestral property, the common sense and justice of the Christian judge might revolt at the intolerant doctrine; and when, as an every day occurrence, necessity imposes the duty of violating the absurd laws of the Hindoos, for the obvious benefit and advantage of the people, the same necessity might in this case warrant and justify a wider interpretation and an opposite decision. But if such a latitude in judicial procedure is allowed, a much greater latitude in legislative enactment may very properly and safely be adopted; and, in our apprehension, the mode, in every respect the most advisable and the most consistent with the dignity of the British government, would be at once to pass a law and regulation, that a change from one religion to another shall not disqualify a Hindoo from succeeding to ancestral property, when it falls to him—much less affect his possession of what he may have already inherited or acquired. Another advantage resulting from such a regulation would be at once getting rid of an immensity of rubbish, which is at present found in the Hindoo law of tenure of, and succession to, ancestral property.—*John Bull, Dec.* 10.

THE PRESS.

The *India Gazette*, from a thrice-in-the-week, has become a daily paper, being the third published in Calcutta. Among the motives for this change this reason is assigned, that "amongst the natives there is a growing attachment to English literature, naturally productive of a growing interest in English institutions, in the events of English history, and in the collisions of English parties, as well as in the political movements of the other civilized nations of the world." The principles of the paper are thus avowed: "our views are in general opposed to the commercial government of the Company, to the monopolizing character of that body, and to much of the internal policy by which it has administered the affairs of India; but as we have sometimes found reason to differ from the adversaries of the Company, so we have also willingly joined in ascribing merit to its friends where it was denied on insufficient grounds. It will always afford us pleasure, when we can aid the cause of good government, by contributing to give increased publicity and efficiency to the enlightened views of the local authorities; and when their views are of a contrary character, we shall, if we are permitted by the temper of the times, express our sentiments with that plainness and candour which become Englishmen; but if the temper of the times is unfavourable, and the press law continues unaltered, we shall certainly not degrade ourselves by praising either men or measures that our heart condemns, but express dissent and seek safety in silence. In a government like that to which British India is subject, the spirit and principles of which fluctuate with the persons by whom it is administered, it is impossible to say what a day may bring forth; but if at any time we cannot respect the acts of government, we shall at least not adopt such a course as would imply that we had ceased to respect ourselves."

THE HALF-BATTA QUESTION.

In the course of some literary disputes, in which Capt. R. A. Macnaghten was involved, allusions were made, in pointed terms, to his connection with a project for appointing a deputation of officers to proceed to England to advocate the interests of the army. We do not think it necessary to enter into the details of the disputes; and we mention the topic merely to record the fact, as stated by Capt. Macnaghten, that whilst he was at Cawnpore, in the latter end of 1829 or beginning of 1830, he and another officer solicited the sanction of Major Gen. Sir S. Whittingham, commanding the division, to their convening a meeting to appoint a deputation for the purpose above-mentioned. The general declined complying with the request, but had no objection to forward a letter signed by two or more officers, to the Commander-in-chief for his decision. In the meantime, Capt. Macnaghten applied to Col. Fagan, the adjutant general, requesting his permission to nominate him as one of the deputation, or committee. Col. Fagan replied that he had communicated to Sir S. Whittingham Lord Combermere's desire that a public meeting should not be held. Capt. Macnaghten says, that from that time he ceased to move in the business; but an anonymous circular went forth, which suggested the expediency of a military officer of talent and respectability proceeding to England to set forth the real state of the Indian army; it mentioned the adjutant general, Colonel Fagan, as understood to have offered his services, and Lord Combermere as having invited him to accompany his lordship, and promised him his assistance and support at home; it added, that funds only were wanted, invited the officers of the army to subscribe a month's batta, suggested that to give names would be unnecessary, but that the money should be sent quietly for the "Bengal Fund" to an agent in Calcutta whom it named, alleging that by this measure the necessary safety would be ensured.

At an interview with Sir S. Whittingham, Capt. Macnaghten, denying his con-

nexion with the circular, was shewn by that officer a letter from Lord Combermere, which, Capt. M. says, "expressed the surprise and vexation of the noble writer, at having been told (somewhat twittingly, as I apprehended from the tone of his description) by Lord William Bentinck, that the circular in question had been passing round the army, and that it pledged the sanction of himself (Lord C.) and his adjutant general. It distinctly declared his lordship's ignorance of the affair till he had heard of it in the unpleasant manner he related from the Governor General; it denied having ever given the least consent or encouragement to Col. Fagan on any such account, and said that even Col. F.'s intention to go home had not before been known to him; and it expressed Lord Combermere's unqualified displeasure against the infraction of discipline involved in the procedure. What passed," he adds, "between Lord Combermere and Col. Fagan, and between Col. Fagan and the head of the government, in consequence of the latter's discovery of the 'circular,' I need not enter into at this stage of the discussion."

It is stated, from authority, that Col. Fagan was utterly ignorant of the existence of the circular, till told of it by Capt. Macnaghten.

STATE OF THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.

By a letter from Jessore, we understand that the people of that district are sinking into poverty and bankruptcy, and much difficulty is experienced in collecting the public revenue. The sugar which, eight months ago, was sold for five rupees, can now scarcely find a purchaser at three and a half. We cannot divine what is the cause of this circumstance.—*Chundrika.*

RAJPOOTANA.

The *India Gazette*, with reference to the refusal of the British government to afford the raja of Bickaner aid against his refractory chiefs, cites the treaty of March 19, 1818, and observes:—

"On these grounds, therefore, we cannot but think that the raja was entitled to demand, and the British government was bound to grant, assistance to pacify the country and to control his refractory chiefs. We have no clue whatever to guide us even to a conjecture of the reasons which weighed with government in refusing that assistance when called for, and when the *casus fœderis* had undeniably occurred. If no such treaty had existed, it would probably be no difficult matter to establish that the course actually adopted is that which the soundest and most enlightened policy would dictate. The only check to an abuse of despotic power is the fear of popular resistance. Tyranny may long harass its victims, but yet keep within such bounds as not to afford the necessary stimulus to rebellion; and the very worst form of despotism must be that where no terms need be kept with the people; where, through the aid of a powerful neighbour, revolt may be instantaneously suppressed and the discontented punished for their just complaints. In this case, the spirit of the people must be broken, and the possessor of absolute power may carry his tyranny to the utmost extent pleasing to himself, without any apprehension of successful re-action. This is the very *beau ideal* of despotism, and while no office can be more degrading than that of the controling power, no condition can be more miserable than that of the subject people. Now, this is precisely the condition in which the treaty with Bickaneer and similar existing treaties place the rulers and the people of the native states. In the internal government of those states the native ruler is subject to no control, and externally the people are subject to a coercing influence, which it is impossible to resist, and which enables the ruler to set his people at defiance. That such a system of policy, although from the time of the Marquis Wellesley it has guided the relations of the British government with the natives states, should be disapproved by a humane and enlightened statesman, we can easily understand, but how our escape from it can be rendered compatible with existing treaties it is more difficult to explain."

SICKNESS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

Great sickness and mortality, we regret to say, have prevailed and do still prevail in the native quarters of Calcutta. We cannot add, that we are at all surprised at this, all things considered. In the first place, the cold weather came on at once, and not, as usual, gradually. Thus there was a sudden transition from the sultry months of September and October, if not a part of November, to the cold of the latter portion of the same month. In October there were some nights as oppressive as any we recollect during the rainy season. That the alteration was rather extreme is evident from the effects. In the second place, all surprise will cease when we bear in mind the state of body in which such vicissitudes of temperature find the poorer classes of natives. All that has been asserted of the misery of the Irish poor, does not exceed the wretchedness of many of the native poor of Calcutta. Badly housed, fed, and clothed, and filthy to the last degree in person, as well as in and about their over-crowded hovels, they present objects of easy predisposition to disease, and the worst of it is that too generally they have no stamina to withstand its attacks, when of a serious nature. The

subject is by far too important to be discussed in a paragraph, but its due examination would lead us too much into details for which we cannot afford space at present. Before dismissing the topic, however, we may be permitted to observe, that much might be done by the wealthier natives towards an amelioration of the condition of the indigent in various ways. One of the most fruitful sources of disease is, we believe, their system of bathing, standing as they do in the open air, and walking home afterwards in their wet clothes. Might not baths be constructed on the banks of the river that would, in a great measure, obviate the evil? The rich man may have the Ganges water in his own house; but the poor man must walk down into the water at all seasons. This water too they drink—saturated as it is with all kinds of impurities, or, worse still, some green slimy stagnant tank is resorted to for the same purpose by those who are too indolent to go to the river.—*Gov. Gaz. Dec.* 16.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The revolution in France, when known at Calcutta, in December last, produced an extraordinary sensation amongst all classes. The various journals are filled with reflexions and exultations upon the event. Even those published in the native languages partake of the general excitement, though their sentiments upon the subject are peculiar. One of them, the *Jami Jehan Numa*, in the Persian language, a paper having a considerable circulation in the interior, calls the revolution in France "a dismay-exciting and alarming occurrence. The French people," says the editor, "have declined from and opposed their king, who, with his ministers, have fled for their lives. The people refused to afford the supplies demanded by the ministers, and insisted on printing what they chose!" After a description of some of the occurrences at Paris and in the provinces, where, he says, "the breeze of opposition blew, and the scent of mischief was sniffed by each individual," the writer proceeds to condemn the conduct,—"the folly and madness,"—of the French king, in disregarding "the rights and authority of the people," and not "tempering his rule with clemency;" and concludes with an encomium upon the principles and conduct of the British monarch.

On the 10th December, a grand "national banquet," in celebration of the event, was given by the French gentlemen and commanders of French vessels, in Calcutta, to which their friends of all nations were invited. It took place in the Town-hall, and was attended by about 200 persons. M. Bonnaffe presided; on his right sat Commodore Sir John Hayes; on his left Mr. T. Plowden. Amongst the decorations of the hall was the tri-coloured flag.

After dinner, the president gave "*à la Révolution Française de* 1830," which was received with the utmost enthusiam, and accompanied by the air "*Allons, Enfans de la Patrie.*" Amongst the other toasts were the following: "the French nation," "Louis Philippe d'Orleans, elected King of the French," "the King of England," "the English nation," "the United States of America," &c. A Mr. Walker proposed "the union of nations under the standard of liberty." Mr. Grant spoke, amidst shouts of applause, of "the immortal *tri-color*," adding "so long as that mighty emblem was waved in righteousness, so long as that spirit-stirring banner was unfurled in the cause of freedom and marshalled the march of justice, so long did he from his heart wish it success."

One of the reports of what occurred at this banquet states, that "the memory of Napoleon" was one of the toasts.

So great a favourite is the *tri-color* at Calcutta, that we find it stated in the *John Bull*, that on Christmas-day, it was hoisted along with the English on the top of Sir David Ochterlony's monument!

Subscriptions are making for the French patriots.

On the 5th January, a fancy ball, in commemoration of the late events in France, was given at the Town-hall. The rooms were extremely well filled, and almost all that Calcutta can boast of rank, intelligence, or beauty, was assembled on the occasion. A large portion of the company appeared in fancy dresses, in many of which great taste was displayed. The dancing was carried on with great spirit, and the fantastic dresses of the motley group rendered the whole a very amusing scene.

AFFAIRS OF OUDE.

Some of the zemindars of Mohamdi are mentioned as being in a state of rebellion, having particular objections to the payment of revenue or to settle their long arrears. Active preparations for their reduction, by the king's troops, are also noticed; but, encouraged by the conviction that no support will be afforded the cause of legitimacy by the British government, it would seem they assume a bolder front of opposition. The king's army is represented as not being as yet very formidable. It would indeed be surprising if it were so; "for," remarks the news writer, "till of late nothing has been done to allay their discontents; immense sums, which should have been applied to satisfy their pay, have been appropriated by worthless individuals. Their condition was truly unfortunate, they were reduced

to the last gasp, and the knife had penetrated to the bone. The nawub Montazim-ud-doulah has shown much forethought and justice in settling their claims as far as resources would admit. The victorious bands should be remodelled and subjected to better discipline to render them the terror of the disaffected, whom God confound."—*Beng. Chron. Dec.* 21.

The attention of the nawab Muntazim-ud Dowlah is mentioned as having been much engrossed lately in arranging the details of a college on a scale of extensive utility, which, under the patronage of the king, is to be established at the capital. Exertions were making that the building should be in a state of progress on the arrival of the Governor General. It was intended to endow the college with a monthly sum of 10,000 rupees out of the public revenues, and to make over to it the allowance receivable from General Martine's estate. The *akbars* mention, that the institution is intended for the instruction of Mohammedan youths, in languages, literature, and the exact sciences. The introduction of a code of revenue regulations, well adapted for the protection of the rights of the state, and those of the subject, is also noticed.

It is stated that the king had directed the minister to draw from the treasury the ample salary attached to the office, which the latter had declined *sed quere*, alleging that he was already possessed of a competency. This event, as well as an unusual want of parade and show, on the part of the minister, appears to excite some astonishment in the "city of purity."

The amil of Sultanpore had been required to make good the sum of 15,000 rupees, of which some merchants had been robbed in his district; "such acts of vigor on the part of the government will soon," observes the news writer, "obliterate the name of disorder."—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

The *Jami Jehan Numa*, of November 24, says: "God be praised, for three days there is no report of brawls in the city. A complaint was preferred against Sunnut Buksh, news writer, by a person attached in his majesty's household, in consequence of the former attempting to extort money from the latter, upon a threat of falsely exposing him in his paper, but the news writer being called upon to answer denied any knowledge of it. Orders were issued to Musutahbeg to make suitable preparations and arrangements against the arrival of the Right Hon. the Governor General."

EGYPTIAN COTTON YARN.

In one of our late numbers we noticed a new article of commerce, Egyptian cotton yarn; and we have now to state, that importations of this production into Calcutta have, as anticipated, taken place. In October last, the Arabian ship *Fyzarobany* brought here 200 bales, containing 577 maunds of cotton twist, valued at the custom-house at four annas per morah (about forty-five rupees per maund); and the Arabian ship *Nasseer*, from Judda and Mocha, has imported 300 bales, containing 850 maunds, valued at twenty-six rupees per maund. We are assured, by competent judges, that this twist is of superior quality, even surpassing that imported here from England, but that it is not sufficiently soft for the native weavers, and requires bleaching to enable it to compete with our British manufacture. From the difference in the foregoing valuations it would appear that the first parcel excelled the second as to quality. We understand that the article is transported from Egypt to Suez upon camels, and from the latter place it is conveyed by boglahs to Juddah, where it is shipped on Arabian vessels for Bombay, Surat, and Calcutta respectively. Through the information of a very intelligent Arabian merchant, we learn that about 10,000 bales of cotton yarn and piece goods of various descriptions have been exported from Egypt during the present year, the greater part of which has been sent to Persia and Arabia. The same merchant exhibited a specimen of woollen cloth, apparently of good texture, and of a bright scarlet colour, manufactured in Egypt, at one dollar per yard; and our informant adds, that the pacha has the means of executing orders to any extent, and with great despatch, for white and coloured cotton cloths, to any pattern required, either European or Indian. Considering these facts, it may be apprehended that the manufactures of Egypt are likely to interfere with similar productions imported into this country from Great Britain, and with the establishment recently set up here for the fabrication of the important articles under notice. However, as the pacha of Egypt monopolizes the trade, in the event of any serious change in the government of that country affecting the pacha personally (not an improbable occurrence), the manufactures would in all probability cease, or not be prosecuted with the same enterprizing spirit which he evinces. This idea may, in anticipation, allay the alarm which the pacha's speculations might otherwise excite among the mercantile community in this part of the world.—*India Gaz. Dec.* 7.

THE NATIVE HOSPITAL.

In the last number of the *Government Gazette*, we observe the report of the native hospital and its dependent dispensaries, for the past year; and we cannot but think that greater publicity should be given to the details and management of this very useful institution, and a more watchful in-

terest exhibited by the community in its prosperity and efficiency. During the past year ending the 31st August last, not fewer than 88,493 patients and applicants have been admitted to the benefits of the hospital; 56,721 to the benefits of the Park Street Dispensary, and 66,692 to the benefits of the Gurranhuttah Dispensary, exhibiting an increase, in comparison merely with the preceding year, of more than 48,000; while from the year of the establishment of the institution, 1794-5, the ratio of annual increase has been proportional with scarcely any interruption. This shows a vast amount of suffering relieved.—*India Gaz. Dec.* 21.

M. DE KOROS.

A letter from Simla states, that M. Csomo di Koros had returned there from Kunaor,* with a large stock of materials in Thibetan literature. He has, it appears, completed a dictionary and grammar of that language, which have cost him about three years' intense study and labour. We have not heard exactly what his ulterior views are.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

M. JACQUEMONT.

Mons. Victor Jacquemont, the French naturalist, passed about a month at Simla, after having visited the whole of the Chinese and Ludak frontiers, reached Bekur in the former territory, and spent two months north of Dunker in the latter. It is supposed, that he has made some interesting discoveries in the bed of the Sutlej. He had made enormous collections of botanical and geological specimens, and intended, if practicable, to pass to Cashmere.—*Ibid.*

NEW NATIVE PAPER.

We have had an opportunity of seeing the prospectus of a new journal of news, which, it appears, is to be published in Calcutta, under the title of *Subha Rajaindru*. It is proposed to be published in the Bengalee and Persian languages, and its proprietor is a Mouluvee, of Culinga—Shaik Ally Mollah. The extent to which a taste for literature has spread in this country, renders the work rather difficult of conducting a newspaper, particularly in a foreign language, so well as to gain the public approbation.—*Cowmoodee.*

THE NAWAB NAZIM.

We learn from a private authority, that a serious occurrence has taken place at Moorshedabad, on the festival of the Kartic pooja. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal, who proceeded to one of the principal ghauts with his retinue, for the purpose of distribution among the poor, ordered the value of 1,000 rupees to be brought him in half and quarter rupees. Impatient at the delay, he suddenly flung towards the beggars, for division amongst them, a valuable bracelet. An old family servant, with more zeal than discretion, directed some of the attendants to save the jewel. The incensed nawab immediately assaulted him with a stick, described as a rule. The man fled, but was brought back by order of the nawab, who repeated his blows, and the unfortunate man is stated to have died in consequence. We believe the young nawab is above the law; but if he is liable to these gusts of passion he should be placed under vigilance and constraint.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

* Not Kanum, as erroneously printed in former numbers.

SLAVE TRADE.

We have, on former occasions, repeatedly called the attention of government and the public to various circumstances tending to establish that a trade in slaves is carried on through the Company's territories; or, if not to establish the fact, at least to excite strong suspicion and furnish good ground for inquiry. Among those circumstances we particularly noticed the fact recorded in the native papers, without any pretence at concealment, that African slaves are taken to Lucknow and sold there to his majesty the king of Oude. The *Bengal Hurkaru* of yesterday, under the head of Lucknow, and on the authority of the ukbars, gives the following confirmation of the existence of this practice:—"A Mogul merchant had supplied his majesty with three Abyssinian women, seven Abyssinian men, and two native girls, for which supply he was paid 20,000 rupees." We do not assume any right on the part of the British government to interfere with the internal government of Oude for the prevention of this practice, although that is a ground which it would not be very difficult to maintain; but we assume, as very probable, that these male and female Abyssinian slaves, in order to reach Lucknow, must have been imported as slaves into the Company's territories from Africa, and conveyed through the Company's dominions to Oude, and it must be held to be the bounden duty of the British government to institute a strict inquiry into the means by which this is effected, and by which it may be prevented.—*India Gaz. Dec.* 4.

RUNJEET SING.

A rumour has for some time been gaining ground among the credulous part of the native community of Calcutta, that Rajah Runjeet Sing, as a preliminary step towards his supposed long meditated incursions into the British Indian territories, is sending out bodies of military men in

disguise to plant themselves in the different districts of Hindoostan. The alleged refusal of the British government to admit the rajah with his forces into its possessions, on his way to the holy temples at Callyghaut and Jugunnath, is said to have given him great offence, and furnished him with a pretence for a display of hostile intentions; and a body of merchants who, it has been learnt on good authority, have lately settled themselves at Vishnoopoor, and are erecting houses and making other preparations for carrying on trade, have been converted by credulity into the disguised soldiers of Runjeet Sing.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE EDUCATION.

A correspondent in the *Courmoodee* speaks of the benefits which have resulted from the institutions established in Calcutta by benevolent and wealthy people for giving instruction in English, as too generally known to need an enumeration; but he expresses great regret that the youth in the country are deprived of those benefits. He adds, that a little reflexion will show that the advantages of such seminaries will be better appreciated in the country, where from the general poverty of the people, they cannot afford either to employ teachers at home, or to pay the expenses attendant upon their children's residence and education in Calcutta, than in the town, where many by their wealth, and others by the earnings, gained in a variety of occupations, do not find it at all difficult to have their children educated in a place where a great number of schools exist. The correspondent, therefore, solicits the benevolent exertions of the missionary gentlemen for establishing English schools in the country.

EARTHQUAKES.

We have received another letter from Chittagong, dated 16th December 1830, which states that at ten minutes to five P.M. three rapidly succeeding and very severe shocks of an earthquake were felt, "accompanied by a loud noise from the southward. The atmosphere was perfectly clear during the whole day, and, what is very remarkable, we had a whirlwind a little after mid-day. No injury was done, although the inhabitants evinced a considerable degree of terror at their unwelcome visitant."—A third letter from Chittagong, dated the 17th, has reached us, stating, that "two other shocks, partaking very nearly of the nature of the first, were experienced at this station in the coure of yesterday, at the hours of ten A.M. and eleven P.M."—*Beng. Chron. Dec. 25.*

A correspondent writes from Chittagong, 31st December, that on that morning, about two o'clock, "we were visited with a most violent concussion, infinitely more severe than any we have hitherto felt, and by much longer duration: two other slight shocks were also perceptible prior to and subsequent to the one I have first alluded to. Since the 15th instant, we have now been alarmed by no less than *ten* different shocks. I have not heard, however, of any accidents; the damage which many of the houses have sustained by the fearful cracks caused in the walls, and the alarm excited by the repetition of those awful visitations, are the only ill-consequences which have ensued. Nothing can exceed the terror and astonishment of the natives, unless it is the absurdity of their speculations on the subject."

Another correspondent from the same station says, that "another shock of an earthquake was experienced here at two A.M. this morning. The house in which I resided was so violently shaken that the inmates were awakened, and rushed simultaneously from their apartments. No peculiarity, excepting a slight fog, was visible *sub dio*; it does certainly surprise me that you have not received similar accounts of these 'unwelcome visitants' from other parts of the continent."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 8.*

ABOLITION OF SUTTEES.

The following absurd story appears in the *Chundrika*:—

"The late Joyram Bundyopadhyaya, of Kedetee, near Dum Dum, to the north of Calcutta, expired through some disease, about twenty days ago, in the month of Ugrrhayun, being, we understand, fifty years of age. When his disease had acquired great strength, and there was no longer any hope of his life, his true and devoted wife, thirty years of age, particularly inquired of the physicians, whether they were decidedly of opinion that her husband would not recover; and, on their assuring her that there could be no hope, she desired them to carry him to the Ganges, and expressed her determination to travel the same journey. By this her relatives understood her to wish to immolate herself, but resolved that she must be prevented. After this the females of the family, her aunts and women servants, her neighbours and a great number of excellent persons assembling, told her that it was not the will of the present government that any faithful wife should immolate herself with her husband, and that if she did so, she would bring great distress upon all her connexions. When she heard this, she said, with sorrowful looks, 'in our family there have been many suttees. When my father-in-law died, both my mothers-in-law accompanied him; and when the father of Baboo Radhamadub Bundyopadhya, of Calcutta, the brother of my father-in-law, died, the Baboo's mother became a suttee,

and his great grandmother and grandmother had travelled the same path. Besides my own daughter, at the age of twenty years, ascending the burning pile, departed this life. Therefore such is the favour of God to our family, that we have scarcely a widow amongst us. Has the Governor General come as a god into this country for my calamity? I am assured, that if God has written it in my fate, that I am to die at the death of my husband, no one can make it void. Nevertheless, I am desirous that no distress should befall my kindred on my account.' Having said this she sent away her husband to the side of the Ganges, and sitting down said, 'O God, thou art witness that I was desirous of becoming suttee, but have been prevented ascending the burning pile according to the shastrus, by the orders of government. Wherefore I am blameless in thy sight: and now thou wilt do what seems to thee fit.' She then addressed her relatives; 'after my death you must burn me upon the same pile with my husband.' When she had thus spoken, she said no more, but sat in the same position with her eyes closed. When her husband had been conveyed to the side of the Ganges he expired at two o'clock the same day. Exactly at the same time his faithful and true wife expired also. Those who had gone with her husband, having finished the preparations for burning, returned to the house, and carrying away the body of the suttee, burnt them together.

"We have published this intelligence on information from most respectable persons, and are very much afflicted by it. All pious men will be grieved on hearing it; for it has been seen by most manifest proofs from the shastrus, that the immolation of suttees accords with the will of God; yet the Governor General has set himself to abolish it. What cause of sorrow!"

RAJA BUDDINATH ROY.

Our readers, who recollect the powerful excitement of the public mind on the occasion of the discovery of the forgeries of Company's paper by Rajkissore Dutt and Dwarkanath Mitre, and who have not forgotten that Raja Buddinath Roy's name was implicated in the same transactions, will learn with interest that the grand jury yesterday found a true bill against the raja in a forgery case. His trial will come on next session.—*India Gaz. Dec.* 11.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH AVA.

Among the arrivals announced, is H.C. steamer *Irrawaddy*, from Kyuk Phoo, which brings a Burmese envoy and suite, consisting of about eighty-five persons. Their arrival and residence here are in conformity with the stipulations of the last treaty with the Burmese, and will, we hope, tend to make them and their court better acquainted than they have hitherto been with the character and resources of the British government.—*India Gaz. Dec.* 11.

We have heard nothing of the Burmese envoy since his arrival in Calcutta, but private information received by the latest arrival from Rangoon confirms the opinion, which we have often before expressed, that a serious mistake was committed at the close of the last war, in not sufficiently humbling the Burmese court, and convincing it, in a way which it could not pretend to misunderstand, of the superiority of the British power. The Assam boundaries form at present a subject of dispute between the two governments; and, if we are rightly informed, the tone in which the negociations are conducted, on the part of the Burmese authorities, is very far from being conciliatory. In their general intercourse with the British, they assume a tone of self-sufficient superiority, which, it has been erroneously supposed, they had learned to lay aside, declaring that the king will dispute the claims which the British government have made, in the question of boundaries, to the cannon's mouth. They suppose that the last war was so fatal to the British forces, and formed such a drain on our resources, that they may do almost any thing with impunity. We have a proof of this in the manner in which they have been paying the third instalment of the amount stipulated as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. Notwithstanding the thundering threats of Sir Archibald Campbell and others, nine lacs of that instalment still remain unpaid, and are likely to remain so for a still longer period.

Major Burney and family are expected at Rangoon in February.—*Ibid. Dec.* 13.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

We have learnt, from a source the accuracy of which we rely on, that orders, peremptorily abolishing the college of Fort William, have been despatched from home, if indeed they have not already reached India. The communication in question purports to be a decision on one from this government in 1829, in which it was recommended that the period allowed to students to qualify for service, by the acquisition of the prescribed quantum of oriental literature, should be curtailed to eight months, after the lapse of which they should—failing to pass the examinations—be absorbed into the military service to save them from utter ruin. The latter part of this recommendation the directors have not of course thought fit to adopt; it was not likely to find favour in their eyes, for reasons which will readily occur to those who reflect on the value and modes

of apportioning Indian patronage. The court directs, however, that the period allowed for qualification be twelve instead of eight months, after which, if not possessed of the requisite proficiency, the *mauvais sujet* is to be warned that three months more of grace only will be allowed him to pass the examinations, when, if not found competent, he will be returned to England as unfit for the service. We learn that the court also leave it to the local government to determine whether the examinations shall be conducted at the presidency or in the interior. The court decrees the allotment of young civilians, immediately on arrival, to the care of the most experienced and steady civil servants in the interior.—*Bengal Chron. Jan. 3.*

ORISSA.

The province of Orissa contains about a million and a half of inhabitants; and, on the most moderate calculation it has, during the last ten years, yielded a surplus revenue of 200 lacs of rupees. This is exclusive of the current expenses of the establishments maintained for its internal government; and for this surplus what return does it receive? The answer is nothing, literally nothing. The whole of this amount is abstracted from the province, and no part of it whatever is employed for the promotion of education or in the execution of internal improvements. There is only one charity-school in the entire province, supported by Europeans, and in aid of that single institution government does not contribute a single doit. It is supported entirely by the benevolence and liberality of private individuals. Long experience and intimate personal observation unite in testifying that the British rule, during the last ten years, has not improved the province one iota, nor is any thing even attempted to raise the moral and intellectual character of the inhabitants. Crime is common, poverty and wretchedness general and extreme; but, to quote the language of our informant, "this state of things does not come under the observation of one European out of a hundred. I see it, I hear it, and I feel it." There is one evil which might be remedied with very little trouble and with signal advantage to other public interests. The inhabitants of all classes suffer great inconvenience through the want of a wholesome paper-circulation. Bank of Bengal notes, we are assured, to the amount of at least two and a half lacs of rupees, could easily be put into circulation in the course of a twelvemonth. This might be effected by paying the public servants in bank-notes such portions of their salaries as they might require, and by exchanging bank-notes for rupees at the collector's office for the accommodation of the public at large. Of the notes thus put in circulation, at the mere cost of paper and printing, some would probably never be returned to the bank, and even if the whole were in time to find their way back, the coin would long before have reached the treasury, and in the mean time government would have had the use of a large capital at scarcely any expense, and all the parties concerned would have been essentially benefitted. These remarks will apply to all the provinces under the Company's dominion, and by this means it cannot be doubted that increased vigour and activity would be infused into all the departments of public industry—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. This opens up a subject which we have not time now fully to consider, but which points to great public wants, and promises great public advantage; we mean the extension of the banking-system on safe and sound principles throughout the British provinces. This is not a thing to be heedlessly or hastily undertaken; but, if we are guided by the experience of other countries, there seems no room to question that a more extended paper-circulation in the Mofussil, directed and controlled by the best lights which theory and practice supply, would be found one of the most effectual instruments that can be employed to aid the cause of general improvement and advancing civilivation in India.—*India Gaz. Dec. 25.*

PALMER AND CO.'S ESTATE.

On the 4th instant, being the day fixed for hearing the matter of Messrs. Palmer and Co., it was moved before the commissioners of the Insolvent Court, that the petitioners be declared entitled to the benefit of the act. No opposition was offered, but the court decided that nothing more could be done at present than to declare the petitioners entitled to the benefit of the act, to the extent of retaining their petition and allowing them protection from personal arrest until the next day of hearing. It would appear also that the court extended the authority of the assignees to compounding debts, subject to the consent of the creditors under specific limitations. It was stated, that the assignees would be ready on the 1st of March to declare a dividend of ten per cent. payable on the 1st of April, but of that dividend one-third must be withheld until after a twelvemonth from the time notice of the insolvency was published in the *London Gazette*. It was also announced, that not only had the advances to indigo factories made by the assignees been repaid, but also those made by the house, and that the factories were now in a good state for sale. The further hearing was postponed to Saturday the 19th February.—*India Gaz. Jan. 6.*

HINDU MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the daughter of Baboo Rooplal Mullick to Baboo Rajendru, the adopted son of Baboo Neelmonee Mullick, was happily celebrated on Monday the 5th of Ugrahayon last. We understand that, because Rajendru Baboo is in his minority, the property obtained from his father is in the hands of the masters of the Supreme Court; but his friends drew from it the sum of 50,000 rupees for the expenses of his marriage. All may judge what would be done by the expenditure of 50,000 rupees. As to Rooplal Baboo, he was marrying his daughter, it is true, but his expenditure could not have been greater had it been his son. He was profuse in the expenses of musicians, gifts, and charity.—*Chundrika.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January 6.*

This was the first sessions for 1831. Two capital indictments were *ignored* by the grand jury, *viz.*: one against Mr. Carruthers, the chief officer of the *Caledonia*, for the murder of Kader Saib, at sea, as mentioned in our last vol. p. 185; the other against Edward Francis Elliott, Esq., the late superintendent of police, as an accessary before the fact in the murder of one Syed Mahomed. This latter case arose out of the disturbances at Triplicane during the last Mohurrum, when a military party was placed under the direction of the superintendent of police to suppress them. Several persons lost their lives, and others were grievously wounded on that occasion. Among the former was Syed Mahomed, who belonged to a respectable Mussulman family, and had only arrived at Madras a few days before. Curiosity attracted the unfortunate man to the fatal spot, where he met with his untimely death.

The grand jury, in their presentment, referred to this case in the following terms:

"The grand jury consider it to be their duty to inform your lordships, that it appears to them, that a most malicious, false, and mischievous charge of murder has been made by certain persons, by name Syed Hussain, Abdool Ally, Goolam Ally Savee, Syed Moideen, Vugoodeen, Fauzil Khan, Syed Moorthozah, Golam Hossain, Tholasingum, and Abbee Oolla Khan, against a chief magistrate, by name Mr. Edward Francis Elliott, founded on the death of a person who was killed in a riot, which riot and disturbance the chief magistrate, in his official capacity, was endeavouring to quell. The grand jury strongly suspect that the parties hereinnamed have been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury and conspiracy, and solicit your lordships will have the goodness to bring the case to the notice of the government, that the government may direct their law officers to investigate the business, and to take such notice of it as the case may deserve, that the parties may not escape unpunished."

The *Madras Gazette* says: "It is but justice to the solicitor who was retained for the prosecution to mention, that he was fortified with the joint opinion of two gentlemen of the Madras bar, who advised the indictment to be preferred."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHURCH IN THE NEELGHERRIES.

On the 5th December, the Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the church, of which the foundations were laid last year, at Ootacamund, in the Neelgherries, by the Governor. The day was peculiarly propitious. Though the sun shone in unclouded splendour, the thermometer was only at sixty, and the atmosphere breathed that soft freshness, which gives to the climate and the scenery of the Neelgherries such peculiar charms.

The site chosen for the church is centrical, and easily accessible by the fine road formed by the pioneers under Major Cadogan. It stands on the base of a verdant slope, yet high enough to command a perfect view of the mountains and woods which, bounding the happy valley of Ootacamund to the east and south, and extending in imposing magnificence in a south-west direction, terminate with a view of the cleft-side of Avalanche Hill, and the distant summit of Mookoorty's towering peak. The style of the edifice, being plain Gothic, harmonises well with the natural scenery around it; and notwithstanding all the difficulties which attend the erection of buildings, intended to be lasting, on the Neelgherries, the foundations have been so deeply laid, the materials of the superstructure have had so much time to settle and harden, and the superstructure has been so well arranged by the engineer, that we may expect it will last for ages.

After the usual ceremony of consecration, the Bishop dedicated the church to Saint Stephen, and preached an admirable sermon from a most appropriate text:—"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

The Bishop proceeded afterwards to Cananore, at which station he held a confirmation.

On the 20th December, his lordship embarked in the government schooner,

Telika, for Bombay, which he was desirous of reaching before Christmas.

MAHRATTA PROPHECY.

The *Madras Gazette* of December 11 contains the following exact copy of a letter and enclosure from a respectable native at Kamptee, dated 22d November:

"Worthy Sir: I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that in my last letter I have mentioned that Mr. Græme, the British resident, had left this place on the 1st instead of the 5th instant. I have nothing particular to add, but take this opportunity to annex the following translation of a curious Maratta paper, which was sent from Benares to certain rich merchants here.—I remain, with the greatest gratitude, praying faithfully for your health, happiness, and prosperity, &c."

"V. RUNGIAH."

Translation of a Marutta Paper, purporting that a Letter was sent from Heaven to Visvonadaswamy's Church at Benares, and copied by a Brahmin named Kusseyapoo, as follows:—

"In the Hindoostanee year 1888, and Saleevahun Sagabdum 1753, answering to the year A.D. 1832, in the month of February, on the fifth day after the full moon, which will be on Saturday, and at the hour of ten o'clock A.M., when the sun enters Capricorn, the present iron age of the world will be turned into a golden age, which will continue for 1,000 years, when the general duration of human life will be 125 years; and at the above-mentioned date, a rajah will be born at the North Pole, about eight o'clock in the morning of the race of the moon, and that night will be lengthened to 13¼ hours, after the expiration of nine hours of which, an earthquake will take place, when all tyrants and wicked people will be destroyed; but holy and charitable persons will be preserved. Those who receive this account with doubt will undoubtedly commit sin; but those who receive it and transmit to other countries will perform as much charity as if they had presented a thousand cows and horses."

BRAHMIN MUSICIAN.

It has, we doubt not, excited much surprise, combined with a degree of admiration, in the minds of many of our readers at this presidency, to have heard the performances on the violin of a brahmin, named Verapiah, in the service of his Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, who has lately made his appearance here. He plays at first sight, with correctness and exact time, the most difficult pieces of our printed music. His skill on the piano-forte is equally great, excepting that he requires some previous practice.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Jan. 6.*

STORM AT PONDICHERRY AND CUDDALORE.

The threatening aspect of the weather, during the whole of Thursday last, indicated an approaching storm, but the wind fortunately subsided during the night, and we are not aware of any damage having been sustained in the neighbourhood of Madras; but at Pondicherry and Cuddalore, we are informed, it blew a terrific hurricane. At the former place, the rain commenced with heavy squalls from the N.E. about noon, and continued from that quarter until 8 P.M. At 1 A.M. of Friday it suddenly shifted to the east, when it blew with great violence; daylight presented a scene of devastation, surpassing any thing ever witnessed at Madras. Few houses at both places have entirely escaped its dire effects; the beautiful avenues of trees, both at Pondicherry and Cuddalore, have been levelled to the ground. The houses in some parts of the Black Town of Pondicherry have been completely unroofed, and it is with much regret we learn that the delightful shaded drive round the town has been completely destroyed. It is stated, that had the hurricane lasted a few hours longer, the consequences to the town must have been most serious; and we deeply lament to add, that about thirty natives have perished under the ruins of houses in the Black Town.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Dec. 9.*

THE TODAVERS OF THE NEELGHERRIES.

"These most interesting natives of the Neelgherry Mountains, whom we found in a rude but most unsophisticated state of nature, still retain in a great degree their original innocence and simplicity. We found this people a race of herdsmen living in almost a perfect state of nature. Savages in as far as civilization is concerned, yet quite free from the cruelty or the distrust, the ferocity or the servility, the superstition or the dishonesty, to which the generality of savage tribes have been found prone. We found them free, independent, fearless, generous, and hospitable, sober and honest, unsuspicious and confiding, with few wants, and no enemies; for such is the natural amiableness of their disposition, that they are admired and respected by the other tribes inhabiting the mountains; and they live in such charity and good-will with these and amongst themselves, that no offensive weapon, not even the bow and arrow, the instrument of war or chase, common to almost all rude nations, is known unto them. I have heard too, that during the period that they have been known to us, there has not been a single complaint brought against any of the Todaver tribe either by or of its own members or any others, until very lately; and this late instance merely proceeded from one of their rude customs, which poverty and

want engendered, and which their improved condition begins perhaps to render irksome.

"Infanticide and the plurality of husbands, from which customs their few vices probably originate, appear both to have been born from indigence and want; and as the former, which was possibly the chief cause of the latter custom, is exploded, there is good ground to hope that this also will be by degrees discontinued, and that the demoralizing effect which such an institution must have on both sexes will cease.

"Deep, indeed, is the responsibility of those with whom the power rests, if without any endeavour on their part to check the threatening evil, this amiable and interesting race be corrupted by the new scenes which have opened before them, and by the temptations that they are suddenly exposed to, and which they are more subject to fall under, both from the influx of wealth which has occurred from the great increase of demand for the produce of their dairies, and from the examples and seductions of their new acquaintances, both European and natives, particularly the lower orders of each.

"It is both possible and probable, that the Neelgherry Mountains will not only be the abode of a very numerous society of the better orders, but that it will eventually be the residence of a very large number of Europeans of the lower orders, soldiers or others; and those, who are acquainted with this description of persons, will have no difficulty in foreseeing what the effects of their proximity, even under the strictest discipline and best management, will be, upon the defenceless, the harmless, and unprotected tribe of which I am speaking."

SERVICE FUNDS.

In the *India Gazette* of the 29th November, we find a letter on the subject of the funds established for charitable purposes by the several branches of the Company's service. From this document we learn that a stigma is supposed to attach itself to the funds established at this presidency and at Bombay, that does not to the Military Fund of Bengal. We notice the letter abovementioned for the purpose of calling the attention of those concerned to an alleged defect in those institutions, which, if it exist, cannot be too soon amended.

The point alluded to is the regulation which exists in the Madras and Bombay Funds, that no widow or child of Asiatic or African descent (it may be either on the side of the father or mother) is entitled to benefit by these establishments, unless the parties be removed to the fourth degree. "That such a regulation," says this writer, "should be a grievance to any Anglo-Indian resident in either of these two presidencies, or to any in Bengal, who may have formed connexions with officers belonging to them, is a matter too obvious to need comment. That it must be considered a hardship by every officer, as restricting him in forming a marriage according to his own inclination, to a considerable extent, as well as in the case of his early death (supposing him to have married in spite of this regulation), inflicting abject poverty on those most dear to him, will hardly be denied. It is anomalous, inasmuch as the descendants of natives or Asiatics are frequently admitted in the second, and sometimes in the first degree, into the Hon. Company's army, and according to the letter of the regulations, their children, being only removed in the second or third degree from the blood of the proscribed class, though they may be the children of an European mother, through the disqualification of their own father, himself a member of the service, for the benefit of which the funds were alone established, are precluded from reaping any benefit from these institutions. It may be termed an abuse, inasmuch as any regulation of this description, whether framed by the strong hand of power, or by any body of men for the purpose of serving mistaken political or party objects, is contrary to every principle of justice, and productive of much individual misery to the widow and orphan, in its practical operation, while no benefit can be shewn which it confers on any person whatever."

We understand, indeed, that attempts have lately been made to annul the rule above alluded to, and we trust that ere long the subscribers will be able to expunge it from their regulations.—*Mad. Gaz., Dec.* 18.

Bombay.

THE LATE GOVERNOR.

It would be a grateful task if the humble journalist, who remembers the enthusiasm with which Sir John Malcolm was greeted by the inhabitants of this presidency, in 1820, preparatory to his departure for Europe, could say that the last three years have passed away without in the least diminishing the affection with which he was formerly regarded, or detracting one particle from the high reputation he had so justly acquired. When Sir John Malcolm arrived here, in 1827, to assume the direction of affairs, the community beheld in him the only man who, from experience of his merit, they confidently believed could adequately supply the severe loss they were destined to feel, in the resignation of Mr. Elphinstone. Every sentiment he *then* uttered, cheered and

consoled those (and they were not few in number) who could appreciate the worth of him, from whom they were about to be separated for ever; and when at the banquet, where hundreds were congregated to bid farewell to their benefactor, their leader, their friend, their model, and their pride, Sir John Malcolm voluntarily declared there should be "no change" in the administration of affairs, the peals which rung the festive hall amply testified the sense universally entertained of the character of Mr. Elphinstone's sway, and the delight which the promise of its continuance universally imparted.

We are not of those who look upon dinner speeches, at all times, as sincere pledges of political conduct, and therefore, under ordinary circumstances, we should be loth to claim a literal observance of all the professions which the enthusiasm of the moment may elicit. But here was no ordinary occurrence; people were assembled in hundreds to mourn the loss of one governor, and greedily to catch the language of consolation from him whose rule they were thenceforth to acknowledge. It, therefore, behoved Sir John Malcolm to be extremely guarded in his declarations. He was imperatively called upon to make no promises which he could not fulfil to the very letter. "There shall be no change" could not be regarded as words of course—they were cherished as the pledge of future mildness, liberality, toleration, and indulgence, and men's hearts leaped within them at the rich prospect offered to their contemplation. Their enthusiasm was compared at the time to the debonair exultation of the French. This mournful cry of "*Le roi est mort!*" was drowned in the shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*"

It is true, that in many instances our late governor did tread in the footsteps of Mr. Elphinstone, and in some particulars outshone that illustrious statesman and excellent man, in the clearness of his views and liberality of his measures. Literature, native education, and the propagation of the Gospel were objects which received no ordinary share of Sir John Malcolm's attention, of which the addresses published in last Saturday's and this day's paper are striking proofs; while in his bearing towards the press, his exertions in behalf of the Indo-Britons, the improvements he has introduced in the roads to salubrious stations, and the encouragement he has shewn to men of capital and enterprize, Sir John Malcolm went far beyond any of his predecessors.

How far public anticipation has been realized in other respects we will not venture to inquire. Suffice it to say, that whether it arises from the ungracious way in which invidious duties have been performed, or the frequent absence of that courtesy, the community have been accustomed to experience at the hands of their governors, or the undignified proceedings which latterly characterized a recent political collision, Sir John Malcolm is at this moment, perhaps, the most unpopular man who ever exercised authority in India.—*Bomb. Cour. Dec.* 1.

The *Courier* of Saturday informs us, that Sir John Malcolm is about to leave the presidency on the 25th instant, per the H.C. armed steamer *Hugh Lindsay, en route* to England. We rejoice at this information—we say rejoice, advisedly and sincerely—for would not every man deeply deplore, if a longer residence in this country by chance endangered the life, or even proved detrimental to the health, of one upon whose services India leans with so much confidence, and from whom the home Government expects so much? No; greater duties await his fulfillment; and thus, however strongly a selfish feeling may dictate the wish that he should remain and govern Bombay with the same unbending firmness that he has hitherto displayed, fate calls him to a more extensive and nobler field of action, and one every way more worthy of the powers of both his peculiar eloquence and fluent pen. His evidence on the momentous question now pending in England will be earnestly sought, and will be given with all the truth that characterises an honourable man, and with all the eagerness that a good one feels to benefit his fellow-creatures. Sir John Malcolm will, we doubt not, stand forth as the champion of the liberty of the press, the pure administration of justice, and the free resort of Europeans to India; nothing less can be expected from the enlightened views that have formed the ground-work of his administration as governor of Bombay, and the great powers of a mind so richly stored as his is, with precedents of both ancient and modern history, which so clearly prove that liberty of speech and conscience is essentially necessary to the well-being of every state. —*Bom. Gaz., Nov.* 17.

GENERAL LIBRARY.

On the 15th November, the opening meeting of an institution, called the "Bombay General Library," was held; Thos. Crawford, Esq., in the chair. An address, containing the history of the formation of the institution, was read. The resolutions upon which it was founded declared that it should be open to all ranks, classes, and castes, without distinction; "a respectable character, a decorous demeanour, and strict adherence to the rules, constituting the only requisites for admission." After providing a house, the formation of the library proceeded with rapidity. In less than a fortnight

upwards of 1,000 printed volumes, and nearly fifty valuable oriental manuscripts, were presented to, or deposited in, the institution. The ornamental part was not forgotten; globes and charts, pictures, busts, and statues, and by far the greatest part of the furniture, were the voluntary gifts of the members. The books include almost all the celebrated writers of Greece and Rome, poets, orators, historians, and philosophers, with a selection of the most eminent authors of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal; in addition to every English classical prose writer, from the time of Henry VIII. to the commencement of the present century; every poet of eminence from Spencer to Byron; a respectable assortment in the several departments of science, history, biography, philosophy, travels, and the higher branches of novel writing; in the particular department of literature which throws light upon the history, religion, and manners of the East, and in the whole range of oriental philology, the collection is ample. The Native Education Society presented a copy of all the works published under its superintendence, consisting of nearly forty volumes, forming a selection of the best works in the Hindoostanee, Guzerattee, Mahratta, and Persian languages. The address concluded with congratulating the meeting on the cordial co-operation in this work of Britons, Portuguese, Parsees, Mahommedans, and Hindoos.

THE LATE SIR JAMES DEWAR.

Sir James Dewar arrived in this country in June 1827, with permission to practise as a barrister in the Supreme Court at this presidency. He had previously practised for some years in England, and there acquired a knowledge of his profession which, joined to great talents, soon secured to him a proportion of the business at Bombay. At first, indeed, the crowd of competitors, and the suggestions of the envious, appeared to cast a damp upon his prospects; but this was of brief duration. The "force of his own merit made his way," and at the commencement of 1828, scarcely a barrister enjoyed so large a share of practice. On the departure for England of Mr. Grant, Sir James Dewar was appointed clerk of the Crown, from which office he was removed to officiate as advocate general, on the transfer of Mr. Norton's services to Madras. In this last office, Sir James Dewar was confirmed by the Court of Directors, and continued zealously to execute its functions until he was raised to the bench, in succession to Sir Edward West.

The circumstances attending Sir James Dewar's elevation to the distinguished office of Chief Justice, added to a recollection of the earnestness with which he had performed the arduous duties of advocate general, at a perilous crisis, had strongly disposed the public to cast a jealous eye on all his official acts. In fact, so firmly impressed were men's minds with an idea that a sense of gratitude for preferment would lead him to an unequal distribution of justice, when the local government was a party to any question claiming his attention, that for some time the court in which he presided ceased to be regarded as the certain refuge from supposed acts of oppression and injustice. But those who paused to resort to his court from such considerations had formed an erroneous estimate of the Chief Justice's character. By however grateful a sense of favours received Sir James Dewar might ordinarily have been animated, the natural independence of his character shrunk from a subserviency to those whose influence had procured his elevation. True it is, that the severe scrutiny to which his public proceedings were exposed, acting on a mind naturally sensitive and nervous, might have been sufficient to deter him from the slightest deviation from the path of rectitude; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered, the Chief Justice was not altogether free from temptation, and he had before him, in the retirement of Sir John Peter Grant, a painful example of the effect of hostilities with the executive. Yet was Sir James Dewar firm and unbending in his judicial capacity, and long anterior to his decease had "bought golden opinions of all sorts of men." He died at the early age of thirty-three.

In person Sir James Dewar was tall and well formed, and his countenance was singularly pleasing and intelligent. His manners were particularly graceful and engaging, and his conversation remarkable for its brilliancy; while his addresses from the bench, and on other public occasions, were distinguished alike for their power and the fluency with which they were delivered.

As the peculiar constitution of the government of this country renders it unnecessary for men in possession of or seeking power to make a declaration of their political creeds, and as this is particularly true of those who are solely called upon to administer the laws without regard to political considerations, it is difficult to say whether Sir James Dewar was generally favourable to an extension or a contraction of public liberty. As far, however, as may be gathered from his course of conduct at the meetings of the numerous societies established in this place, Sir James appeared to be well affected towards liberal and useful institutions, and was generally regarded by the natives as friendly to their advancement and tolerant of their prejudices.

Towards the press Sir James Dewar was uniformly indulgent, though its inac-

curacies, on more than one occasion, were calculated to create annoyance. To the bar he was courteous and considerate. To the humblest individual he was kind and affable.

As a husband and father, who shall speak his loss?—*Bombay Gaz.*

WANT OF A JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

The state of apparent insecurity into which the island has unfortunately for a second time been thrown by the melancholy demise of Sir James Dewar, has, we observe, induced the Government to call upon the magistracy and the principal native inhabitants for their earnest co-operation in the preservation of order. Judging from past experience, we entertain a just confidence that the call will not pass unheeded, and we greatly mistake if the bare apprehension of the exercise of a more arbitrary power than that wielded by the Supreme Court will not secure to the community at large a greater degree of safety from robbers and house-breakers, during this interregnum, than it ever enjoyed when the bench was full. Notwithstanding this advantage, however, it is impossible not to wish for an early cessation of the present state of things. There are at present nearly sixty prisoners in the county gaol awaiting their trial, some of whom have been incarcerated for a considerable time; suitors and their witnesses without number are detained at the presidency, at a serious sacrifice of money and of health; jurors are employed in contemplating a month's detention on an irksome and unprofitable duty; lawyers have made a halt in the road to competence; and public confidence, and its consequent operation on all transactions, has sustained a shock. The arrival of Sir I. W. Awdry, the new puisne judge, is consequently looked for every hour with the greatest anxiety; but, if all we hear be true, it is not impossible the event will bring but a small portion of relief. Delicate health, joined to an accumulation of labour, will, it is feared, soon deprive us of much of the benefit of the learned judge's presence; and it therefore becomes a question for the serious consideration of the community, whether some steps should not be taken to obtain from the Legislature a provision against similar exigencies in future. When the laws were administered in this settlement by a recorder, recourse was had, on occasion of the death of the recorder, to the sister presidency of Madras, and, pending the arrival of a judge from that quarter, affairs were conducted by the Mayor's Court, which was then in existence. To a certain extent, therefore (for though there are testimonies on record of a mayor's utility, we cannot assign to such a court the full value of a court of recorder), matters went on in their usual train, and people were content to await the despatch of a recorder from England. The charter of the Supreme Court, however, allows, we believe, of no such *succedaneum* as the employment of a Madras judge or the erection of a mayor's court. A regularly appointed judge, or no law, is the pleasant alternative to which the community consequently is doomed, and from the sad examples we have had of the uncertainty of human life, even amongst the young and healthy, it is impossible to avoid the anticipation of the latter calamity at some future period. Earnestly, therefore, do we conjure the inhabitants of Bombay to petition their rulers, while the subject is yet rife, for an arrangement that shall protect them from future inconvenience and insecurity, and the respectable practitioner from the loss and privation to which such casualties expose him.—*Bom. Cour., Dec.* 11.

Since the above was published, Sir John Awdry arrived at the presidency, in the *Sir Edward Paget.*

CONSECRATION OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

On Wednesday last, the 17th instant, Bomanjee Rustomjee and Ardaseer Hermuzjee, the sons of the late Hormazjee Bomanjee (of whom so much is known here and abroad that it is unnecessary to say any thing further), consecrated the ground of the principal temple of fire called the Autush Vhe'ram. Thousands of the Zoroasterians congregated at the spot to witness this most sacred and particular ceremony. Numberless Parsees from Surat, Broach, Nowsurry, and other places in India, came to Bombay on the occasion, and the assembly was such a one as never was seen before in India The building stands near the entrance of Girgaum, a little beyond the washerman's tank. It is square, and extremely elegant. The hall is richly ornamented with chandeliers, mirrors, &c. &c., and the place where the fire is deposited is paved with marble stones, in the middle of which is placed a large silver vase of the value of upwards of 40,000 rupees, in which the fire just mentioned is placed. The donations were liberal; and the whole expense, from the commencement of the work up to the day of its consecration, will have amounted to about one lac of rupees. Every thing was conducted in a manner deserving of praise, and all the religious superintendance was under the control and direction of the high priest named Eduldaroo, to whom upwards of thirty shawls have been presented by the principal Parsees for his zeal and activity in performing this most sacred ceremony.—*Bom. Cour., Nov.* 23.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR LIONEL SMITH, K.C.B.

On the 3d December, the rooms in the

bungalow of the late commissioners at Poonah were fitted up for a ball and supper given, by his friends in the Deccan, to the distinguished officer who for so many years has commanded the Poonah division of the army. At this magnificent entertainment, joy and hilarity prevailed to an unprecedented degree. One feeling seemed to animate the whole company, and to excite them to evince their regard as well as respect for their late commanding officer, endeared to them as he was through long and trying years of service, by his public spirit and generosity, and still more so by his kindness and consideration towards all ranks, both in public and private life. After a splendid supper, laid out for 250 persons, the president, Saville Marriott, Esq., proposed, with an introductory panegyric, the health of Sir Lionel Smith, a compliment which Sir Lionel acknowledged in suitable terms.

Next day, the same rooms were thrown open to receive Sir Lionel as the guest of all the most respectable natives of Poonah, who gave a grand supper. Before the fireworks began, Tattia Sahib Vinchonkur, attended by a few of the highest class of native gentlemen, formed a circle round the Major-General, and the following addresses were then read and replied to.

"Respectful Address.

"Sir Lionel Smith, possessor of dignity, valuer of merit, exalted in rank, may we always be blessed with your kindness.

"We, the undermentioned surdars, jageerdars, zemindars, merchants, and landholders of the Deccan, the soobahs of Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Candeish, and Dharwar, beg to offer our best wishes for your health and prosperity.

"In 1814 you came into his Highness the Paishwa's territories, in command of the Hon. Company's army; from that time you have kindly assisted the surdars, and afforded them protection in times of danger, by accompanying them with your army, and on all occasions shown that respect to their ancient family rank, as to endear you to them as well as to all parties.

"You were constantly marching in different countries with your force, and by a just discharge of your duties prevented any violence being committed on the peasantry: never was there a complaint of this kind.

"In the year 1817, on the declaration of war with the Paishwa, the inhabitants of the Deccan were fearful of the result to themselves, families, and property, after the battle of Poonah, and the establishment of the English Government. You took compassion on the inhabitants of Poonah, knowing the horrors likely to ensue, and saved it from pillage, and preserved the rank and character of many highly respectable persons.

"It has always been your desire and wish that our families should prosper and be supported; to this circumstance are we indebted for happiness, and yourself respected.

"We had hoped you would always remain with us, but you are about to leave. We pray God to bless you with long life, and that we may find a protector in you in England. May you all recollect us.

"Presented by Tattia Sahib Venchonkur, on the part of the surdars, jageerdars, &c. of the Deccan."

(Here follow the signatures of the surdars, &c.)

"*Poonah, 4th Dec.* 1830."

"Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

"Honoured Sir: On the eve of departure for your native land, we, for ourselves and the principal inhabitants of the division, as well as many highly respectable merchants and shurafs of the city, venture to offer you our united and sincere wishes for the enjoyment of every happiness amongst your family and friends in Europe.

"We cannot refrain from observing, that during the time (upwards of sixteen years) we have been so fortunate as to have you as commanding officer of this division of the army, to your mild and benevolent conduct and behaviour towards all classes of natives, without distinction as to rank, are we principally indebted for the happiness, security, and prosperity we at present enjoy.

"We beg that it may please God Almighty to lead you through a direct course to a permanent security and happiness; to a happiness for which an abundant source has already been secured to you by the recollection of the liberality with which you have applied the principles of unbounded humanity and benevolence to that portion of human kind which was chiefly intrusted to your care.

"We regret our inability to offer, as we could have wished, a more lasting testimonial of the respect we feel for your public as well as private character; but it is with sincerity, and the highest feelings of gratitude for numerous benefits received, we call down blessing for your continued prosperity and happiness."

(Here follow upwards of 4,000 signatures.)

"*Poonah, Dec.* 4, 1830."

"Few circumstances could have been more gratifying to this distinguished officer," says a Bombay paper, "than this public display of the grateful feeling which prompted so many respectable natives, upon the very scene of his triumph and their subjection, to bury the remembrance of their own misfortunes in the cherished recollection of his humanity,

and voluntarily to pay such marked homage, as they rendered on this interesting occasion, to the individual who had defeated their best and bravest troops, whenever he had met them, who had captured their capital, and who had personally led his victorious forces in pursuit of their fugitive sovereign."

Singapore.

ROBBERIES.

It is a melancholy fact, that, of late, the accounts of robberies, by banditti, have increased to an alarming extent. It is well known that numerous gangs of Chinese, or Hwuys (brotherhoods), exist on this island, who live mostly in the jungle in a state of lawless barbarism, dwelling under trees, and having no settled mode of obtaining a livelihood. The nature of these brotherhoods is, that the individuals composing them are sworn to assist each other on all occasions, and to league for the purpose of committing depredations. They exist in almost all the settlements to which the Chinese emigrate. At Penang and Malacca they are to be found, but they have been in a great measure repressed by the exertions of the local authorities. In China itself they form a dangerous body, and whenever discovered by the Chinese government, meet with no mercy. That they have been allowed to gain ground in this settlement is but too manifest from the nightly depredations they commit, apparently without the fear of the local authorities, and more especially since the greater part of the police was dismissed. The inhabitants of the suburbs of the town are continually on the alarm, not knowing whose turn it may be to receive such unwelcome visitors as the padre had. We are well aware that the magistrates want not the will to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants to a greater degree than they are at present, but we believe they possess not the means of doing so. A considerable falling off in the receipts of the assessments from the 1st of Nov. to the 1st May last (owing to a number of houses having been burnt down during the late fire), obliged them to dismiss many of the night guard, who were paid out of that fund. Those houses, however, have been rebuilt, and numerous other new houses have arisen in different quarters; and as it is to be hoped that, as the assessments are now likely to pay, the guard will be increased to its former strength. Should it be found impracticable to accomplish this desirable object, we see no reason why one company of sepoys out of the five in this settlement might not be posted, in small divisions, at different parts of the suburbs. We have no doubt such a step would have a most beneficial effect in preventing the Chinese banditti from making their appearance, particularly if patroles were established. We think, also, a few soldiers might be sent into the interior of the island, to hunt out all those Chinamen who have no fixed habitations or employment.—*Sing. Chron., Oct.* 21.

TRADE.

Abstract Statement of the Value of Imports and Exports by square-rigged Vessels and Native Craft at Singapore, during the official Year 1829-30, exclusive of the Trade with Malacca and Penang.

Imports.

	By square-rigged Vessels.		By Native Craft.
	Sp. Drs.		Sp. Drs.
May	554,340	....	164,473
June	424,512	....	288,382
July	535,724	....	102,690½
August	392,551	....	49,100½
September	783,193	....	78,507½
October	563,385	....	146,062
November	656,488	....	325,582
December	1,433,478	....	154,162
January	988,960	....	31,404
February	417,259	....	103,328
March	595,720	....	144,319
April	346,559	....	257,357
	7,692,169	....	1,845,956½
Grand total imports		..	9,538,125½

Exports.

May	475,382	....	113,990½
June	450,277	....	371,239
July	312,928	....	124,286½
August	349,921	....	56,598
September	242,985	....	73,782½
October	351,251	....	126,602
November	545,178	....	302,824
December	1,560,436	....	144,331
January	721,984	....	44,693
February	263,669	....	175,229
March	373,296	....	154,576
April	505,618	....	229,184
	6,152,627	....	1,917,235½
Grand total exports		..	8,069,862½

KING'S SHIPS.

We have repeatedly noticed in former numbers, with the most marked approbation, the great anxiety evinced by the commander and officers of H.M. sloop *Zebra*, for the protection of British interests and British commerce, by the numerous ingenious measures which they have recently devised, and have so gallantly and successfully carried into effect, for the suppression of piracy (which has of late proved so detrimental to the native trade of this port), and by their vigilance in endeavouring to prevent every supposed attempt at illicit trading; and it is with much pleasure that we now have it in our power to inform

our readers that we have just heard of another gratifying instance of their matchless zeal, which doubtless will be as highly and as generally approved of as their former exploits. The particulars of the feat to which we allude, we believe, are as follow:

Yesterday morning, on the arrival of the British bark *Austin*, from China, bound to New South Wales, she was boarded by one of the *Zebra's* boats, and the usual inquiries as to where she was from, where bound to, and of what her cargo was comprised, were satisfactorily answered. As soon as the *Austin* came to anchor, Capt. Ladd proceeded on shore, and while absent, a message was sent to the ship requiring him to repair on board the *Zebra* with the *Austin's* papers; this message was replied to by the chief officer, who said that Capt. Ladd was on shore with his boat, and as soon as he returned he would deliver the message. Capt. Ladd not having returned to the vessel before sun-set, three officers, a file of marines, &c. &c., without further inquiry, we believe, were sent, some time in the night, to take charge of the *Austin*, and as our paper was going to press, this armed force, without having had any communications with Capt. Ladd, was still on board!

It does not admit of a question, we presume, that it is for purposes like this that men-of-war are equipped, and sent out into these seas, at such an enormous expense to their country. — *Singapore Chron., Oct.* 21.

China.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following is a copy of the offensive and insulting proclamation, respecting which the recent communications took place with the Chinese authorities.* It is dated 20th September 1830, and was pasted against the wall of the foreign factories:—

"Le, governor of Canton, and Chung, the hoppo, &c., hereby issue a severe interdict of certain transactions.

"The spoken and written languages of the foreigners of various nations, who come to trade, are unintelligible to, and all different from, Chinese. It is, therefore, very difficult for them to understand the proprieties, the laws, and the prohibitory orders of the celestial empire; hence hong merchants and linguists have been appointed to master and control commercial transactions. These persons ought, no doubt, continually to instruct and direct the foreigners; to repress their pride and profligacy; and to insist on causing them to turn, with all their hearts, towards renovation, that both parties may enjoy the repose of gladness and of gain; every one keeping in his own sphere, and minding his proper business. Moreover, the hong merchants, &c. are all persons of property and respectable families; and it becomes, therefore, more necessary for them to have a tender regard to their face and reputation, to trade justly; not to cheat or deceive, and then they will be able to obtain the confidence of foreigners.

"On inquiry, we find that, formerly, there was a set of lawless, shameless hong merchants, who, whenever the foreigners entered the port and took lodgings, endeavoured to make a gain of them; for this purpose they adopted a hundred schemes to meet their wishes; bought young boys for them to act as servants, or procured boat-prostitutes for them to gratify their libidinous dispositions; by so doing, not only ruining the public morals, but also, it was to be apprehended, creating disturbances.

"About this time, the foreign ships are arriving in succession, and it is feared that lawless vagabonds will again tread in their old habits; therefore, besides ordering secret search to be made, we unite in issuing this strict interdict, and send it to the hong merchants and linguists, to the patrole and watchmen in the front of the factories, and at the end of Hog Lane, not to allow tanka-boats to anchor opposite to those places. And when foreigners go and come from Whampoa to Canton, tanka-boats and boats with families must not be employed. The servants the foreigners bring with them are quite sufficient to serve them; they are not allowed to hire and employ natives. If any continue to employ Chinese, and young boys, as servants for the foreigners, and to lead them secretly down to tanka-boats to drink, and to pass the night with courtesans; or, under the darkness of night, to take native prostitutes into the factories, let the patrole, the watchmen, and the constables seize them, and report to the local officers, that the parties may be severely punished according to law.

"As to the appointed patrole in front of the factories, and the constables of the district, if they presume to accept of bribes to connive at, conceal, and screen such practices, the moment it is discovered they shall be put in the pillory for a month at the said place; and at the expiration of that time brought before our court, and immediately cudgelled to death.

"We, the governor and hoppo, will firmly adhere, without deviation to the law, and not shew the least indulgence. Let every one yield a trembling obedience. Be careful not lightly to try an experiment. A special edict.

"Taou-Kwang, 10th year, 8th moon, 4th day.

* See vol. iv. p. 198; vol. v. p. 27.

"Let this be hung up at the end of Hog Lane, for general information."

The editor of the *Canton Register* states that the terms of this proclamation are too gross for literal translation in a Christian journal. It is added: "It can scarcely be necessary for us to inform our distant readers, that to no community on the face of the earth can the opprobrious language made use of be less applicable than to the very respectable body of foreign residents in Canton; while, on the other hand, it is too much to be feared that, as a picture of native manners, which have evidently furnished the ground-work of this senseless tirade, it is far from overdrawn."

The following are copies of three other proclamations. Similar ones are published every year:

Order interdicting Native Boats taking Foreigners about the River.—"Shaou, superintendent of the river in Nan-hae district, and Low, superintendent of the river in Pwan-yu district, issue this proclamation, for the purpose of prohibiting the small boats taking forigners about on excursions of pleasure, that thereby they may induce reverence for the orders of government.

"As the laws and prohibitions for separating between natives and foreigners are very strict, all the foreigners who go up and down the Canton river have boats of their own, besides the boats provided by the hong merchants for the various companies; and the small boats on the river are not permitted to presume to carry foreigners about, in order that traitorous people may thereby be prevented from forming illegal connexions with them, and thus exciting disturbances.

"Now it appears, on examination, that the ignorant stupid people, who own the boats opposite to the factories, and thereabouts, have been in the practice of taking the foreigners about the river, for pleasure, from east to west, and from morning to night, without ceasing. It is impossible to be surety for them (the foreigners) that they will not form illegal connexions; and that traitorous natives will not buy prohibited goods from them, and also lead them into debauchery, gambling, making pretences, and deceiving. Besides, those boat-people are ignorant of every thing except the desire of gain, and have no sense of shame; so that there will be no extremity to which they will not go. If the matter be not strictly examined into and put a stop to, where will it end?

"Besides ordering the runners strictly and narrowly to examine into and prevent it, this proclamation is issued as a severe prohibition; and for this purpose this proclamation is issued, that all the boatmen along the river near the factories may fully inform themselves about it. From and after the issuing of this proclamation you must, with bitter repentance, reform of your former errors, and keep to the proper means of gaining your livelihood; you are not allowed to take foreigners in your boats on pleasure trips. If any of you presume to persevere in wickedness, and do not repent, but still tread in your former steps, when once discovered by government, or accused by others, seized and brought to trial, we certainly shall, according to truth, report and investigate, and shall confiscate your boats. Each one ought to tremble and obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

"7th Moon, 24th day (10th September, 1830)."

Hong Merchants and Linguists alone allowed intercourse with Foreigners.—"Chung, by imperial appointment, superintendent of customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c., issues this proclamation for the purpose of strictly prohibiting traitorous natives from having intercouse with the foreigners in the hong merchants' foreign factories, thereby to induce reverence for the laws.

"It appears that, for some time past, when the foreigners, coming to Canton to trade, reach the city of Canton, and take up their lodging in the foreign factories, there are a number of vagrant, traitorous people who, mingling themselves with the merchants and others, and priding themselves on having a little smattering of the foreign language, hold intercourse with the foreigners, under pretence of buying small miscellaneous articles from them. Hence, by craft and deceit, they cause the money to escape from the channel of government duties, and in various ways they break the laws, to the great detriment of the government-taxes.

"Now, at the time when the foreign ships are successively entering the port, it is most proper to examine and investigate with increased strictness. Besides appointing secret runners to spy out and seize offenders, I also, uniting the above circumstances, issue a proclamation; and, on this account, I send this proclamation, for the full information of the hong merchants, linguists, and all other natives: you decidedly must, with profound veneration, obey this prohibitory order, and each of you attend quietly to his own business. If any persons presume to enter into the lodgings of the foreign merchants, and, under pretence of selling goods, hold intercourse with the foreigners, or excite disturbances, they certainly shall be immediately seized and treated severely, and examined to the utmost extent of the law. The responsibility of examining into and preventing these illegalities lies with the hong merchants and linguists. If they presume to suffer or connive at any act of disobedience hereto, when found out, they also shall be strictly examined, and de-

cidedly shall not be allowed the least indulgence.

"Let each tremble and obey. Oppose not. A special proclamation.

"8th Moon, 4th day, (20th September 1830)."

Order requiring all foreign Ships to take export Cargo.—"Chung, by imperial appointment, superintendent of customs at the port of Canton, &c. &c., issues this proclamation for the purpose of making a certain affair fully understood.

"It appears, that when the ships of the various foreign nations come to Canton to trade, all the goods imported by them are not taken to the hong merchants to be purchased, but people presume to carry on illegal trade with the keepers of shops for foreign goods; thus going so far as to cause the duties on export goods to be left without any one responsible for the payment of them. And when they have given information, perhaps of only one or two chops of goods being shipped, they want to leave port, and many such like offences they commit; whence must arise a great failure in the amount of duties. It is on record that a proclamation has already been issued strictly prohibiting this.

"Now, whilst the foreigners are entering the port, I again repeat the prohibition, and on this account I send this proclamation for the full information of the hong merchants and linguists, that when a foreign ship of any of the various nations enters the port, they must inquire distinctly what goods the ship is really going to export, and have proof thereof afforded beforehand to the security-merchant who is the purchaser, and then may the merchant be allowed to become security, and the ship be permitted to trade at Canton. If she is not going to purchase goods for exportation, she is a ship guilty of offending against the laws; and the hong merchants, therefore, must not presume to become securities for her, and also may not give information of her import goods, nor land them for examination, but must immediately petition for the ship to be driven out of port, and not permitted to loiter about Canton. If the said hong merchants and linguists do not inquire clearly whether or not the ship is going to take in an export cargo, but rashly become securities for her; and if, though she does not on her return take a full cargo, they notwithstanding request a port-clearance for her, I certainly shall separately and strictly examine the said hong merchants and linguists, without granting them the least indulgence. If the said foreign ship-people presume to oppose, and they do not present a clear statement, with evidence, for investigation, they shall be punished. Oppose not; all of you tremble hereat. A special proclamation.

"8th Moon, 4th day, (20th Sept. 1830)."

STOPPAGE OF TRADE.

We mentioned in our last that the *Anne*, which left China on the 7th ult., had brought a report that there was a stoppage of trade, just as she was on the eve of leaving. This we find is now confirmed by the arrival of the *Isabella Robertson*, from one of whose passengers we have ascertained that the Select Committee stopped the trade, in consequence of an attempt having been made by the Chinese to search a ship's boat coming up the river. We were happy to learn, however, that matters were amicably arranged after a stoppage of six hours, and business proceeded as usual.—*Sing. Chron., Dec. 2.*

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.

The *Singapore Chronicle* of November 18 observes, with reference to the late negociations with the local authorities at Canton: "We are well aware that there is a diversity of opinion as to whether the measures adopted by the Select Committee on this occasion are to be lauded or blamed. There can be no doubt that firmness and decision are indispensably necessary on occasions like the present; but we imagine the dispute might have been temperately and amicably settled, without having recourse to such an hostile and hasty proceeding as fortifying the factory, and setting the government at defiance. Such a step, although happily, in this instance, unproductive of any evil consequences, might have led not only to a stoppage of trade, but to much more disastrous circumstances. Indeed, we have to thank the timidity or imbecility of the Chinese, as well as a consideration for their own commercial interests, that an overwhelming force was not sent to the factory in order to subdue and exterminate that spirit of opposition which must be offensive to such a despotic government as that of China. The Company's factory at Canton, with all their experience and boasts of protection to British subjects and trade, might, in our humble opinion, have adopted measures, firm, indeed, but less likely to excite the vengeance and ferocious pride of the Chinese. Were we to give implicit credence to all the information lately received from Canton, we would suspect that a resistance to the demand for the Parsees was not the *sole* cause of this martial array. A defence of that all-important object, said to have been gained during the last squabble with the Chinese, the permission for foreign ladies to visit Canton, may also have led the supracargoes to place the factory under that military attitude which it now assumes. We allow, that whatever has been conceded to us, we ought, by all means, to endeavour to retain; but, where nothing further than a promise was given, or rather extorted, we

have no right, especially in China itself, to bully the government, against their own laws and prejudices, into a compliance with our own views and wishes. Where such immense commercial interests are at stake, we question the propriety of hazarding, on such grounds, an interruption, even for an hour, of the extensive foreign trade which must, at this period, be carrying on at Canton. Conciliatory measures, consistently with the superior dignity and knowledge of the British nation, might command more than a noisy turbulent disposition can ever extort." Again, in the *Chronicle* of Dec. 2: "This *ruse de guerre*, however, we learn, has met with but few approvers amongst the Europeans at Canton, and the general opinion there is, that the measure was both uncalled for and precipitate. As for the Chinese, we learn also, that they treat the matter with the utmost ridicule and contempt; and unwilling to disturb the harmony which has hitherto existed between the two nations, or put any impediment to the present flow of commerce, they have quietly overlooked with forbearance this novel, though to them unpleasant, manner of remonstrating against their customs and institutions. True it may be, that the Chinese were intimidated; yet we conceive intimidation is not the only or the most honourable and temperate way of convincing a body of men of their errors and prejudices."

The *India Gazette* observes, on the same subject: "The consequences of an actual rupture can scarcely fail to be the expulsion of English commerce from the ports of China, than which a more severe blow could not at this moment be inflicted on the Company at home and abroad. They are now straining every nerve in England to secure a fresh lease of the exclusive trade to China, and at the very same time their servants abroad, by a series of acts indicative only of imbecility and folly, are endangering its very existence. It might have been expected, that the fruitlessness of the previous dispute would have prevented the supercargoes from rushing into fresh contests; but the obstinacy and weakness that characterized them, with the exception of Mr. Plowden, on the former occasion, seem unabated."

The *Canton Register* of October 16, after stating that the three Parsees, who had caused the death of Capt. Mackenzie, had been sent to Bombay, by the *Edmonstone*, adds: "We regret to say, a malicious and grossly incorrect account of the catastrophe has found its way to the Chinese Government."

In a London paper it is stated, on the authority of letters from Canton dated the 1st January, that a petition to the House of Commons, on the part of the British residents there, was preparing, with a view of obtaining some better protection for their commercial interests than has hitherto existed, with respect to the Chinese government. The local authorities at Canton are charged not only with gross abuse of their power, but also with keeping the court of Peking wholly in the dark. The object of the petitioners is stated to be the appointment of British consular agencies at Canton, *Peking*, and other places in China, which they conceive would not be refused if *firmly* demanded by this country. The petitioners do not attribute any blame to the East-India Company's factory, but consider the whole of the evils to have arisen from the prejudices of the Chinese, and from the injudicious practice of constantly flattering those prejudices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Earthquake at Canton.—This city was visited, on the night of the 16th September, by the (to us) uncommon phenomenon of an earthquake, the shocks of which continued about six or seven seconds, producing, in that time, about the same number of regular oscillations or horizontal movements, in a direction from north to south, and *vice versâ*. The first concussion was the most violent, and a slight tremulous or undulatory motion was perceptible between it and the succession of shocks, which followed after an interval of more than a second: these last were singularly regular in duration and violence, and though rather fainter than the first, were still sufficiently powerful to render it not improbable that some distant part of the empire may have been visited with a repetition of some such calamity as we had to record in one of our last numbers.

Two shocks were sensibly felt at Macao.—*Canton Reg.*

Effects of a Press in China.—The *Canton Register* of September 18 contains the following communication from a native correspondent, which shows the readiness of the Chinese to avail themselves of the advantages of a free press:

"In the Pwanyu district lived a woman who was married to Le-yuen-fang. During the 24th year of the reign of Kea-king (about eleven years ago) her husband fell out with a rich member of the clan Keen, about the right to certain ground intended for a tomb, and went to law about it. The Keen family bribed largely the local magistrate, who took part against the plaintiff, saying, that he had encroached upon and usurped the tomb-ground of his neighbour. This was contrary to the fact, and Le-yuen-fang boldly said in open court, that though they should beat him to death, he would not sign a bond of agreement. But without this form the affair could not be dis-

missed from court. The plaintiff therefore was thrown into gaol, and the opulent Keen gave large bribes, and promises of a thanksgiving fee, to the gaoler's people, if they would cause the death of Le-yuen-fang. In about a month they effected the wishes of the defendant, and reported to the magistrate that the prisoner had died by disease. The gaolers received the thanksgiving present for their murderous job, and thought no more about the matter. The widow appealed to the higher courts, the Foo, the Sze, &c., but obtained no other answer to her appeals than a reference back to the local magistrate, commanding him to ascertain if her allegations were true or not, and report back to them. Thus the affair was procrastinated from time to time, and no redress obtained. She had a son who was now grown up to manhood, whose duty it became to avenge his father's death. But the Keen family again had recourse to gold, and bribed the police to take him into custody on some pretext. The widow now became desperate, and during the 6th moon of the present year, repaired to Canton to appeal to the Foo-yuen. She applied at the office thrice, but her petition was rejected, and on the 7th of the moon she again went to the Foo-yuen's gate. His excellency happened to be going out, when she again presented a petition to him. He refused to receive it. She immediately raised the cry, injustice! oppression!—drew a knife and cut her throat. The attendants informed the Foo-yuen, who directed the wound to be examined. There were nine probabilities to one that death would ensue, but his excellency directed that they must wait till she got well, and then he would attend to her case. The bye-standers were filled with indignation, and spread the report outside. A lamentable case! Extreme oppression!"

The Booriats. — One of the chiefs of the Booriat tribes on the N. W. frontier has sent his compliments and a fine horse to Cha-lung-oh, the resident at Cashgar. In consequence of this, the resident requests to know if the emperor will allow him to bestow on the chief a button for the vertex of his cap, and a peacock's feather to suspend from it. As this chief exerted himself against the rebel, Chang-ki-urh, his majesty has praised him for so reverently and obediently joining the cause of China, and has ordered him a button of the sixth degree of rank, to which is to be appended a peacock's feather.

The Friendly Islands.

One of the officers of the French vessel of discovery, *La Coquille* (M. de Blosseville), has published, in a French periodical work, an account of the fate of Capt. George Powell, of the South-Sea whaler *Rambler*, and some of his crew, who were attacked and slain by the natives of Vavau, one of the Tonga islands, in 1827. It was communicated to him by one of the only two individuals who escaped the massacre; and M. de Blosseville complains that the statement of the affair, published in England, does great injustice to Powell.

It appears from the account of the French officer, who well knew Powell, and describes him as an enterprizing young man,—"sighing for great adventures and hazardous undertakings, and recalling, in some respects, the character of the buccaneer without his cruelty and thirst for gold,"—that, on a fishing voyage, he put into Port Refuge, on the western coast of Vavau, and soon became upon very intimate terms with the natives. The king, Howlulala, was almost always on board, with his daughter, Ozela, who conceived a strong attachment for John, a young man of handsome figure, who had been confided to the care of Capt. Powell by his parents in New South Wales. After the vessel had been four days at the island, the king and the other natives hastily departed, at night. On mustering the crew, five men were absent, amongst whom was John. A native of India, who had resided for some years on the island, but had now entered on the *Rambler*, was despatched as envoy to obtain the restoration of the five men, or at least the ransom of John. He found the natives in a state of agitation, and ready to take the part of the deserters. The king, however, seemed disposed to listen to a proposition of restoring John for a musket and some powder and ball. Before the negociation was concluded, however, Ozela interposed, and besought her father with all the eloquence of tears and despair not to tear her lover from her; she would rather, she said, follow him to Europe than see him leave Vavau. The king sacrificed the views of the politician to the feelings of the parent; and rejected the overture.

Other expedients were then to be devised: two large war-canoes of the Habai islands were at anchor between the *Rambler* and the shore, and Capt. Powell thought, if he could contrive to seize them, they would be excellent hostages, inasmuch as Howlulala would bring upon him all the power of the Habai islanders, from his being the occasion of their capture. The attempt was accordingly made; but the men in charge of the canoes leaped into the water, and succeeded in hauling them on land.

Powell, therefore, considering the responsibility he had incurred towards the parents of the infatuated youth, thought himself bound to make all the exertions in his power to withdraw him; and finding his crew ready to second his efforts, after

firing a few guns to frighten the natives who lined the shore, he landed from two whale-boats, seized the largest of the two canoes, launched it, and towed it off.

Had he been satisfied with this success he would perhaps have gained his object; but he had accomplished the affair so easily, that he thought he could with as little difficulty get possession of the other canoe, and then, he had no doubt, all the deserters would be restored. Accordingly, he set off again, in a single boat, landed, and blindly confident, advanced some paces from the beach, when the *Rambler*, being obliged just then to move into deeper water, veered round, and the natives, who were in ambush, armed with lances, hatchets and clubs, observed, with innate sagacity, that as its broadside was not turned towards them, they were not exposed to its cannon. Darting with the rapidity of lightning upon Powell and his companions, who were taken unawares, the former had his head cloven to the shoulders with a hatchet, and four of the latter shared a similar fate: two only escaped by swimming to the ship. The whole island was roused to arms by the war-conch, the canoes collected for a general attack, and the crew of the *Rambler* thought it prudent to abandon their prize and quit the fatal spot.

Mauritius.

EXPORTATION OF SUGAR OF THE CROP OF 1829.

From the 1st July to the 31st Dec. 1829	35,284,795
From the 1st Jan. to the 30th June 1830	37,383,286
Total...Livres	72,668,081

We may estimate the consumption and the quantity that will remain unsold at eight millions. The crop of 1829 will thus have produced more than eighty millions.

Particulars of the Exportation of Sugar, from the 1st January to the 31st June 1830.

To Great Britain...Livres	24,945,250
— Madras	36,085
— Ceylon	215,690
— the dependencies of Mauritius	3,950
— the Cape of Good Hope	1,678,883
— France	6,090,102
— Hobart Town	1,839,000
— Madagascar	641
— Pondichery	33,074
— Sydney	1,432,952
— Gibraltar	759,265
— Quebec	348,394
Livres	37,383,286

PARTICULARS OF EXPORTS IN 1829.

Sugar..... Livres	58,448,357
Ebony-wood	538,295
Cotton	14,638
Cloves	4,507
Coffee	858
Shell (tortoise?)	3,369

Gaz. de Maurice, July 24.

Persia.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND PLAGUE.

We have seen accounts from Persia, dated in September, which mention the spasmodic cholera was raging with great virulence at Teflis, and the route between that town and Tabriz. In the notion that the disease was infectious, the Russian authorities in Georgia had tried to check its progress by the establishment of quarantine, which, however failed in producing the desired result. The experiment, nevertheless, was deserving of a trial, and it is satisfactory that it has been made, as the disease was observed to follow the high roads and lines of commercial intercourse.

The plague, which sometime ago we mentioned as prevailing in Persia, had, we regret to say, undergone no abatement, but seemed rather to gain ground. The prince royal was anxious to remove from Tabriz such as actually laboured under the disease, but the people evincing no willingness to comply with this measure of precaution, it was not carried into effect. From some popular prejudice against the communication of bad news, it is difficult to acquire circumstantial information respecting the disease or the casualties that it produces, as persons, perhaps, in whose dwellings it is raging, affect, when questioned, to say that the disease has ceased. Where the affliction falls it generally exterminates. Within a circle of twenty miles round Tabriz, it was computed that 30,000 people had died since the middle of June. In two villages, within two miles distance of the writer of the account we are quoting, the plague had manifested itself, and in one of these, consisting of eighty-five houses, 200 deaths had occurred, and one or two were still dying daily. In some spots, the ripe corn was standing neglected for want of reapers, the cattle wandered about in the valleys neglected and without keepers, and not a furrow of ground had been ploughed. This, of itself, gives a sufficiently vivid idea of the general distress produced by this appalling malady. On its first appearance the peasants deserted the villages, and dispersed in separate groupes, sheltering themselves in such make-shift tents as they could form of carpets, &c. There was too much reason, however, to conclude that the seeds of the disease had already taken root, and

the exposure to the alternations of night damp and diurnal heat, in all probability, gave the malady greater effect. The scene is described as most distressing, every family being seen at some little distance from each other, and one or two of its number, suffering from the pestilence, lying stretched helplessly on the ground. They were perfectly passive, attempting no remedy, and scarcely an instance of recovery occurred. This is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the state of mental prostration of the poor creatures, who seem, from the first, to have given over all hope, availing themselves of no means of temporal relief, but resigning themselves entirely to what they consider their destiny.

The disease seems much influenced by the state of the weather, for when a northerly wind blows from the Caspian Sea, it has a fresh and reviving effect throughout the country, and the number of deaths is observed to diminish. When the atmosphere again is heavy, close, and sultry, the casualties are proportionably more numerous. To the south of Maragha, at Sof-Bolaugh, &c. the pestilence has committed great ravages, especially amongst the Coords, who being Soonees, and therefore more implicit predestinarians than the Sheeas, have taken no measures of precaution, or deemed it necesary to avoid the danger of infection by flight. Accordingly, we need not be surprised to learn, that the population of whole villages has been exterminated. By all accounts then, it would appear, that throughout the whole of Asia, this year has been a peculiarly unhealthy one: a circumstance well worthy the most serious consideration of the medical economist and topographer.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Jan.* 3.

Pachalik of Bagdad.

The *Bombay Gazette* contains an official publication of a letter from Major Taylor, our political agent at Bussora, dated Bagdad, 11th October, and addressed to the Bombay government, wherein, referring to a precis of intelligence which had reached Bagdad, from Aleppo, of the recent events in France, he says: "the contents of it are perfectly known at this court, and have excited great interest, particularly the French conquest of Algiers, their advance against Tunis, and the *reported invasion of Egypt by British arms.* His highness has requested from me a particular detail of these events, as he doubts the sources from which he appears to have derived his information. His highness is at present in a considerable state of alarm from the expected arrival of a kapige from Constantinople; and the threatened advance of the troops of his highness Abbas Mirza from Solemaniah, on the fertile line of the Dialeh, towards this place."

Extract of a private letter from Abooghe-raeb:—"It is my opinion, that this country demands the attention of politicians much more than that of Persia, for should the Russians ever make an attempt on India, depend upon it the right wing of their army will advance through Mesopotamia, their extreme right resting on the Euphrates; supplies of all kinds can very easily be sent from Erzerum, and there are several excellent situations where magazines could be formed between that and the gulf.

"Persia appears to be, at present, plunged deeper in ruin than ever it was. What a loss in poor Major Hart to their army! his like will not be found in India. It now only wants the signal of the shah's death for the country to be drenched in blood and torn in pieces by anarchy; indeed the tragedy has already begun at Kermanshaw."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, September 22.—Cuthbert v. *Mansfield.*—This was an action brought by a coach proprietor against the editor and proprietor of the *Sydney Gazette*, for a libel in that paper of March 2d, imputing fraud to the plaintiff.

The damages were laid at £1,000; the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 40s.

September 27.—The King v. *Hall.*—This was an information to recover two penalties, of £100 each, for a breach of an act of council, which required that publishers of newspapers should enter into recognizances, which the defendant had neglected to do, in publishing the *Sydney Monitor*.

The defendant appeared in person, and urged, first, that there was insufficient evidence that he was the editor, proprietor, and publisher, as laid in the information; secondly, that the act of council was repugnant to the law of England, and therefore null.

The *Chief Justice* left to the jury the first objection only.

The jury returned a verdict against the crown, for the defendant.

September 30.—The King v. *Mansfield.*—The court passed sentence upon the defendant in this case, the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, for a libel in that paper upon Mr. Wm. Chas. Wentworth.*

The *Chief Justice*, after some observations upon the peculiarities of the case,

* See vol. iv. p. 139.

said the judgment of the court, under all the circumstances, was, that the defendant should be fined £10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Crops.—Never did any country in the world exhibit a more luxuriant aspect than is now beheld in the agricultural districts of New South Wales. From every quarter we receive the most flattering accounts. The field, the garden, the orchard, the vineyard, the natural forest-ground, are all teeming with abundance. The rich harvests of the Hunter give a promise of the most overflowing wheat-crops ever known in this part of the territory.—*Sydney Gazette, Oct.* 12.

The Aboriginal Language.—We lately recapitulated what had been done with regard to the vernacular language of this hemisphere. We have now the pleasure to add, that the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, of Lake Macquarrie, has just completed the first rough translation of a portion of the sacred Scriptures (the Gospel of Saint Luke) into the language of the aborigines of the colony.—*Ibid., Oct.* 7.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Sept. 14.—Chas. Routley, a desperate bush-ranger, was convicted of the wilful murder of John Buckly, *alias* Pretty Jack, on the 25th July. The details of the case are of a horrible kind. It appears that the wretch destroyed the victim to his revenge or animosity by wrapping him in a bullock's hide, and burning him slowly alive. He afterwards spoke exultingly of the deed, and declared that the poor creature, when placed upon the fire, turned his face and grinned as if he was laughing at him. The evidence consisted of a string of minute circumstances.

Previous to his execution, the culprit made a confession of that and other crimes he had perpetrated. It appears that he came out to the colony in 1812, as a convict, having been transported for life for housebreaking. His good conduct procured him his emancipation, and subsequently a grant of land at Pitt Water, where he became a wealthy and respected member of the community. He acknowledged, however, that he had deliberately murdered a neighbour, of whose property he possessed himself; and declared that, after he took to the bush, the mere recital of the crimes he had committed would occupy more time than his sentence allowed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aborigines.—The Tasmanian papers are filled with the details of the grand movement against the aborigines, which absorbs the whole attention of the colonists.

On the 9th September last, the Lieut. Governor (Col. Arthur), in a government order, adverting to the atrocities committed by the blacks upon the settlers, called upon the colonists to join in a simultaneous effort to capture the whole of the hostile tribes, or permanently expel them from the settled districts. He states that the natives of the island are well-known to be, with few exceptions, extremely timid, flying with precipitation at the appearance of two or three armed persons; yet the impunity of their cruel murders of the whites had made them more daring. "Should success," he adds, "crown the anticipated measures, the Lieut. Governor earnestly enjoins that the utmost tenderness and humanity be manifested towards the whole of the natives who may be captured; and when in custody, that they may be dealt with as beings deprived of the blessings of civilization, and who have been actuated in their hostile attacks by a distressing misconception of the amicable dispositions entertained towards them by the white population."

A meeting of the inhabitants took place at Hobart Town, on the 22d September, for the purpose of considering the necessary steps for co-operating with the government in this grand object. The speakers were unanimous in applauding the measure; Mr. Hackett, indeed, regretted that so few efforts had been made by the whites to learn the language of the aborigines, to enable them to explain to these poor people the benevolent intentions of the settlers. He did not think, he said, that there were five persons in the colony who could converse with them!

The Lieut. Governor left Hobart Town on the 4th October, with all the disposable force, regular and volunteer, including convicts, of the colony: the duty of the town guard being, for the time, performed by the inhabitants. The number of individuals in the field was upwards of 3,000.

The plan proposed was to surround the blacks, by a chain of parties of ten, each subdivided into threes; to drive them to the South, by beating the bushes, to Tasman's Peninsula. This peninsula, the S.E. point of the island, contains from 60,000 to 80,000 acres of land, and is enclosed by East Bay neck, a narrow isthmus, a few yards wide. From Sorell Town the cordon of moving posts extended, in a curvilinear direction, to Prosser's Bay; its length was estimated at thirty miles. The right flank was commanded by Capt. Wentworth, the centre by Major Douglas, and the left, towards Prosser's Bay, by Lieut. Aubin. The distance admitted of one individual to every forty-five or fifty yards.

In their advance, the line reached, about midway between Sorell Town and the

Three Thumb Mountain, a dense forest of scrub and underwood, so thick as to be almost impervious, extending seven or eight miles from west to east, and from two to four in breadth. The trees were thick and high. Here the great body of the natives were found to be ensconced. Instead, therefore, of driving them into the peninsula, it was now determined to enclose and capture them in their covert.

Accordingly, a body of about 300 men entered the thick and scrubby part of the forest, discharging musketry as they advanced, in order to propel the blacks into the centre. The operation is described as one of great difficulty, though it would appear of little danger, as no opposition had yet been encountered.

The last advices from the scene of operations are of the 18th November, a despatch of which date announces the absolute certainty that a considerable number of blacks were enclosed. The Oyster Bay tribe and the Big River tribe (the most sanguinary) are said to be taken.

In their progress, the colonial forces met with decided traces of Europeans, such as recent marks of shoes with nails in them, European weapons, &c. Many of the aborigines taken could speak English, which is alone a sufficient proof that they have some of our countrymen amongst them.

It is right to state, that in a government order of 22d September, containing an outline of the plan of operations, the Lieut. Governor again "enjoins the whole community to bear in mind that the object in view was not to injure or destroy the unhappy savages, but to raise them in the scale of civilization, by placing them under the immediate control of a competent establishment, from whence they will not have it in their power to escape and molest the white inhabitants of the colony, and where they themselves will no longer be subject to the miseries of perpetual warfare, or to the privations which the extension of the settlements would progressively entail upon them, were they to remain in their present unhappy state."

Cape of Good Hope.

The general appearance of the country at this moment, the unusual extent of the wheat and other crops now on the ground, and their healthy and forward condition, are described with much delight by our country correspondents. The taxes of last year, together with some long and heavy arrears, have been cheerfully discharged; and if the coming harvest escape the local plagues of rust, locusts, and drought,—which God avert! the farmer will be enabled to assert his natural rank and independence, and the whole frame of society will have new strength and activity infused into it. The frontier trade is also rapidly extending itself, aided in no small degree by the direct communication with England through Algoa Bay. It was feared at one time that this direct trade would prove injurious to the mercantile interests of Table Bay, and this end of the country; but if one may judge from the appearance of the shipping here during the last winter, such fears may perhaps be pronounced groundless. This improving state of the eastern districts has suggested the propriety of a banking establishment in that quarter. At the present moment it would be difficult, and probably not very judicious, to attempt a private or even a joint stock company bank. Even at this end of the country, where there is so much more trade and capital, both those projects were tried without success. A branch of the government bank might be placed at Graham's Town, at a small expense of from £300 to £500 per annum, which would be more than covered by the profits of the concern directly, not to mention the many indirect advantages which government itself would derive from the free circulation of capital, and the increased number of pecuniary transactions.

The dangers of Algoa Bay, though considerable, vanish before the stimulus of profitable trade; but at no great expense a convenient jetty, and an efficient class of surf-boats might be made to obviate most of the difficulties at present complained of, in transporting goods through the heavy surf. A moderate wharfage duty would be well exchanged for the delay and occasional losses at present sustained.

Next to these two principal bays, the Knysna has the best claim to early attention. A communication between this harbour and the lange-kloof would open to commerce an immense extent of very productive country in the centre of the colony; abounding in excellent timber, and capable of producing wheat to an indefinite amount. The value of property in that quarter would be prodigiously increased by such a road; and we have no doubt that the proprietors, farmers, and others, who would reap immediate and great advantage from it, would give their assistance, if not in money, at least in labour, if government saw fit to accept it in accomplishing so useful a work. The accidents which have brought a bad name on the mouth of the Knysna have unquestionably arisen, in most instances, from inexperience. They would soon be forgotten if money could be certainly made by entering it. Inside, it affords a safe and commodious anchorage for ships of any burthen; and a steamer, which we may confidently expect to see very soon upon our coasts, would overcome all the horrors of a narrow channel, high lands, and baffling winds.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Sept.* 22.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DACCA PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Nov. 26, 1830. — The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Dacca provincial battalion be disbanded on the 1st Jan. 1831, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officers commanding the corps will be furnished.

2. From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutant and European non-commissioned staff of the battalion will be at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief. The arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores now in use with the corps will be minutely surveyed and reported upon to the Military Board, when the whole will be forwarded to the arsenal, and the books and other public records deposited in the office of the brigade major at Dacca.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

Fort William, Nov. 26, 1830. — The Right Hon. the Governor General has been pleased to resolve on the following re-organization of the Military Board at this presidency, which is to have effect from 20th proximo:

The Board is to consist of the following members, *viz.*: the chief engineer, the commandant of artillery, the chief magistrate of Calcutta, or other military or civil officer, as Government may hereafter determine, and two stipendiary military members.

The office establishment will consist of one secretary and accountant, and two assistant secretaries, with such establishment of uncovenanted assistants as the extent of the duties of the Board will indispensably require.

The Board will exercise control over the following departments, *viz.*: the Ordnance Department; the Department of Public Works, including roads, bridges, and other public, civil, and military buildings of every description; the Canal and Embankment Departments; the Commissariat Departments; and the Stud Department.

The Canal Committee and the Board of Superintendence for Improving the Breed of Cattle will be considered dissolved on the 20th proximo, on which date the records and uncovenanted office establishments are to be transferred to the Military Board.

Lieut. Colonels A. Galloway and J. Craigie are appointed military members of the Board, with salaries, respectively, of Sonat rupees 2,250 per mensem, in addition to the pay of their regiment rank.

Capt. G. Young, of the 70th regt. N.I., is appointed secretary and accountant to the Board, with a salary of Sonat rupees 1,500, in addition to the pay of his regimental rank; and Capt. Gowan, of the regiment of artillery, as assistant secretary, on the allowances he at present receives.

The general principles and regulations under which the several departments now placed under the Military Board have hitherto been conducted will continue in force. The Board will receive a communication from Government relative to the division of the business into departments, and such further instructions as may be necessary for its guidance in conducting the duties committed to it.

MUNDLAISIR LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Dec. 10, 1830. — The Hon. the Vice President in Council directs that the Mundlaisir local battalion be disbanded on the 1st of Jan. 1831, or as soon after as circumstances will admit, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

From the date specified, or as soon as the accounts can be adjusted, the European commissioned and non-commissioned officers attached to the battalion will be at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, with exception to the assistant-surgeon, who will be retained for the present to perform the medical duties of the Nimar district.

The arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores now in use with the corps, will be minutely surveyed, when the whole will be forwarded to the Saugor magazine, under such arrangements as may be made by the brigadier commanding the Malwah field force. The books and other public records will be deposited in the office of the major of brigade at Mhow.

COMMITTEES OF SURVEY ON MILITARY STORES.

Fort William, Dec. 17, 1830. — The Hon. the Vice President in Council, with a view to the simplification and despatch of public business, is pleased to direct, at the recommendation of the Military Board, the partial abolition of committees of survey on military stores, and to publish, for the information of the army, the following rules for future guidance:

1. Surveys are unnecessary upon stores received from magazines, provided the stores are not objected to by the receiving corps.

2. When stores which have been in use with corps are sent into magazine, after being condemned by a committee of officers, no further survey is necessary, and the ordnance officer is authorized to make the conversion of the unserviceable articles, and also of all return package, to the best advantage.

3. Committee of Survey on Stores in Magazine are not in future required to sign the conversion reports. The ordnance officer in charge is authorized to make the conversions of unserviceable articles condemned by all surveys, and will be considered responsible to Government for the correctness of the conversion statement.

4. When stores are under dispatch from the arsenal or magazines, it is left to the discretion of the officer in charge of the magazine to apply for a committee, as he is held responsible for the condition of the stores issued.

5. Strict attention is to be paid that the invoices of condemned stores and return packages, and the invoices of surplus stores returned into magazines, are sent distinct from each other, as the latter will be re-surveyed at the magazine. The Military Board will issue such subsidiary regulations for the guidance of magazine officers as may be necessary.

COURT-MARTIAL.

SERGEANT-MAJOR DUFFEY.

Head-Quarters on the River, Nov. 15, 1830.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Saugor on the 23d Sept. 1830, of which Lieut. Col. W. Nott, of the 16th regt., is president, Sergeant Major Richard Duffey, 71st N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. For disobedience of orders, when at my bungalow, on or about the morning of the 15th Sept., between the hours of 8 and 11 A.M., in not quitting it when peremptorily and repeatedly ordered by me to do so; and for returning to it, after he had been taken away agreeably to my orders, by a file of men, from whom he made his escape.

2d. For highly disgraceful and disrespectful conduct in his manner towards me, his commanding officer, at the above-named time and place; and for taking off his sword, sash, and cap, and throwing them down on the floor of my verandah.

3. For highly mutinous conduct, at the above-named time, in shaking his doubled fist at me, in a threatening manner, and making use of the following expression: "By God, I will have your two epaulettes off your shoulders," or words to that effect; besides other offensive and disrespectful language to me, his immediate commanding officer.

The whole of such conduct being derogatory to the character of a non-commissioned officer, and subversive of military discipline.

(Signed) G. Warden,
Lieut. Col. Com., 71st N.I.

Saugor, Sept. 16, 1830.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding. The court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has stated in his defence, is of opinion, that he is

Guilty of the first charge.

Guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge, with the exception of the following parts, *viz.*: "in shaking his doubled fist at me, in a threatening manner," of which he is acquitted.

Sentence. The court having found the prisoner guilty of the first, second, and part of the third charge, sentences him, Sergeant-Major Richard Duffey, of the 71st regt. N.I., to be reduced to the rank and pay of a private soldier.

Approved,
(Signed) Dalhousie,
Com.-in-chief.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court having performed this painful part of its duty, most respectfully begs leave to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, on the score of the great aggravation, so very apparent throughout the whole of the proceedings on the part of the prosecution.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief has approved the sentence of the court, to whose recommendation he accedes, and remits the punishment. His Excellency fully agrees with the court, that the misconduct of the Sergeant arose from the very reprehensible interference of Lieut. Col. Warden with the domestic concerns of the non-commissioned European staff under his command.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 11. Mr. C. R. Martin, a judge of Provincial Court of Appeal for division of Calcutta.

23. Mr. J. P. Ward, magistrate of Bhaugulpore.

30. Mr. D. McFarlan, chief magistrate of town of Calcutta.

Capt. James Steel, superintendent of police in town of Calcutta.

Mr. C. Harding, judge of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. Walters, judge and magistrate of Agrah.

Mr. T. Richardson, judge and magistrate of city of Dacca.

Mr. J. Shaw, judge and magistrate of Dacca Jelalpore.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, magistrate and collector of Jessore.

Mr. G. Gough, magistrate of Chittagong.

Dec. 3. Mr. C. F. Thompson, magistrate of district of Cawnpore.

14. Mr. Edward Peploe Smith, magistrate of district of Nuddea.

17. Mr. J. A. Pringle, judge and magistrate of city of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. Phillips, judge of district of Jessore.

21. Mr. G. W. Battye, assistant to magistrate and collector of district of Beerbhoom.

General Department.

Nov. 23. Mr. Charles Todd, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 6th division Allahabad.

Mr. Samuel Bowring, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 7th division Bundelkund.

Dec. 3. Mr. George Saunders, senior member of Board of Trade.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, officiating secretary to Government in general department.

14. Mr. W. E. Money, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 14th division.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 14. Mr. D. Pringle, deputy collector of central division of Cuttack.

21. Capt. T. Dickinson, local superintendent of province of Arracan.

28. Capt. W. Badenach, senior assistant to local superintendent in province of Arracan.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Henry Pratt, district chaplain at Berhampore.

The Rev. R. Prickett, district chaplain at Neemuch.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 26, 1830. — The following appointments made on personal staff of Hon. the Vice-President and Deputy Governor, from 11th Nov.:—Capt. John Sutherland, 3d Bombay L.C., to be private secretary and aide-de-camp; Lieut. James Higginson, 58th N.I., to officiate as military secretary; and Lieut. W. M. Smyth, corps of engineers, to be an aide-de-camp.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. John Delamain, C.B., to be col., v. Sir T. Ramsay, Bart., dec., with rank from 1st Nov. 1830, v. J. Vaughan dec.—Major Samuel Swinhoe to be lieut. col. from 27th May 1830, v. C. R. Kennett, retired.—Major J. C. H. Parke to be lieut. col., v. E. B. Craige retired, with rank from 26th June 1830, v. W. C. Faithfull prom.—Major Sebastian Land to be lieut. col. from 1st Nov. 1830, v. John Delamain, C.B., prom.

9th L.C. Capt. R. E. Chambers to be major, from 9th Sept. 1829, v. R. H. Sneyd retired; Lieut. George Ridge to be capt. of a troop, v. R. E. Chambers prom., with rank from 6th Jan. 1830, v. W. Lumsdaine dec.; and Cornet Fred. Baker to be lieut., v. G. Ridge prom., with rank from 9th Sept. 1829, v. S. Newbery prom.

28th N.I. Capt. H. C. Sandys to be major, and Lieut. R. W. Halhed to be capt. of a comp., from 27th May 1830, in suc. to S. Swinhoe prom.—Supernum. Lieut. W. H. Nicholetts brought on effective strength of regiment.

49th N.I. Capt. Hugh Caldwell to be major, Lieut. J. W. Mitchell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Christopher Codrington to be lieut., from 25th June 1830, in suc. to J. C. B. Parke prom.—Supernum. Ens. Robert Stein brought on effective strength of regiment.

60th N.I. Capt. John Home to be major, Lieut. Edw. Morshead to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. R. Gwatkin to be lieut., from 1st Nov. 1830, in suc. to S. Land prom.

74th N.I. Ens. W. T. Briggs to be lieut., from 31st May 1829, v. J. Bunyon (dec.) prom.—Supernum. Ens. H. A. Cumberlege brought on effective strength of regiment.

2d N.I. Lieut. A. C. Beatson to be capt. of a comp., from 30th Sept. 1830, v. T. Culley, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. R. N. MacLean brought on effective strength of regiment.

Regt. of Artillery. Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Ed. W. S. Scott brought on effective strength of regt., v. A. Armstrong dec., 5th Nov. 1830.

Assist. Surg. John Griffiths to be surg., from 18th Nov. 1830, v. P. Breton dec.

Cadets of Infantry Geo. Verner and W. M. Roberts admitted on establishment.

Mr. S. Wimbolt admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Col. W. G. A. Fielding, 8th L.C., to be resident at Catmandhoo; date 19th Nov.

Ens. John Waterfield brought on effective strength of 9th N.I., from 13th March 1830, v. J. Bennet dec.

Capt. Jas. R. Colnet, 17th N.I., to officiate as barrack-master of Fort William.

Assist. Surg. Samuel Lightfoot to officiate as civil assistant surgeon at Jaunpore during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. J. Davison.

Cadet of Infantry Thos. Smith to be ensign, from 5th June 1829, in suc. to Lieut. Col. E. B. Craigie retired.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 13, 1830. — Lieut. T. Plumbe to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I.; date 12th Oct.

Nov. 16.—*Cadets directed to join Corps.* G. Shairp, 60th N.I., Dinapore; J. G. Gaitskell (at his own request), 28th do., Allahabad; W. D. Goodyar, 54th do., Benares; J. W. Macharnet, 63d do., Berhampore.

Lieut. R. G. McGregor to have charge of artillery details at Dacca, v. Cullen dec.; date of order 6th Nov.

The app. of Surg. G. G. Campbell to officiate as superintending surgeon at Agra cancelled.

Surgeons posted to Regiments. J. Mellis, M.D., 9th N.I.; J. Watson, M.D., 20th do.; J. M. Macra, 27th do.; F. S. Matthews, 28th do.; J. Clarke, 68th do.; C. W. Welchman, 48th do.

Nov. 17.—Lieut. W. Parker to officiate as adjutant to 6th L.C. during absence, on med. cert., of Lieut. and Adj. Watt.

Surg. W. Darby removed from 48th and posted to 59th N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. Spencer app. to 15th N.I.

Fort William, Dec. 3.—*38th N.I.* Capt. Francis Rutledge to be major, Lieut. F. S. Hawkins to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. G. Mesham to be lieut., from 1st Dec. 1830, in suc. to W. Ledlie retired.—Supernum. Ens. F. S. Maningford brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadet of Artillery W. H. Delamain admitted on establishment.

Mr. A. M. McK. Minto admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieut. Graham, of engineers, to have temporary charge of executive duties of 11th div. of department of Public Works during absence of Capt. R. M'Mullins on visit to presidency.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 18.—*Removals and Postings.* Col. J. A. P. Macgregor, from 22d to 37th N.I.; Col. J. S. Harriot, from 23d to 22d do.; Col. W. C. Faithful (new prom.) to 23d do.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Kennett, from 68th to 23d do.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon (new prom.) to 68th do.

Fort William, Dec. 10.—*40th N.I.* Supernum. Ens. G. F. Ritson brought on effective strength of regt. from 10th July 1829, vice J. Ainslie struck off, that officer having quitted India without leave.

Mr. Josias Dupré Fergusson admitted on estab. as a cadet of infantry.

Capt. James Steel, 41st N.I., to be superintendent of police of Calcutta.

Dec. 14.—Capt. J. R. Colnet, 17th N.I., to be barrack-master of Fort William.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 20.—Lieut. W. C. Birch to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 5th N.I.; date of order 1st Nov.

27th N.I. Lieut. Thos. Plumbe to be interp. and qu.mast., v. Hopkins resigned.

40th N.I. Lieut. Richard Chitty to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Thomson prom.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon removed from 7th L.C., and posted to 49th N.I.

Assist. Surg. L. J. Cameron, M.D., removed from 9th L.C., and app. to 47th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Andrew Simson, recently attached to political agency at Jeypore, app. to 42d N.I.

Nov. 24.—2d-Lieut. H. Sturrock to act as adj. to 6th bat. artillery, from 1st Nov., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. and Adj. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell.

Assist. Surg. J. Davenport to have medical charge of detachment of 5th bat. artillery, and of 3d tr. 2d brig. horse artillery at Dum-Dum, as a temp. arrangement.

Nov. 25.—Capt. T. Birkett, 6th N.I., to act as major of brigade at Agra, until arrival of Capt. Douglas; date of app. 10th Nov.

Ens. W. Hoare to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I. during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Brown; date 8th Nov.

Brigadier Gen. J. O'Halloran, C.B., removed to Cawnpore division, v. Knox, whose tour on general staff has expired.

Brigadier Gen. W. G. Maxwell, C.B., app. to command of Saugor division, v. O'Halloran.

Brigadier M. White app. to command of troops in Bundelcund, and Brigadier C. S. Fagan, C.B., to command of those in Rohilcund.

Lieut. Col. J. Dun removed from 35th to 53d N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. L. Watson, C.B., from 53d to 35th do.

Major T. Montgath, 35th, in charge of 53d N.I., directed to rejoin former corps, and Major A. Shuldham, in charge of 22d, to join 31st regt., to which he stands posted.

Cadet of Cavalry W. H. Hepburne to do duty with 3d L.C. at Sultaupore, Benares.

Nov. 29.—Capt. N. Jones (recently app. a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab.) posted to Cawnpore division.

Nov. 30. — Major Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, K.C.B., app. to command of Cawnpore division; Major Gen. G. H. Pine re-appointed to that of presidency division; Brigadier Gen. A. Knox to that of Dinapore division; and Brigadier Gen. J. O'Halloran, C.B., to that of Saugor division.

Brigadier J. N. Smith to resume command of troops in Rohilcund, and Brigadier W. G. Maxwell, C.B., to command of those in Bundelcund.

Removals and Postings. Col. M. White, from 70th to 22d N.I.; Col. J. S. Harriott, from 22d to 70th do.; Col. C. S. Fagan, C.B., from 73d to 61st do.; Col. J. MacInnes, from 61st to 73d do.

Fort William, Dec. 17.—Capt. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., 44th N.I., to be town and fort major of Fort William, v. Vaughan dec.

Capt. A. T. Richmond, 33d N.I., to be commandant of Calcutta native militia, v. Colquhoun.

Lieut. Sam. Mallock, corps of engineers, to be assistant secretary to Military Board in Department of Public Works, v. Capt. Jenkins, prom.

Surg. John Tytler to be superintendent of Native Medical Institution, v. Surg. Breton dec.

Colonels D. Ximenes and J. Daniell, of H.M. 16th and 49th regts., to be brigadiers on estab., v. Brigadiers Sleigh and Stewart promoted major generals.

Assist. Surg. A. Simson, M.D., to have medical charge of Scindiah's auxiliary horse, during absence, on leave, of Dr. W. S. Charters, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 1.—Assist. Surg. R. M'Isaac to do duty at Presidency General Hospital; date of order 17th Nov.

Dec. 2.—Cadet J. T. Harwood removed to do duty with 55th N.I. at Benares.

Dec. 3.—Brev. Capt. J. O'Gorman, H.M. 31st regt., to assume command of dépôt at Landour, and Lieuts. T. H. Shuldham, of 52d, and P. Harris, of 50th N.I., to continue to do duty at Landour until further orders; date of order 5th Nov.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher, 1st N.I., app. to medical charge of dépôt at Landour during winter months.

Dec. 9.—Assist. Surg. John Fender (recently returned from furl.) removed from 19th and app. to 64th N.I. at Dacca.

Dec. 10.—Cadets F. G. P. M. Dixon, F. W. Horne, G. J. Breitzeke, and H. T. Combe, directed to do duty with 2d N.I. on march of 13th regt. from Dinapore; date of div. order 4th Dec.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Handyside directed to proceed with sick of H.M. 26th regt. to Ghurmuckteser Ghaut, and Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien to proceed with Capt. Semple's detachment to Cawnpore.

Lieut. J. W. Conran to act as adj. to 64th N.I. during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Prior.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D., app. to medical charge of troops at Husingabad.

Surg. J. Griffiths (new prom.) app. to 50th N.I.

Fort William, Dec. 24.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. Thos. Wilson to be colonel from 13th Dec. 1830, v. W. G. Maxwell deceased.—Major Thos. Worseley to be lieut. col., from 13th Dec. 1830, v. T. Wilson, C.B., prom.

45th N.I. Capt. J. N. Jackson to be major, Lieut. David Williams to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Trevor Biddulph to be lieut., from 13th Dec. 1830, v. T. Worseley prom.—Supernum. Ens. H. C. Jackson brought on effective strength of regt.

Colonel C. S. Fagan, of inf., to be commandant of fortress of Agra, in suc. to Col. Delmain, permitted to visit presidency.

Cadet of Engineers H. Rigby admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 11.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to join and do duty with H.M. 26th Foot at presidency; date of order 1st Dec.

9th L.C. Lieut. W. B. Wemyss to be adj., v. Ridge prom.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. F. Angelo, 7th L.C., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. to Dinapore division, v. Capt. Steel, removed to a civil situation.

Lieut. A. Fisher, 35th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu.mast. to 62d N.I.

Lieut. H. H. Arnaud to act as adj. to 34th N.I. during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Lyons.

Dec. 14.—Lieut. R. Chitty to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 40th N.I., v. Lieut. Thomson prom.; date of order 24th Nov.

Dec. 16.—*Removals and Postings.* Colonel J. Delamain (new prom.) to 53d N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. H. Baines, from 60th to 23d do.; Lieut. Col. S. Land (new prom.) to 60th do.; Lieut. Col. W. R. Gilbert, from 49th to 5th do.; Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, from 34th to 49th do.; Lieut. Col. J. C. B. Parke (new prom.) to 34th do.; Lieut. Col. S. Swainhoe (new prom.) to 61st do.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Wood removed from 47th to 66th regt., and Lieut. Col. E. F. Waters from 66th to 47th N.I.; these officers to continue in command of their former corps at Khyouk Phyoo and Cuttack respectively, until arrival, in course of present relief, of regiments to which they are now posted.

Dec. 17.—Assist. Surg. H. Taylor, of 64th, app. to 19th N.I.

Fort William, Dec. 31.—Maj. Francis Rutledge, 38th N.I., transferred, at his own request, to invalid establishment.

Col. Martin White, 22d N.I., to be a brigadier on estab., v. Brigadier Maxwell, dec.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 20.—Lieut. A. Abbott to act as adj. and qu. mast. to detachment of 2d bat. of artillery at Meerut; date of order 1st Dec.

Dec. 21.—*66th N.I.* Ens. C. Davidson to be adj., v. Troup, who resigns appointment.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Col. Geo. Pollock, artillery.—Assist. Surg. John Fender.—

Capt. G. H. Johnstone, 20th N.I.—1st-Lieut. S.W. Fenning, regt. of artillery.—Lieut. H. Mackintosh, 14th N.I.—Lieut. W. E. Hay, Europ. regt.—Surg. Thos. Tweedie.—Capt. B. Blake, 44th N.I.—Col. Thos. Wood, corps of engineers.—Lieut. C. H. Thomas, 11th N.I.—Capt. Thos. Reynolds, 63d N.I.—Assist. Surg. Geo. Smith.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.— Nov. 26. Lieut. F. Wheler, 2d L.C., on private affairs.—Col. John Truscott, 45th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Biggs, regt. of artillery, on ditto.—Dec. 3. Capt. H. P. Hughes, regt. of artil., on ditto.—Capt. J. H. White, 10th L.C., for health.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Hamilton, for health.—Lieut. Geo. Foster, 6th L.C., for health.—10. Lieut. Col. F. Walker, 65th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. R. Stock, 74th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. C. S. Guthrie, corps of engineers, on ditto, for one year.—17. Capt. D. Mason, 49th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. L. Tottenham, 3d L.C., on private affairs.—Surg. Jas. Watson, on ditto.—Lieut. Col. W. G. A. Feilding, 8th L.C., for health.—21. Lieut. P. S. Hamilton, 5th L.C., for health.—Lieut. G. E. Cary, 15th N.I., for health.—22. Cadet E. G. Percival, of artillery, for health.—24. Capt. D. Williamson, 41st N.I., for health.—1st-Lieut. J. W. Scott, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., on private affairs.—Capt. R. B. Wilkins, invalid establ., on ditto.—2d-Lieut. John Innes, regt. of artill., for one year, on urgent private affairs.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Spurgeon, for ditto on ditto.—27. Capt. J. A. Scott, 1st L.C., on private affairs.—28. Col. John Delamain, 43d N.I., on ditto.—31. Lieut. A. K. Agnew, 6th N.I., for health.—Cadet David Lumsden, of inf., for health.—Capt. Wm. Low, 8th Madras N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. T. S. Child, on private affairs.

To Singapore.— Dec. 10. Capt. Geo. Warren, Europ. regt., for twelve months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 31. Lieut. Lewis Burroughs, regt. of artil., for two years, for health.

To Bombay.—Dec. 24. Lieut. Chas. Prior, 64th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To New South Wales.—Dec. 10. Lieut. and Adj. E. Watt, 6th L.C., for eighteen months, for health (via Madras).—24. Maj. J. Harris, 63d N.I., in extension for a further period of ten months, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Dec. 17. Lieut. G. R. Birch, regt. of artil., for eighteen months, for health (via Isle of France).

To Ceylon and Mauritius.—Dec. 17. Capt. E. Sutherland, 27th N.I., in extension, for a further period of eight months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 30. H.C.Ch.S. *Bengal Merchant*, Fox, from London, Cape, and Madras.—*Dec.* 4. *Arab*, Drysdale, from Glasgow.—5. H.C. steamer *Irrawaddy*, West, from Khyouk Phyoo (with a Burmese envoy and suite on board).—10. *William Wilson*, Landale, from Rangoon.—12. *Veloer*, Maissen, from Bordeaux.—20. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, from London and Cape; *George*, Endicott, from Salem (America); *Constance*, Delanny, from Bourbon; and *Columbia*, Kirkwood, from Liverpool and St. Jago.—21. *Corvo*, Spalding, from Boston (America).—22. *Twissel*, Colomby, from Marseilles and Bourbon; and *Heroine*, Hackman, from Mauritius and Rangoon.—24. *Bombay Castle*, Scott, from China, Singapore, &c.—28. *Princess Charlotte*, McKeon, from Liverpool.—29. *Wanstead*, Friend, from London and Rangoon.—30. *Manderine*, Cook, from America, Antwerp, and Padang.—*Jan.* 9, 1831. *Arabian*, Boult, from Bristol and Ceylon; and *Zenobia*, Owen, from London.—10. *Cambridge*, Barber, from London.—18. *David Scott*, Jackson, from London.—19. *Bolivar*, Gillett, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—22. *Ceres*, Lockerbie, from Havre de Grace; and *Commerce*, from Bourbon.—24. *Herculean*, Battersby, from Liverpool.—28. *Ferguson*, Young, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 30. *Hannah*, Jackson, for Bombay.—*Dec.* 2. *Martha*, Lovett, for Boston (America).—4. *Hope*, Martin, for Baltimore (America).—5. *Falcon*, Cobb, for Mauritius; and *Jules*, Momet, for Bourbon.—10. *John Woodall*, Thompson, for Liverpool.—11. *Alexander*, Wake, for Mauritius.—13. *Thames*, Warming, for London, via Cape; and *Elphinstone*, Aldham, for London.—15. *Lady Macnaghten*, Pope, for Madras and London; and *Portland*, Miller, for London.—16. *Actif*, Chevelaur, for Bordeaux.—20. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, for Bourbon and Port Louis.—21. *Virginia*, Hullock, for Bombay.—23. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for London.—25. *Red Rover*, Clifton, for Straits and China; and *Victorine*, Michel, for Bourbon.—26. *Roberts*, Murray, for Mauritius; and *Cornwall*, Bell, for London.—28. *Cecilia*, Roy, for Penang and Singapore.—31. H.C.Ch.S. *Roxburgh Castle*, Buttenshaw, for London.—*Jan.* 2, 1831. *John Hayes*, Worthington, for Liverpool; *St. George*, Wills, for ditto; H.C.Ch.S. *Recovery*, Chapman, for London; and *Neponset*, Hale, for Boston (America).—4. H.C.Ch.S. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, for London.—12. H.C.Ch.S. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for London.—13. *Orontes*, Baker, for London.—16. H.C.Ch.S. *Protector*, Waugh, for London; and *James Sibbald*, Cole, for ditto.—20. H.C.Ch.S. *Marquis of Hastings*, Short, for London.—21. *Nancy*, Guezenac, for Bordeaux.—27. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for London.—30. *La Gange*, Gallais, for Bordeaux.

Freight to London (Jan. 6, 1831)—Dead weight £3. to £3 15s.; light goods £4. to £5.; indigo and silk £5. to £5. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. At Berhampore, the lady of Major Author Cooke, of a son.

Oct. 5. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Capt. M. Nicolson, of a son.

29. At Keitah, the lady of Capt. Henry James, 20th N.I., of a son.

Nov. 6. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. A. G. Ward, 68th N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Dacca, the lady of P. N. M. Pogose, Esq., of a son and heir.

9. At Hissar, the lady of Capt. J. D. Parsons, of a son.

12. At Chinsurah, the lady of S. B. Heming, Esq., lieut. in H.M. 26th Foot, of a son.

— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. O. Lomer, 21st N.I., of a son.

— At Tirhoot, the lady of R. Maldin, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Akyab, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Fink, Baptist missionary, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a daughter.

18. At Mhow, the lady of A. De Fountain, Esq., of a daughter.

20. Near Sicrigully, with the Commander-in-chief's fleet, the wife of Lieut. Col. Sir J. Bryant, judge adv. gen., of a daughter.

— At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Lumsden, Bengal horse artillery, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Chas. Martin, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of Thos. Eastman, Esq., of a son.

24. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Jervis, 42d N.I., of a daughter (since dead).

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Turnbull, of a daughter.

— At Benares, Mrs. Geo. Tuttle, of a son.

26. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. Taylor, A.D.C., of a son.

— At Sultanpore (Oude), the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Simpson, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Auslau, of a son and heir.

— At Serampore, Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, of a daughter.

29. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cameron, H.M. 3d regt. or Buffs, of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of H. G. Brightman, Esq., of a son.

30. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of T. J. Dashwood, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Benares, the lady of R. N. Burnard, Esq., civil assist. surg., of a son.

30. At Ghazeepoor, the lady of D. Ferrier, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 1. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. J. Vincent, H.M. 16th lancers, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Thos. Ledlie, Esq., surgeon, H.C. Dispensary, of a daughter.

— At Entally, Mrs. G. A. Popham, of a daughter.

— At Entally, Mrs. James Bell, of a son.

2. At Monghyr, the lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Ovenstone, ship *Falcon*, of a daughter.

— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Major H. S. Playfair, of artillery, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. George Cattell, of a daughter.

6. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. C. Boulton, 47th regt., of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. J. A. Fairhead, 8th regt., of twins (boy and girl, the latter still-born).

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. Paterson, Esq., M.D., surgeon H.M. 13th L.C., of a son.

7. Near Buxar, the lady of Capt. G. R. Crawfurd, artillery, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. Herd, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Ripley, European regt., of a daughter.

— At Entally, Mrs. Sheriff, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Hilaro D'Cruz, of a son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of Herbert Hawes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Noacolly, the lady of J. Baker, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

— At Tewarah factory, Tirhoot, Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Castello, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Sewell, of a son.

— At Alipore, Mrs. Bowser, of a daughter.

10. At Delhi, the wife of Mr. J. T. Thompson, missionary, of a son.

— At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. C. A. Munro, 74th N.I., of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Manson, of a son.

11. At Agra, Mrs. Wm. Kidd, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Smalley, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Malbert, of a son.

12. At Mussoorie, the lady of Major J. Anderson, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. D. D'Rozario, of a son.

13. At Meerut, the lady of Colonel Cassidy, H.M. 31st regt., of a son.

— At Futtehgurh, the lady of Julius Jeffreys, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Harris, of a son.

16. At Allygurh, the lady of Edm. Tritton, Esq., assist. surg., 36th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Batten, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

17. At Tank Square, Mrs. W. H. Twentyman, of a daughter.

18. In Park Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. A. Rogers, of a son.

19. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. T. R. Bell, aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Adams, C.B., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Myers, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Contestabili, of a daughter.

20. At Futtehpore, the lady of Alex. F. Lind, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, Mrs. Alex. Horsburgh, of a son.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Horn, of a son.

23. At Patna, the lady of M. K. Jennings, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Entally, Mrs. J. J. Marquess, of a daughter.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. F. Pereira, of a son.

26. At Benares, Mrs. W. Charles, of a son.

28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thos. Barfoot, of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Ravenscroft, H.C. marine, of a son.

30. At Malda, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

— At Intally, Mrs. T. Wilson, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John George, of a son.

Jan. 2, 1831. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Crouch, of a son.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Curado, of a son and heir.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Francis, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Moore, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Cazabon, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Madge, junior, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. At Allahabad, Lewis Llewellen Grant, son of the late Colonel Grant, Bengal establishment, to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Conductor W. Thorpe, ordnance commissariat.

13. At Agra, Lieut. F. G. Nicholay, European regiment, to Catherine, relict of the late C. Blackburn, Esq.

18. At Juanpore, Benares, Lieut. J. Fulton, 55th N.I., to Miss R. Browne.

19. At Agra, Lieut. E. A. Monro, 39th N.I., to Margaret, second daughter of Tasker Keys, Esq., of Broomfield, near Londonderry, Ireland.

23. At Dinapore, Mr. Joseph Curton, head clerk to the office of special commissioner at Patna, to Miss M. F. Carville, only daughter of L. H. Carville, Esq.

27. At Calcutta, Micheal Joseph Emin, Esq., to Catherine, eldest daughter of E. Avdal, Esq.

— At Boitacomah, Mr. Francis Augustin to Miss Mary Pinto.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. Gonsalves to Miss Ann D'Silva.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Pereira, to Miss Francisca Rebello.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, J. T. Harwood, Esq., Bengal military service, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Clement Johnson, Esq., of Colgong.

3. At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Henry Miller, Madras artillery, to Miss Amelia Reynolds.

— At Allahabad, Mr. J. Beattie to Miss Peggy Thorpe.

7. At Benares, Wm. Dyer, Esq., surgeon 55th N.I., to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Col. Wm. Baker, 42d N.I., and granddaughter of the late Col. Francis Wilford, Bengal engineers.

— At Calcutta, Mr. George Smith to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. Smith, undertaker.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Dashwood, grandson of the late Robert Dashwood, Esq., of Southborough Hall, Tunbridge, Kent, to Miss Margaret Brown.

11. At Calcutta, Johannes Avdal, Esq., to Thekly, fifth daughter of the late Johannes Sarkies, Esq.

13. At Calcutta, Thos. Hodson, minister, to Miss Mary Ann Atkinson.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Durant, mariner, to Miss Euphemia Chew.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. John Alcock to Mrs. Sophia Frost.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Stuart to Miss Ann McCluskie.

29. At Calcutta, David Inglis Money, Esq., H.C.C.S., to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. James Deans, of Cottingham, Yorkshire.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Legh, merchant, to Miss Mary Brown.

Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. John Hennessy, medical department, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Wade Montague.

DEATHS.

Oct. 25. At Dacca, Lieut. John Cullen, of artillery, aged 31.

Nov. 14. At Calcutta, Anthony L. Favre, Esq., aged 32.

18. At Calcutta, James Martindell, Esq., aged 40.

20. At Serampore, Mrs. Dowcett, widow of the late J. Dowcett, Esq., of Dacca.

— At Calcutta, Master Cavorke, son and heir of C. A. Cavorke, Esq., merchant and agent, aged 7 years.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Thompson, aged 17.

25. At Balasore, Jane, wife of Henry Ricketts, Esq., and eldest daughter of Brigadier Gen. Geo. Carpenter.

26. At Dum Dum, Mr. Wm. Davy, canteen sergeant at that station, aged 36.

— At Chinsurah, W. H. Verboon, Esq., aged 84.

27. At Calcutta, Mark Roworth, Esq., late of Dacca, aged 69.

27. At Calcutta, of spasmodic cholera, Capt. Henderson, late chief officer of the barque *Mercury*, aged 23.
— At Chandernagore, Mr. Joseph DaCosta, late of Patna, and a pensioner on the civil establishment of government, aged 81.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Lindner, relict of the late J. J. Lindner, Esq., aged 46.
— At Calcutta, Mr. T. A. Streeter, chief officer of the barque *Swallow*, aged 35.
30. On the river, Daniel, son of Capt. A. Wright, 72d N.I., aged 5 years.
Dec. 2. At Chinsurah, Mr. Charles Barber, aged 34.
— At Chowringhee, of cholera, Mr. James Bennett, aged 34.
3. At Calcutta, John Smith, Esq., senior partner of the firm of Fergusson and Co., aged 44.
4. At Kidderpore, Mrs. Whitford, wife of Mr. R. Whitford, late of Purneah, aged 18.
5. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. Gleason, aged 26.
6. At Calcutta, Margaret, daughter of Mr. E. Christian, aged 10 years.
— At Neemuch, Paulina Sophia, wife of Lieut. Jervis, 42d regt. N.I.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Thomson, aged 25.
8. At Calcutta, Maria, wife of Mr. G. Turnbull, aged 20.
9. At Keitah, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Brigadier W. G. Maxwell, C.B., commanding in Bundelcund.
— At Sherepore, of typhus fever, Geo. Edw. Hagar, Esq., aged 21.
10. At Cossipore, Miss Margaret Stewart, aged 22.
11. At Calcutta, Jane, relict of the late Mr. Benj. Jackman, aged 59.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Ochme, aged 63.
12. At Calcutta, Geo. Nicholls, Esq., of Tirhoot, aged 52.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Freed, aged 75.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Hettson, pensioner, H.C. marine, aged 54.
15. At Calcutta, Cudbert Thornhill Glass, Esq., of the civil service, aged 37.
— At Calcutta, Master J. McDuhae, H.C. Dispensary, aged 20.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. John Wickens, aged 27.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Robinson, aged 52.
18. At Calcutta, Monsieur Charles Joseph Simonin, aged 63.
19. At Calcutta, James Bridgnell, Esq., attorney at law, aged 33.
23. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Reed, formerly a ship captain, aged 33.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Chalcraft, jun., aged 21.
25. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Elliott, aged 38.
26. On board his budgerow, off the Mission House, Serampore, aged 74, the Rev. Ignatius Fernandez, missionary at the station of Dinagepore.
29. At Calcutta, Miss Hannah Guard, of the European Orphan Asylum, aged 10 years.
31. At Dum Dum, Mr E. White, organist to St. Steven's Church and band master to the artillery regiment.
Jan. 2, 1831. At Calcutta, Charles Pattenson, H.C. civil service, aged 54.
4. At Calcutta, Sarah Frances Rosalinda, lady of the Rev. Henry Pratt, chaplain on the Bengal establishment, aged 29.
7. At Calcutta, Robert Howard, Esq., attorney at law, aged 41.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Mathew Martin, assistant in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, aged 30.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Gordon.
Lately. At Malacca, the Rev. James Brown, D.D., chaplain on the Bengal establishment, and one of the ministers of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.
— Lieut. Richard Tyrrell Sparks, H.M. 49th regt.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LOSS OF COMMAND MONEY.

Fort St. George, Oct. 1, 1830.—The following extract of a military general letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, under date the 17th Sept. 1828, is published for the information of the army.

Par. 11. "We authorize you to grant compensation for the loss of command money in all cases where officers may be detached by special orders from their corps and stations, under such designation as you may deem proper."

GARRISON ASSIST. SURGEON AT VELLORE.

Fort St. George, Oct. 8, 1830.—In continuation of the G.O. by Government of the 24th ult. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the appointment of garrison assistant surgeon at Vellore shall be discontinued from the 1st proximo.

ISSUE OF SASHES.

Fort St. George, Oct. 15, 1830.—Under instructions from the Hon. Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that sashes shall, in future, be issued to the ranks entitled to receive them once in four years, instead of triennially.

The next issue will accordingly take place in 1832, in advance for the years 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALIONS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 21, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the 3d and 4th native veteran battalions shall be disbanded from the 31st Dec. next, and that the 1st and 2d native veteran battalions shall be re-organized from the same date—the following to be the strength of each:

Establishment of a Veteran Battalion of 10 *Companies of* 1,000 *Privates.*

European Officers—from the invalid list as required; 1 adjutant.

Native Officers—20 subadars (including 2 subadar majors); 20 jemidars.

Non-Commissioned Staff—1 sergeant major, 1 qu. mast. sergeant, 2 havildar majors, and 2 drum majors, effective; 1 drill havildar, non-effective.

Non-Commissioned rank and file—80 havildars (including 1 colour havildar to each company); 30 drummers; 80 naigues; 1,000 privates; 70 boys; 10 puckallies.

Attached—1 vakeel; 1 assistant apothecary; 1 native 2d-dresser; 2 toties.

The orders of Government regarding the disposition of such men of the disbanded corps as may remain in excess of the strength of the two re-organized battalions will be communicated to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, who will be pleased to adopt the requisite measures for giving effect to the reduction.

VETERINARY PUPILS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 26, 1830. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the same batta for veterinary pupils as is authorized for medical pupils.

OFFICERS STUDYING THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Fort St. George, Oct. 29, 1830. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the allowance of thirty rupees per month, for six or twelve months, authorized by G.O. dated 1st July 1828, to officers passing an examination in one or more of the native languages, as the case may be, shall be considered equally applicable to officers in his Majesty's and in the Hon. Company's service.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 22, 1830.—The undermentioned officers, having passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language, are deemed by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors, as published in G.O. by Gov. of the 1st July 1828:

Lieut. H. Roberts, Interpreter, 9th regt.
Lieut. R. B. Preston, adjutant, 17th regt.

Dec. 10.—The undermentioned officer having passed a highly creditable examination in the Persian language, is deemed by the Commander-in-chief entitled to the reward authorized by the Hon. the Court of Directors:

Lieut. and Adj. E. A. Langley, 3d L.C.

PONDICHERRY.

Fort St. George, Oct. 29, 1830.—Officers who may obtain leave of absence from their corps or stations are prohibited from residing at Pondicherry without the special sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

RIFLE COMPANIES ATTACHED TO REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 15, 1830.—With reference to G.O. 15th Sept. 1830, attaching rifle companies to regiments of the line, the following regulations are published for general information and guidance:—

1. The rifle company is to take the left of the regiment on all occasions, and it is to have its place of arms at one flank of the barrack.

2. It is not to be detached except on occasions of actual service, nor is it to take any general duty in garrison or cantonment, but it will be available to the full extent of its proportional strength for regimental guard and orderly duties.

3. It is to be kept at all times as complete as possible with eligible men selected from the regiment by the commanding officer. European officers are not to be posted to, nor removed from it, without the previous sanction of army head-quarters; and commanding officers will submit, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, the names of the officers they now recommend for appointment to it, the establishment being fixed at one captain and two subalterns.

4. On parade the rifle company will take the left of the line without any interval. Previous to the manual and platoon, it will take post in the rear, or if it remain in line, it will not take part in the exercise; previous to manœuvre, the order will be given for the rifle company to "take post in the rear," when it will form in two divisions, twenty paces in rear of the first and sixth companies, prepared to act as may be directed. It is not to form any part of the line for exercise.

5. The rifle and light companies are to be drilled and accustomed to act together; each, however, preserving its own mode of using its arms.

6. The dress of the rifle officers is to be in strict accordance with the G.O.C.C. 8th Dec. 1823 and 26th June 1828, and no alteration of any kind is to be made.

The dress of the native ranks is to remain in every particular as at present.

In making out the annual indents of the regiment, green clothing is to be indented for the rifle company. The cloaks now in wear are to last till 31st Dec. 1831, when the company will be entitled to a new supply on indent.

Dec. 30, 1830.—With reference to G.O. 15th Nov. last, the Commander-in-chief desires it to be understood, that European officers attached to rifle companies are to take their tour of all duties, except those of detachment, in common with all other officers of the regiment. The exemption from garrison or cantonment duty specified in par. 2, refers to native ranks only.

European officers attached to rifle companies are not eligible to the command of other companies, unless no other officer may be available for the purpose, when commanding officers of regiments may place them in temporary charge.

TROOPS AT TRAVANCORE AND IN THE DOOAB.

Fort St. George, Nov. 26, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having determined upon the removal of the greater part of the troops from Travancore and the Dooab, is pleased to direct that the commands, staff appointments, and establishments of every description, of those forces shall be discontinued from the 31st of the ensuing month.

The abstracts of the corps remaining at

Travancore will in future be paid by the paymaster of Malabar and Kanara, who will issue bills on the resident for the amount, payable to the regimental commanding officer. The troops in the Dooab will be paid by the Bombay paymaster of that division, under arrangements which will be made for that purpose, and those at the stations of Palamcottah, Madura, Dindigul, and Ramnad, by the paymaster at Trichinopoly, who will in future provide for the payment of the whole of the troops in the southern division of the army.

ALLOWANCES OF SOLDIERS UNDER ARREST.

Fort St. George, Nov. 26, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that Section lviii. of the 4th Geo. IV. cap. 81, by which it is enacted, that "No soldier being arrested or confined for debt in any prison, gaol, or other place, shall be entitled to any part of his pay or allowances from the day of such arrest or confinement until the day of his return to the regiment, troop, company, or detachment, to which he shall belong, or shall be ordered to join," shall from this date be considered applicable to native troops on this establishment.

RIDING SCHOOL AT BANGALORE.

Fort St. George, Dec. 3, 1830.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, has been pleased to authorize the establishment of a riding school at Bangalore, for the purpose of teaching young officers arriving from England their riding drill, exercises, &c., and insuring the continuance of the system now in force in regiments of light cavalry in this army, to consist of the following detail from each regiment of light cavalry, with their horses, horse-keepers, and grass-cutters, and to be relieved annually in the month of December, *viz.*: 1 native officer, 2 havildars, 3 naigues, 6 privates.

2. Capt. Wilkins, of the 7th regt. L.C., is appointed superintendant of the riding school, and the established allowance for keeping the saddles of the several details in repair, and the contract for supplying the head and heel ropes, &c. of the horses, are to be drawn by that officer.

3. The pay and allowances of the young officers and details are also to be drawn by the superintendant; but it is to be understood that no extra charge whatever is to arise from the establishment of the school, either on account of its superintendence, stationery, or otherwise; with exception of travelling batta to and from Bangalore.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF VACCINATION.

Fort St. George, Dec. 3, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve in the judicial department, under date the 30th ult., "that the superintendence of vaccination, which has hitherto been exercised by the regimental medical officer at Berhampore, be transferred to the medical officer of the zillah of Chicacole."

DEPÔT AT ARCOT.

Fort St. George, Dec. 3, 1830.—The strength of the dismounted cavalry details assembled at Arcot, under the G.O. of Gov. dated the 30th Dec. 1828, having been greatly reduced, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the depôt shall be discontinued from the 31st inst., from which date, all charges connected with that establishment will cease.

Such of the details as have been reported "fit for cavalry duty," and belong to corps within the frontier, will rejoin their regiments, and those belonging to the 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments of cavalry, will proceed to Bangalore, and join the details under Capt. Watkins, for the purpose of drill and instruction, until opportunities offer for their rejoining their corps.

The pay of the details of the 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments above referred to, while doing duty at the riding school at Bangalore, will be drawn for them by the superintendent of that establishment, who will receive the saddle, and head and heel-rope contract allowances, instead of the officers commanding the respective regiments, in which the men are to be returned as supernumeraries, until vacancies occur for bringing them on the fixed establishment.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to this arrangement.

TERM OF SERVICE OF GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE STAFF.

Fort St. George, Dec. 10, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated the 28th July 1830, be published in General Orders.

Par. 1. "In compliance with your recommendation, and for the reasons which you have urged in support of it, we authorize you to extend the term of service of general officers on the staff of your presidency from four to five years.

2. "We desire that you will communicate this resolution to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, for their information and guidance."

REGIMENTAL COMMAND ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Dec. 10, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council deems

it expedient to direct, as an exception to the Regulation published in G.O. 7th April 1826, that a regimental commanding officer on foreign service returning to the coast on sick certificate, and being placed in temporary charge of sick men of his own corps, shall not, while so employed, be entitled to the regimental command allowance, which in such cases is to be drawn only by the senior officer remaining with the regiment.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 20, 1830.—With the sanction of Government the following relief of troops will take place; and when the quarter-master general has made the necessary arrangements, he will forward the march routes.

C Troop, 1st brigade horse artillery, from St. Thomas's Mount to Nagpore.

D Troop, 1st brigade horse artillery, from St. Thomas's to Jaulnah.

A Troop, 1st brigade horse artillery, from Nagpore to St. Thomas's Mount.

B Troop, 1st brigade horse artillery, from Jaulnah to St. Thomas's Mount.

1st Regt. N.I., from Trichinopoly to Palamcottah.

2d Regt. N.I., from Palaveram to Bellary.

3d Regt. N.I., from Palamcottah to Palaveram.

4th Regt. N.I., from Palaveram to Vellore.

8th Regt. N.I., from Secunderabad to Chicacole.

9th Regt. N.I., from St. Thomas's Mount to Bangalore.

10th Regt. N.I., from Vellore to St. Thomas's Mount.

18th Regt. N.I., from Darwar to Dindigul.

22d Regt. N.I., from Samulcottah to Nagpore.

27th Regt. N.I., from Bellary to Palaveram.

30th Regt. N.I., from Gooty to Vellore.

39th Regt. N.I., from Bangalore to Trichinopoly.

45th Regt. N.I., from Colapore to Bellary.

47th Regt. N.I., from Nagpore to Samulcottah.

50th Regt. N.I., from Belgaum to Secunderabad.

The detachment of Golundauze, from Belgaum to St. Thomas's Mount.

Detachment of 2d battalion pioneers, from Dooab to presidency.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 19. Mr. James Reynolds, registrar to court of commissioners for recovery of small debts, v. Teed resigned.

Dec. 3. Thomas Keighly, Esq., sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

7. William Hudleston, Esq., resident at Tanjore.

17. G. S. Hooper, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Salem.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., head assistant to collector of Masulipatam.

24. R. Nelson, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

J. Goldingham, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate at Tanjore.

E. P. Thompson, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem.

Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart., additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore.

R. B. Sheridan, Esq., temporary additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem.

28. A. Robertson, Esq., member of board for college and for public instruction.

R. A. Bannerman, Esq., senior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

W. A. Morehead, Esq., head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

T. Porter, Esq., junior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

P. B. Smollet, Esq., head assistant to secretary to Board of Revenue.

T. L. Blane, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

W. A. Forsyth, Esq., head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

G. L. Prendergast, Esq., superintendent of government lotteries.

R. Rickards, Esq., second assistant to collector of Vizagapatam.

J. B. Fraser, Esq., head assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 14. The Rev. W. Sawyer, chaplain at Ootacamond.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 1, 1830.—*7th L.C.* Sen. Capt. R. James to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. M. Campbell to be capt., v. Newmarch dec.; date of coms. 22d Sept. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. T. J. Taylor admitted on effective strength of regt. to complet estab.

Sen. Assist. Surg. Andrew Paterson to be surg., v. Johnston retired; date of rank 2d Sept. 1830.

Oct. 5.—Sen. Assist. Surg. David Brackenridge to be surg., v. Filson dec.; date of rank 27th Sept. 1830.

Assist. Surg. S. Brooking to have charge of civil establishment at Negapatam.

Oct. 1.—Lieut. Æ. M. Kinlock, 34th L.Inf., transferred to pension list.

Lieut. Col. De Graves, 16th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Capt. Samuel Hughes, 5th N.I., transferred to invalid estab.

Surg. John McLeod to have medical charge of north western district, the police, and house of industry.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Smyth, A.M., to be port and marine surgeon.

Assist. Surg. John Mack to be surgeon to male asylum.

Oct. 12.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. Wm. Milne, from 37th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Degraves invalided; date of com. 9th Oct. 1830.

37th N.I. Sen. Capt. Wm. Strahan to be major, Sen. Lieut. Daniell Duff to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Robert Gordon to be lieut. in suc. to Milne prom.; date of coms. 9th Oct. 1830.

50th N.I. Sen. Lieut. T. L. Green to be capt., v. Hughes invalided: date of com. 9th Oct. 1830.

—Supernum. Lieut. H. A. Thompson admitted on effective strength of regiment to complete its estab.

Oct. 15.—Cornet G. J. Walker, H.M. 13th L.Drags., to be military secretary to Commander-in-chief, v. Forster, directed to assume charge of his office of paymaster at presidency.

Ens. T. J. Newbold, 23d L.Inf., to be quarter master and interpreter, v. Allardyce prom.

Cadet of artillery E. J. Morgan admitted on establishment.

Lieut. C. W. Nepean, 7th N.I., to be deputy judge advocate general, v. Ardagh prom.

Lieut. R. C. Carmichiel, 38th N.I., to be adj. of that corps, v. Pooley permitted to return to Europe.

Lieut. O. F. Sturt, 16th N.I., to be fort adjutant at Masulipatam, v. Nepean.

Oct. 21.—*48th N.I.* Sen. Capt. Arch. Inglis to be major, and Sen. Lieut. R. R. Ricketts to be capt., v. Page dec.; date of coms. 17th Oct. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. N. L. H. M'Leod admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Mr. Colin Rogers, M.D., admitted on establishment as an assist. surg.

The services of Capt. R. Allen, 41st N.I., late agent for army clothing, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. and Adj. G. Logan, 41st N.I., removed from his staff appointment, in consequence of want of a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee language.

Capt. H. O'Brien, 4th L.C., to have charge of invalid and time-expired men of Company's service proceeding to England on ship *Madras*.

Oct. 29.—Capt. James S. Lushington, 6th L.C., to be Town-major, v. Lieut. Col. Harris dec.

[G.O.—The Right Hon. the Governor cannot appoint a successor to Lieut. Col. Harris, without expressing his deep sorrow for the loss of that upright and accomplished officer, whose manner of discharging his duties was as conciliatory towards those with whom he was associated on the public service as it was satisfactory to the government.]

Lieut. Cramer, 4th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. G. H. Harper, 49th N.I., to be fort adj. at Trichinopoly, v. Evans prom.

Assist. Surgs. D. Sturrock, A. Shewan, and A. Allardice permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Nov. 2.—Lieut. W. E. L. Evelyn, 41st N.I., to be adj., v. Logan removed.

Assist. Surg. John Adam, 47th N.I., to be zillah surgeon of Cuddapah.

Assist. Surg. R. Baikie, M.D., to have medical charge of Kotaghierry on Neilgherries.

Nov. 5.—Lieut. R. S. M. Sprye, 9th N.I., to be deputy judge advocate general, v. O'Brien proceeded to Europe.

G.O.—In conformity with instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the promotion to the rank of cornet and ensign of the undermentioned gentlemen is hereby cancelled.

Cavalry. Francis Simpson, Henry Garnier, Wm. D. Erskine.

Infantry. Robert Fletcher, G. F. Walker, J. H. A. Vosper, D. T. Thomson, W. L. Seppings, W. J. Arrow, C. G. Plees, J. B. Hayman, Henry Houghton, R. T. Snow, G. A. Brassey, P. L. Spry, R. B. Boddington, Willoughby Fleetwood, Edw. Perceira, James Eykyn, J. N. Warrington, Hornby Birley, C. T. Plummer, James Hacking, Gardiner Harvey, J. E. Lacon, Mathew Beachcroft, D. H. Dundas, F. S. S. Stuart, W. L. Boulderson, Peter Fair, H. R. Phillott, William Hake, Patrick Ogilvie, Edw. Norman, Gifford Glascott, William Scafe, C. D. Babington, J. E. Arbuthnot, Sampson Gompertz, E. D. Roper, W. P. Luscombe, Wm. Brown, E. Armstrong, H. F. Gustard.

Nov. 9.—Capt. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., and Capt. W. J. Bradford, 35th do., to be honorary aides-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

5th L.C. Sen. Cornet L. Moore to be lieut., v. Lord dec.; date of com. 29th Oct. 1830.—Cadet Francis Simpson to be cornet to complete estab.

Supernum. Ens. H. Howard admitted on effective strength of 33d N.I., to complete its estab.

Nov. 12.—*Artillery.* Sen. 1st-Lieut. Mathew Campbell to be capt., v. Watson dec.; date of com. 8th Aug. 1830.—Supernum. 1st-Lieut. C. Lancaster admitted on effective strength of corps to complete its estab.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 4.—Lieut. G. Rowlandson to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 1st bat. artillery during absence of Lieut. Moore on sick cert.

Lieut. E. Peel, 12th N.I., posted to 1st bat. pioneers, v. Carmichael.

Nov. 5.—Lieut. J. Kerr, Madras European regt., to act as fort adj. to station of Masulipatam till relieved.

Nov. 6.—Capt. H. Dowker, 2d N.I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of centre division of army during absence of Capt. Ely employed upon other duty.

Nov. 8.—Ens. T. J. Newbold to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 23d L.Inf. until further orders, v. Allardyce promoted; date of order 29th Sept.

Nov. 9.—Assist. Surg. G. V. Cumming posted to 27th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. Allardice removed from H.M. 55th regt. and posted to 2d bat. artillery.

Nov. 10.—Lieut. Langley to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 3d L.C. during absence of Lieut. Lindsay on furlough to Calcutta; date of order 21st July.

Cornet Francis Simpson removed from doing duty with cavalry details at Bangalore, and posted to 5th L.C.

Nov. 13.—Acting Assist. Surg. T. Prendergast directed to place himself under orders of superintend. surg. at presidency during period of his detention at Madras.

Assist. Surg. Maillardotte to afford medical aid to volunteers for H.M. service proceeding from Poonamallee to Bombay on board bark *Lady Munro*.

Nov. 16.—*Artillery.* Major T. H. J. Hockley (late prom.) posted to 3d bat.; 1st-Lieut. P. J. Begbie removed from 3d to 2d bat.; 1st-Lieut. J. Maitland removed from 1st horse brig. to 3d bat.; 2d-Lieut. A. C. Pears removed from 3d to 2d bat.—Lieut. A. C. Pears to act as adj. to 2d bat., v. Campbell prom.; Lieut. P. J. Begbie to act as adj. until arrival of Lieut. Pears.

32d N.I. Lieut. H. M. Pritchard to act as qu. mast. and interp., v. Gibson.

Nov. 19.—*Removals of Assist. Surgeons.* D. Kenny, from 34th to 47th N.I.; D. Sturrock, from H.M. 62d regt., to do duty with 6th N.I.

Major John Watkins, 5th L.C., directed to rejoin his corps.

Ens. Gregory Haines, 18th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Russell.

Nov. 20.—Ens. Pope to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 27th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Duval on sick cert.; date of order 27th Jan. 1830.

Lieut. Sparrow to act as qu. mast., interp., and paym. to 18th N.I. during the absence of Lieut. Steinson; date of order 15th Aug.

Ens. Dods to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 4th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Rattray; date of order 30th Oct.

Ens. D. Johnson to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 51st N.I. till further orders; date of order 1st Nov.

Lieut. Watts to act as qu. mast. and interp., to 26th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Johnson, on furl. to Bombay; date of order 9th Nov.

Nov. 23.—Assist. Surg. R. Plumbe removed from H.M. 41st regt., and placed under orders of staff surgeon on Tenasserim coast.

Nov. 24.—Assist. Surg. W. Gilchrist removed from depôt at Poonamallee, and app. to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.

Fort St. George, Nov. 16.—1st-Lieut. Robert Henderson, of engineers, to be first assistant to superintending engineer in presidency division.

2d-Lieut. M. A. Birdwood, of engineers, to be second assistant to chief engineer.

12th N.I. Lieut. P. D. Glover to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Peal.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardotte permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Nov. 19.—Capts. R. Macleod and J. D. Awdry, 25th and 1st N.I., and Lieut. H. T. Ogilvie, 23d do., having been relieved from commissariat duties, the services of those officers placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Artillery. Lieut. John Back to be qu. mast. and interp. to 3d bat.

18th N.I. Lieut. Wm. Russel to be adjutant.

Major F. L. Burman, 7th N.I., transferred to invalid estab., in compliance with his request.

Capt. W. N. Burns, 7th N.I., re-appointed to commissariat, and to rank which he formerly held in that department.

Capt. C. Swanston, 24th N.I., permitted to resign his app. as paymaster of Travancore and Tinnevelly, from 1st Nov.

Nov. 23.—Col. H. F. Smith, C.B., of infantry, to have command of Bangalore.

Assist. Surg. R. Plumbe permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Engineers. 1st-Lieut. T. T. Pears to be acting superintending engineer at Jaulnah.—1st-Lieut. Samuel Best to be assistant to superintending engineer with Nagpoor subsidiary force.

Lieut. Thos. Perrier to be qu. mast. and interp. to 5th N.I.

Ens. J. H. Mauley, 28th N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

Dec. 3.—*7th N.I.* Sen. Capt. Alex. Tulloch to be major, Sen. Lieut. C. W. Nepean to be capt., and Sen. Ens. Wm. Taylor to be lieut., v. Burman invalided; date of coms. 20th Nov. 1830.—Cadet R. Fletcher to be ens., from 20th Nov. 1830, to complete estab.

Cadet G. F. Walker to have rank of ensign from 24th Nov. 1830, to complete estab., v. Ens. Manley, 28th N.I., resigned.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 27.—Lieut. Brown to act as adj. to 6th L.C. during absence of Cornet Wilder on furl.; date of order 16th Oct.

Maj. F. L. Burman posted to 2d nat. vet. bat.

Fort St. George, Dec. 7.—Supernum. Lieut. Wm. Wyndham admitted on effective strength of 7th L.C., to complete its estab.

Assist. Surg. John Lovell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 30.—*Removals of Lieut. Cols.* G. L. Walsh, from 33d to 21st N.I.; R. L. Evans, from 2d to 33d do.; R. Short, from 21st to 2d do.

Dec. 1.—*Removals of Assist Surgeons.* E. Smith, from right wing Madras Europ. regt., to do duty with H.M. 55th regt; G. M. Scott, from H.M. 46th regt., to do duty with H.M. 55th do.; W. Middleman, from H.M. 55th regt., to do duty in garrison hospital of Fort St. George.

Dec. 9.—Ens. Robert Fletcher removed from 49th and posted to 7th N.I.

Ens. G. F. Walker posted to 28th N.I.

Dec. 10.—Assist. Surg. John Lovell posted to 2d bat. artillery at Quilon.

Dec. 11.—Cadet Jas. Hacking removed from 15th and app. to do duty with 10th N.I.

Dec. 20.—*Removals of Cols. and Lieut. Cols.* Col. Thos. Pollock, from 22d to 40th N.I.; Col. R. H. Yates, from 40th to 22d do.; Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe, from 5th to 8th L.C.; Lieut. Col. S. Martin, from 8th to 5th do.

Fort St. George, Dec. 14.—*7th N.I.* Sen. Lieut. R. E. Boardman to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. C. Whitty to be lieut., v. Mayers dec.; date of coms. 28th Nov. 1830.—Cadet J. H. A. Vosper to be ens., from 28th Nov. 1830, to complete estab.

Dec. 17.—Capt. T. K. Linnond, 3d L.C., to be barrack master at presidency, and aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor.

Capt. Robert Alexander, 46th N.I., to act as paym. to Hyderabad subsid. force, on his own responsibility.

Supernum. Lieut. J. O. C. Farran admitted on effective strength of 11th N.I., to complete its establishment.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 14.—*Removal of Cadets doing duty.* E. D. Roper and W. Brown, from 10th to 48th N.I.; W. Hake and E. Armstrong, from 39th to 36th do.

Dec. 15.—Ens. Horseley to act as adj. to 52d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Hitchins on furl.; date of order 20th Nov.

Lieut. Abbot to act as adj. to 5th N.I. till further orders; date of order 1st Dec.

Ens. Thompson to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 5th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Perrier on sick cert.; date of order 1st Dec.

Assist. Surg. A. Shewan removed from H.M. 89th regt., and app. to afford medical aid to 2d N.I. till further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. E. Edgcome, 40th N.I., app. to afford medical aid to 9th regt. till further orders.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. D. B. Humphreys, 23d, doing duty with 24th regt., and Lieut. F. Ensor, 47th, doing duty with 4th regt., directed to be struck off strength of those corps.

Dec. 20.—Assist. Surg. J. Hitchens removed to do duty under staff surgeon at Jaulnah.

Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison removed to do duty with right wing Madras European regt.

Dec. 21.—Capt. Trollope to act as assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsid. force during absence of Capt. Walker on sick cert.; date of order 11th Dec.

Lieut. F. A. Reid, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Cole.

Assist. Surg. John Gill removed to do duty with H.M. 48th regt.

Dec. 24.—Ens. Jackson to act as adj. to 40th N. I. till relieved; date of order 15th Nov.

Lieut. Robley to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 43d N.I. during absence of Lieut. Millar on sick cert.; date of order 24th Nov.

Lieut. Bullock to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 44th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Dudgeon on sick cert.; date of order 1st Nov.

Lieut. Thos. Baylis removed from 1st to 4th bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson, 2d N.I., app. to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Fort St. George, Dec. 17.—Major Richard Crewe, 46th N.I., to be commanding officer on Neilgherry Hills, v. Major Kelso.

Dec. 24.—Cadets of Artillery W. H. Grubb, A. B. Gould, and Thos. Austin admitted on estab.

Cadet of Infantry J. T. Walker admitted on establishment.

Supernum. 1st-Lieut. J. P. Beresford admitted on effective strength of corps of artillery to complete its estab.

The name of Ens. Edm. Goodenough, 25th N.I., struck off strength of army from 27th June 1830.

Supernum. Ens. J. W. Farran admitted on effective strength of 25th N.I. to complete its estab.

Lieut. Robert Watts, 43th N.I., permitted to resign his app. as qu. mast. and interp. of that corps.

Dec. 28.—Major D. Sim to be acting chief engineer, to take effect from date of Lieut. Col. Garrard's departure for Europe.

Capt. J. J. Underwood to be acting superintending engineer at presidency, ditto.

Lieut. Col. J. Hazlewood to command 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., from 1st Jan. 1831.

Cadet H. Garnier promoted to rank of cornet.

Supernum. Ens. J. A. S. Coxwell admitted on effective strength of 49th N.I. to complete its estab.

Ens. C. S. A. Wake, 34th L.I., transferred to pension establishment.

Dec. 31.—*6th N.I.* Sen. Ens. Wm. Strickland to be lieut., v. Donaldson dec.; date 21st Dec. 1830.—Supernum. Ens. Jas. Forsyth admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Supernum. Ens. Geo. Singleton admitted on effective strength of 34th N.I. to complete its estab.

Messrs. John Forbes and H. Goodall admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., and app. to do duty, former under surgeon of 3d bat. artillery, St. Thomas's Mount, and latter under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

Ens. G. S. Fitzgerald, H.M. 26th regt., to be aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, from 25th Dec.

36th N.I. Ens. W. H. Lamphier to be adjutant.

Lieut. C. R. Lindsay, 3d L.C., to be adj. to Hds. the Governor's body guard.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 28.—Ens. J. C. Salmon, 43d N.I., app. to 2d bat. pioneers, v. Donaldson dec.

Mr. John Amsinck (a pensioned ens.) permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Condapilly.

Dec. 30.—Capt. A. Crawford removed from 3d to 4th bat. artillery, and Capt. H. Gregory, from 4th to 3d ditto.

Messrs. *E.* M. Kinlock (a pensioned lieut.) and C. S. A. Wake (a pensioned ens.) directed to reside and draw their stipends at Condapilly.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Assist. Surg. R. Balkie.—1st-Lieut. S. S. Trevor, artillery.—Lieut. Col. Jas. Hackett, 18th N.I.—Capt. T. S. Claridge, 34th L.I.—Capt. W. G. White, 35th N.I.—Lieut. L. Rudd, 37th N.I.—Capt. John Metcalfe, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.—Lieut. W. A. Miller, 4th N.I.—Assist. Surg. G. V. Cumming.—Capt. Geo. Story, 37th N.I.—Capt. J. B. Nottidge, 12th N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Haldane, 4th N.I.—Lieut. D. Littlejohn, 49th N.I.—Lieut. R. H. J. Budd, 3d L.I.—Lieut. Jas. Dickson, 50th N.I.—Capt. G. F. Hutchison, 31st L.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 5. Lieut. H. Beavor, 5th N.I., for health.—Lieut. G. M. Arthur, 20th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Ens. R. B. Boddingtons, for health.—Assist. Surg. D. Birch, for health (to embark from western coast).—12. Ens. S. J. Carter, 42d N.I., for health.—21. Ens. J. A. Crawford, 46th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. F. Palmer, 32d N.I., for health.—26. Capt. John Fyfe, 13th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Geo. Gibson, 32d N.I., for health.—Ens. G. Freese, 12th N.I., for health.—Ens. J. G. Leatham, 32d N.I., for health.—Ens. C. T. Plummer, doing duty with 2d N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. Gerrard, 45th N.I., for health (ditto).—Capt. John Campbell, 41st N.I., for health (via China).—Capt. H. O'Brien, 4th L.C.—Lieut. H. W. Wood, 4th N.I., for one year.—29. Ens. H. Colbeck, 4th N.I., for health.—Nov. 2. Lieut. Col. J. Ogilvie, 37th N.I.—Superintend. Surg. M. S. Moore, for health (to embark from western coast).—Lieut. M. Blaxland, 51st N.I., for health.—5. Surg. D. Henderson, for health (to embark from western coast.—Surg. Jas. Smith, for health.—Lieut. G. P. Kennedy, 3d L.Inf., for health (to embark from western coast).—12. Capt. Jas. Allardyce, 23d L.Inf., for health.—Maj. Jas Harrison, artillery (to embark from western coast).—Maj. Wm Pickering, 50th N.I. (ditto).—Assist. Surg. J. T. Bell.—16. Lieut. Wm. Milner, 7th L.C., for health (to embark from western coast).—19. Capt. R. J. Nixon, 25th N.I.—Maj. Kelso, 26th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Dec. 3. Lieut. J. Bower, 28th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—Capt. H. Coningham, 4th L.C.—10. Col. W. Dickson, 6th L.C.—Lieut. Col. J. Trowman, 17th N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).—14. Lieut. E. Roberts, 49th N.I.—Lieut. T. M'Clellan, 33d N.I., for health (embarked from Singapore).—Capt. J. Campbell, 41st N.I., for health (ditto).—Capt. H. Gregory, of artil., for health.—Lieut. G. Gordon, 48th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Garrard, acting chief engineer, for health.—Lieut. Alfred Borradaile, 4th L.C., for health.—Capt. Thos. Watson, 4th N.I., for health.—Capt. R. Morison, 30th N.I.—Assist. Surg. A. E. Blest, for health.—28. Major R. James, 7th L.C., for health.—Capt. Sam. Hughes, 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. (ceasing to draw pay).—31. Maj. John Scott, 29th N.I.—Capt. G. Maxwell, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.—Lieut. Col. John Henry, 23d N.I.—Lieut. Edw. Down, 8th L.C., for health.—Lieut. H. T. Hitchins, 52d N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 15. Lieut. T. K. Whistler, 2d brig. horse artil., until 31st Oct. 1831, for health.—Nov. 8. Capt. W. H. Smith, 15th N.I., until ditto, for health.—Dec. 3. Lieut. W. Elsey, 43d N.I., for health.—28. Capt. C. Maxtone, 9th N.I., for nine months, for health (eventually to Europe).—31. Maj. Sydney Cotton, commanding Poonamallee, for twelve months, for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 26. Lieut. J. Bower, 28th N.I., for health, until 4th May 1831.—Dec. 31. Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, 46th N.I., for health.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 25. Lieut. R. G. Carmichael, 38th N.I., for four months.—Maj. W. K. Ritchie, 40th N.I., until 15th Jan. 1831.—26. Lieut. W. H. Miller, 1st bat. artil, until 15th May 1831.—7. Lieut. J. Millar, 43d N.I., for six months, for health.—Dec. 31. Ens. A. Paterson, 50th N.I., for six months.

To Bombay.—Oct. 5. Lieut. N. F. Johnson, 26th N.I., for three months. on private affairs.

To Moulmein.—Oct. 29. Ens. T. M'Gown, 5th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To New South Wales.—Dec. 3. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. T. Perrier, 5th N.I., for health, until 8th May 1832.

Cancelled.—Oct. 15. The furl. of Capt. D. Macleod, 4th L.C., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 6. Navarino, Smith, from Port Louis.—14. H.M. schooner *Cochin*, Bingham, from Penang.—19. *Alfred*, Flint, from London.—25. *Lady Macnaghten*, Pope, from Calcutta; *Elphinstone*, Aldham, from ditto; *Actif*, Chevelaure, from ditto; and H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher, from Penang (bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir E.W.Owen).—30. *Edward and Eliza*, Halse, from Penang.—*Jan. 3. Bengalie*, Tullet, from Pondicherry.—10. *Wellington*, Evans, from London.—12. *David Clark*, Viles, from China, Singapore, &c.—13. H.M. sloop *Zebra*, Pridham, from Penang.

Departures.

Dec. 16. H.M. schooner *Cochin*, Bingham, for Trincomallee.—27. *Navarino*, Smith, for Chittagong.—28. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher (with the Admiral), on a cruize.—*Jan. 2. Lady Macnaghten*, Pope, for London.—8. *Elphinstone*, Aldham, for London.—9. *Actif*, Chevelaure, for Pondicherry.—15. *Alfred*, Flint, for London (with the head-quarters of H.M. 89th regt.).

Freight to London (Jan. 15, 1831)—£4 to £5 per ton; and a great demand for ships to convey King's troops to England.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 6. At Ellore, the lady of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Carthew, 21st N.I., of a daughter.

8. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Faber, corps of engineers, of a son and heir.

10. At Ramnad, the widow of Capt. and Brev. Major Mungo Campbell, of a son.

11. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the lady of Lieut. Burlton, H.M. 44st regt. (commanding the convalescent depôt), of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of R. Rickards, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

12. At Chingleput, the lady of W. A. Morehead, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. S. Wyllie, 29th N.I., of a son.

22. At Madras, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., civil service, of a son.

24. At Madura, Mrs. A. M. Burby, of a daughter (since dead).

26. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Shelley, 20th N.I., of a daughter.

29. On board the *Lady Munro*, the lady of Capt. Aiken, of a daughter.

Dec. 2. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Mallandaine, commanding the 27th N.I., of a daughter.

5. At Madras, Mrs. Richard S. M. Sprye, of twin sons.

11. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Dowker, 2d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Pulicat, the wife of the Rev. C. Winckler, of a son.

11. At Kamptee, the lady of J. Gunning, Esq., of a daughter.
21. At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. T. P. Hay, 22d regt., of a daughter.
— At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Dods, of a son.
22. At Aurungabad, the lady of Lieut. W. D. Harington, 3d L.C., of a son.
23. At Vizianagrum, Mrs. Goulding, of a son.
— At Madras, the lady of Rich. F. Lewis, Esq., of a son.
— At Mangalore, Mrs. J. F. Miller, of a daughter.
26. At Madras, the lady of M. D. Cockburn, Esq., of a son.
— At Masulipatam, the lady of Dr. J. R. Gibb, judicial establishment, of a son.
27. At Madras, the lady of the late Lieut. Col. Harris, of a son.
31. At Madras, the wife of Mr. R. P. Dalgairns, of a daughter.
Jan. 3. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Hall, of a daughter.
— At Royapooram, Mrs. Lacey, of a son.
5. At Vepery, Mrs. Thos. Exley, of a son.
13. At Fort St. George, Mrs. Thos. Dashwood, of a daughter.
Lately. At Secunderabad, Mrs. T. Hodgson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. At Cochin, Lieut. Baron Chas. Van Ochssee, of his Netherland Majesty's military service, to Charlottee, eldest daughter of Wm. Muller, Esq., of Cochin.
Nov. 13. At Cannanore, Lieut. Henry Fuller, 7th L.C., to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thompson, 17th N.I.
15. At Madras, Mr. J. V. C. D'Roza, junior, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Johnston.
Dec. 1. At Vepery, Capt. Buxton, 3d regt. N.I., to Miss Duverger.
2. At Trichinopoly, Capt. Cochran, H.M. 41st regt., to Mrs. Bainbridge.
15. At Madras, Ens. E. V. Harding, 20th N.I., to Florentine Celestine, third daughter of the late Lieut. J. Hery, of H.M.C.M.'s navy.
18. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. A. H. Jeffries, 2d N.I., to Dorothea, fourth daughter of Capt. Hall, of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall.
20. At Quilon, Wm. Strickland, Esq., of the 6th N.I., to Grace, 3d daughter of the late Capt. Wickede, of his Majesty's Danish service.
28. At Chicacole, T. J. W. Thomas, Esq., of the civil service, to Ann, third daughter of the late Major Coultman, of H.M. 53d Foot.
30. At Madras, John Wm. Croggan, Esq., of the artillery, to Louisa, third daughter of the late Benj. Savage, Esq.
Jan. 5. At Madras, Mr. Wm. Beck to Miss Dorothea Flanders.
6. At Madras, Wm. H. Babington, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Sarah, daughter of the late F. Disney, Esq.
7. At Madras, W. Elliott, Esq., of the civil service, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of H. Atkinson, Esq.
10. At Madras, Edward Smalley, Esq., of the civil service, to Agnes, fourth daughter of Wm. Molle, Esq., of Mains, Berwickshire.
— At Madras, Chas. R. Baynes, Esq., of the civil service, to Jane Louisa, eldest daughter of Geo. Moore, Esq., of the civil service.
12. At Madras, Mr. John Martinz, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Bantleman.

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. At Vellore, Emma, wife of Lieut. Robert Watts, 48th regt. N.I.
10. At the Garrison Hospital, Mrs. S. Christenau.
13. At Madras, Susanna, wife of Mr. Manuel Watkins, of the Government Assay Office.
— At Madras, Chas. D'Souza, of the Military Board Office, aged 35.
14. At Ramnad, Mrs. Esther Campbell, aged 35.
— At Madras, Master Thomas Pelling, aged 14.
15. At Vepery, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Etienne Reneaux.
19. At New Town, Vepery, Mrs. J. Cropley.
22. At Madras, Mr. Geo. B. Pharoah, aged 36.
30. At Fort William, on his way from England to Madras, Lieut. George Sprye, 11th regt. Madras N.I.
Dec. 1. At Saint Thomas's Mount, Mr. Conductor Forrest, invalid establishment, aged 62.
3. At Black Town, Mrs. Anna Binny, wife of Mr. Mathew Binny, aged 23.
8. At Palaveram, Qu. Mast. Serj. Thomas Mason, 23d or Wallajahbad L.I.
9. At Jaulnah, Lieut. Henry Newman, Madras artillery, aged 22.
20. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, Lieut. Robert Donaldson, 6th regt. N.I., and attached to the 2d bat. pioneers.
22. At Madras, Ens. Ralph Stephen Johnson, 49th regt. N.I., after a very short illness.
25. At Madura, Mrs. A. M. Burby, wife of Mr. W. Burby.
27. At Cannanore, in his 53d year, Edward Wheatstone, Esq. of the 54th regt., second son of Major Wheatstone, late of the 53d regt.
29. At Tanjore, the Rev. Laurits Peter Haubroe, missionary of the Hon. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, aged 39.
Jan. 1. At Madras, Mr. Francis Xavier Doll, aged 58.
8. At Vepery, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. Alex. Weinert, for many years a resident at Bangalore.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BARRACK AND PUBLIC QUARTERS IN THE GARRISON OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 2, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rules for the allotment and charge of barrack and public quarters in the garrison of Bombay.

1st. The allotment and distribution of quarters in the garrison of Bombay and Colaba rests solely with the Hon. the Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Fort and Garrison, whose orders will be communicated to the barrack-master through the town major.

2d. All communications from officers, regarding quarters, are to be carried on by public correspondence, through the proper channel.

3d. Whenever a commanding officer shall be applied to on any point connected with the occupation of quarters, he will foward the application through the town major, and such orders as may be necessary will be issued to the barrack master through the same channel.

4th. Officers not serving with troops in garrison, who are desirous of occupying public quarters, will address themselves to the town major.

5th. No officer is to change his quarters but by special permission obtained through the town major.

6th. The barrack master will transmit a monthly return of quarters through the town major.

7th. The barrack stores and furniture are to be wholly under the control of the quarter-master general, and returns of these will be made by the barrack master to that officer.

GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 3, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the addition of a subedar major to the establishment of the Golundauze battalion.

ADVANCES TO HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 4, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the address of the Supreme Government in the Territorial Finance Department, dated the 17th Feb. last, be published in General Orders.

Par. 1st. "In reference to our despatch in this department, dated the 2d of July 1823, we have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for bills drawn in repayment of advances to his Majesty's service in the East-Indies in the year commencing on the 1st May 1830, and terminating on the 30th April 1831, has been fixed, in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, at two shillings (2s.) per sicca rupee."

Nov. 30, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that until further orders, any alterations that may hereafter be made in the rate of exchange for bills drawn in repayment of advances to his Majesty's service, shall not have retrospective effect, but shall come into operation only from the date of the promulgation of the order announcing the change.

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 4, 1830.—In conformity with instructions received from the Supreme Government, and with reference to the G.O. dated the 26th Jan. 1829, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following further allowance in the medical department.

Medical officers holding charge of more than one native corps, or details of troops or of followers entitled to medical attendance, in addition to their fixed and regular medical charge, are authorized to draw a remuneration for the additional labour arising from such extra charge, at the rate of twelve rupees and eight annas for every 100 men per month, to have effect from the 16th of December last.

PAY OF THE PIONEERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 21, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the pay of the pioneers, after they have joined the engineers, shall be the same as heretofore, and that they shall be subject to the same regulations regarding batta, when working beyond cantonment limits.

STAFF OFFICERS TO VACATE THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 18, 1830.—With reference to the G.O. published at Bombay on the 8th July 1824, prescribing the ranks, on attaining which staff officers are to vacate their appointments, the following alterations are ordered, in conformity with the instructions of the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 18th June 1828:

Public Officers and Staff Departments to be vacated on promotion to Lieut. Colonels regimentally.

Principal assistants in civil charge of districts.

Assistant adjutant general.

Assistant quarter-master general.

Assistant auditor general.

Principal deputy commissary of ordnance.

Presidency paymaster.

Commandants of local battalions.

NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 23, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following arrangements, founded on resolutions passed in the Political Department, under date the 20th inst., shall take place.

The term "Northern Division of the Army" is in future to be substituted for that of "Surat Division of the Army"; the command of the Baroda subsidiary force, as a distinct command, is abolished, and the troops composing the Baroda subsidiary force are placed under the command of the general officer commanding the northern division of the army. This command, however, over those troops, is to be confined to receiving the returns, and all arrangements connected with their efficiency and discipline; and no movement is to be made of any part of this force without the concurrence of the resident at Baroda, or (from the 1st December next) the political commissioner for Guzerat, who retains, and will continue to retain, the same power as has always been possessed by the resident at Baroda over any part of this subsidiary, wherever stationed.

The staff belonging to the Baroda subsidiary force are henceforward to consider themselves attached to the general officer commanding the northern division of the army; the head-quarters of the northern division of the army will, from the 1st December next, be at Ahmedabad, to which place Brigadier Gen. Kennett will accordingly remove his head-quarters from Surat, by the date above specified.

The deputy judge advocate general and assistant commissary general will, in like manner, remove to Ahmedabad by the 1st December next.

The situations of paymaster at Baroda and Surat are abolished from the 1st De-

eember next; the duties of the two situations will be performed by an officer to be hereafter appointed, who will be denominated paymaster in Guzerat.

Lieut. Colonel Miles is appointed, from the 1st December next, to the immediate command of the troops at Baroda, and the conduct of such duties in the political department at that city as may be entrusted to him by the political commissioner for Guzerat.

Lieut. C. De B. Prescott is appointed to the command of the Guicawar contingent at Deesa, uniting therewith, from the period of Lieut. Colonel Miles' departure, the superintendence of the affairs at Pahlunpoor and that frontier.

Lieut. H. Fawcett is appointed to succeed Lieut. Prescott in the command of the Guicawar contingent in the Mahee Caunta, and in the other duties performed by that officer.

ENGINEER CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 26, 1830.—With reference to the G.O. of the 22d inst., the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the officer commanding the engineer corps shall receive the personal pay and allowances of his rank, together with the established allowance for commanding a regular corps, and that the adjutant and quarter-master shall draw the allowances attached to those situations respectively, in addition to the personal pay and allowances of their respective ranks.

This order will have effect from the 1st proximo.

TERMS OF SERVICE OF GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE STAFF.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 17, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, dated the 28th July 1830.

Par. 1st. "In compliance with your recommendation, and for the reasons which you have urged in support of it, we authorize you to extend the term of service of general officers on the staff of your presidency from four to five years."

2d. "We desire that you will communicate this regulation to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, for their information and guidance."

COMMAND OF TANNAH.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 21, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the command of Tannah be abolished from the 1st instant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Nov. 6. Mr. James Erskine to be first assistant to resident at Baroda or political commissioner for Guzerat.

Territorial Department.

Dec. 21. Mr. H. A. Harrison to be acting sub-collector south of Bheema, in the southern Mahratta country.

22. Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to proceed on duty with Hon. the Governor to Mahabuleshwur Hills.

Mr. Secretary Williamson to have charge of secret and political department.

Mr. Acting Secretary Willoughby to have charge of military department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 22, 1830.—Lieut. H. B. Turner, of engineers, to be attached to New Mint, as a temp. arrangement, until return of Lieut. M'Gillivray, from Calcutta.

Lieut. Thos. Frazer, Europ. regt., to perform duties of adj. of Bheel corps, in Candeish, during absence of Lieut. D. C. Graham, on sick cert.

Oct. 2.—Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th N.I., to act as paym. of Surat division, during absence of Lieut. Wells.

Oct. 5.—Col. B. Kennett app. to general staff of army on Hon. Company's estab., with temporary rank of brigadier general, subject of course to confirmation of Hon. the Court of Directors.

Brig. Gen. M. Kennedy, C.B., to command southern division of army.

Brig. Gen. B. Kennett to command Surat division of army.

Assist. Surg. I. Gibson placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Oct. 30.—Lieut. T. Brown, 11th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. B. Kennett, from 5th Oct.

Lieut. T. Cleather, regt. of artil., to act as fort adj. at Ahmudnuggur, from date of departure of Lieut. C. Jameson from station.

Ens. W. C. Rawlinson, qu. mast. of 1st Gr. N.I., and Ens. J. M. Brown, attached to H.M. 40th regt., to be interpreters in Mahratta language from 15th Oct.

Dec. 21.—Assist. Surg. D. Buddo relieved from marine branch of service.

Lieut. R. Lewis, 22d N.I., to act as deputy paymaster at Sholapore, during absence of Lieut. Wells on sick cert.

Capt. P. D. Ottey, deputy postmaster at Poona, to have charge of cadets at that station, but without any addition to his present allowance.

10th N.I. Sen. Capt. J. H. Bellasis to be major, and Lieut. H. Pelham to be capt., in suc. to Rigby retired; date of rank 1st June 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. C. Threshie admitted on effective strength from same date, v. Pelham prom.

Dec. 22.—*Temporary Arrangements confirmed.* Lieut. Col. F. Roome, 20th N.I., to command at Hursole, during absence of Col. P. Delamotte, on leave at presidency.—Capt. F. M. Iredell, 16th N.I., to assume command of troops at Baroda, from date of departure of Major C. Payne from station.—Lieut. J. Cooper, 7th N.I., to take charge of brigade major's office at Baroda, from 1st Dec. until arrival of Capt. W. Browne, at station.—Lieut. C. Gilberne to act as adj. to 16th N.I. during period Lieut. H. Hopkins may be in charge of regiment.—Ens. E. Andrews to be acting adj. to detachment of 7th N.I., at Broach.—Lieut. T. H. Brown to act as adj. to 23d N.I., during absence of Lieut. P. French on duty in Candeish.—Brig. Major R. Crozier to take charge of ordnance department and details at Malligaum, from 8th Oct., until arrival of Lieut. T. Sutton, of artillery.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. R. Mignan, regt. of Europ. inf. (overland).—Capt. Thos. Gordon, 2d Gr. N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 5. Assist. Surg. W. Leggett, for health.—6. Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, 8th N.I., for health.—25. Lieut. A. Woodburn, 25th N.I., for health.—Ens. W. Orrok, 16th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—27. Lieut. W. C. Freeman, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Nov. 3. Lieut. H. S. Watkins, 15th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 21. Lieut. W. D. Cruickshank, 17th N.I., for two years, for health (eventually to Europe).—Dec. 21. Lieut. C. H. Wells, deputy paym. at Sholapore, for twelve months, for health.

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATH.

BIRTH.

Dec. 24. At Bombay, Mrs. Blowers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. At the Mahableshwur Hills, Capt. T. B. Jervis, engineers, to Anne Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Paget, of Exmouth, Devonshire.

Dec. 18. At Bombay, Wm. R. Morris, Esq., of the civil service, and third surviving son of John Morris, Esq., E.I.D., to Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of Brochin, Forfarshire.

DEATH.

Sept. 30. At Bombay, Mr. Chas. W. Evans, head-assistant in the office of Messrs. John Gilder and Co., aged 24.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Roddy, Ceylon rifle regiment, of a still-born son.

9. At Grand Pass, the lady of H. S. Roosmalecocq, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 14. At Trincomalee, the lady of Major Ingham, Ceylon rifle regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

Dec. 20. At Grand Pass, Mrs. S. M. Schneider, wife of Capt. Schneider, colonial engineer and surveyor-general.

Penang.

BIRTH.

Sept. 4. The wife of Mr. J. C. Smith, of the Penang Free School, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Lately. Capt. F. Bond, commanding artillery, to Mrs. Isabella Maria Allan, third daughter of the late Commodore de Freitas.

Singapore.

DEATHS.

Oct. 15. John Dalton, Esq. aged 39.

Dec. 1. Robert John Cuthbertson, Esq., Master Attendant, aged 36.

4. Henry Cowan, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's naval service, and commander of the ship *Pyramus*.

11. Ensign Alex. Dennistoun, 11th regt. Bengal N.I., youngest son of the late Robert Dennistoun, Esq., Glasgow.

China.

DEATHS.

Dec. 2. On board the H.C.S. *London*, of consumption, Charles Knapp, aged 21, son of the late Mr. John Hicks, surgeon, Havant.

31. At Canton, Rees Thomas, Esq., chief officer of the H.C.S. *Earl of Balcarras*.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

China.—Hostilities in the North.—War has again broken out upon the North-west frontier of China, in the Cashgar territories, and seems daily assuming an aspect of more importance. A body of An-tse-yen, who appear to be Eleuths, have invaded the celestial empire, and seem to be carrying all before them. Despatches from the court of Peking, received at Canton, by the Tartar Commandant and Governor, state that the invaders have made very considerable progress in taking towns and districts in the region of their operations. The *Peking Gazette* of November 10, contains the substance of a despatch from Yarkand, which imports that the Mahommedan villages in that quarter had been assailed by "thieves, vagabonds and rebels, to the amount of more than ten thousand," who appear to be unconnected with the An-tse-yen invaders. Peih-chang, the writer of the despatch, states, that with the military, the traders, farmers and convicts, he had repulsed the rebels with the loss of some hundreds.

The Negociations.—An official answer has been received from court to the memorials of the governor and other local officers, against the English. His Majesty directs the memorialists to consult upon the matter, and not to give up old regulations. He advises, however, that the "remote strangers" be treated tenderly, without compromising the dignity of the celestial empire.

Entertainment at the British Factory.—On Christmas-day, Mr. Marjoribanks, the President of the Committee, entertained, by general invitation, the gentlemen in Canton.

In proposing the health of "the British merchants of Canton," Mr. Marjoribanks said he believed impressions had existed in the minds of some that the interests he was immediately connected with were at variance with those of the British community. He never had, and never would subscribe to such opinions.

Mr. Marjoribanks also proposed the health of Mr. Baynes, the late chief of the factory. He availed himself of the opportunity to state that, in his life he had never witnessed a more manly or gentlemanly display of character than had been evinced, since his arrival in China, by Mr. Baynes, and the gentlemen of his committee. He was told that an impression had gone abroad that he came there with the intention and armed with instructions to submit to the dictation of the government of the country. He came with no such intentions, and had received no such instructions. He considered firmness and decision most essential requisites in an intercourse with China.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(*Continued from Vol. IV. p.* 168.)

March 16.

Mr. Deans —With respect to the Archipelago being a channel for the transmission of teas to Europe, the witness, in 1822, when there was a talk of stoppage of trade, was assured by the supercargo and agents of the junks (persons on whom he could rely), that if any interruption of the European trade occurred, they thought they could bring a very considerable quantity of tea next year. They assured witness that, in such case, he need be under no apprehension of fraud, as they dealt with respectable men, and had never been deceived.

Witness has often, in shipping goods to China, been obliged, owing to the exclusion of British ships from the ports of China, to get freight on foreign vessels to dispose of the produce, tin, spices, &c., he had for the China market, whilst there was unemployed British tonnage lying in the harbour. There are generally every year a considerable number of ships from New South Wales in quest of freight. Other merchants throughout the archipelago, were occasionally reduced to the same predicament. During the scarcity of rice in China, in 1824, when vessels with cargoes of grain were admitted free of port charges, some English ships were in the roads that could have been despatched with rice to China. Foreign ships, particularly Americans, call at Batavia, and get recent accounts from China of the state of the markets, and there dispose of their outward investments, or lay in products suited to China.

The Chinese of the Archipelago are very sensible of the importance of commerce. The foreign commerce of China is very extensive, exceeding twelve millions sterling, from which the government derives a considerable revenue. The imports to China are of far more importance to that empire than, perhaps, the tea is to this country, inasmuch as *opium* is generally used there, and when once a person is accustomed to the use of it, he cannot dispense with it without danger to his health, perhaps his life. The use of opium is increasing very rapidly in China. The other articles—spices, birds' nests, trepang or beche de mer, sinews of animals, betel nut, arc, some of them, indispensable to the Chinese. Witness has no doubt that the same change would take place in China, in the rapid extension of the use of our manufactures, superseding the native manufactures, as has taken place in Java, if the trade to China were opened. The British manufactures have almost entirely suppressed the native in Java: the people are now almost entirely clothed in British manufacture: all the finer fabrics of Bengal were at last almost unsaleable in Java, and the trade with British India reduced to a comparative trifle as regarded manufactures. The population of Java is computed at 5,000,000, that of China at between 140,000,000 and 150,000,000. Under the operation of a free trade, witness conceives that many new articles of sale might be extended in China: witness introduced the large glass rummers used in their houses for burning a light before their gods. There is a considerable demand for trepang in China, which the supply has never equalled. It is now found to abound on the coasts of Ceylon and the Mauritius. In 1825 the quantity imported into China was 14,000 peculs, worth £120,000.

Witness cannot conceive that the Chinese could stop the trade; but if they did, it might be carried on, with some difficulty at first, but at last as regularly as now, in spite of prohibition.

Witness is aware that the great fall in the prices of cotton goods brought the British manufactures into use in Java, as well as India. The Chinese cloths are more durable than the English, because they can afford to put more raw material into them; but the British are generally a finer looking fabric, and please them much better.

If tea was supplied to Europe through the Archipelago, the Chinese told witness, that in consequence of lower duties by their vessels, they thought they could supply it cheaper. They cannot legally bring the teas from the province where they are grown, but they do bring them from Fokien and Amoy. Witness knows that the Company purchase the best teas, but he is not aware that they are better than any other purchased in the market. The only pre-emption they have is the making contracts the year before. The Company have a selection from a certain quantity of teas, as he has understood, but not from the whole of the black teas. Judging from the price of tea in other countries, on the continent of Europe and in America, witness should think that it might be supplied here, if the Company's monopoly no longer existed,

for less than two-thirds the price it now bears, particularly if we paid for it in our manufactures. If the port of Canton were free to British shipping, the expense of transmitting merchandize to and from Canton, by trans-shipment at Singapore, would be considerably less than the freight the Company pay direct to great Britain upon it. The same trade might be conducted *via* Batavia and Anjier. The tea could only be brought by smuggling.

Witness has always understood that the tea on the continent is of the same quality as that sold by the Company here. Inferior tea is sometimes carried to the continent, because the trade is free; here the quality is more equal. Old teas are always inferior to new; some, but very little, of that taken to the continent is old tea. Witness has understood that the tea on the continent is not generally inferior to the tea used here. Witness, as a merchant, with a freedom of trade, exporting teas to two countries, one poor the other rich, would adapt the quality of the teas to the market. The tea brought by the junks to Batavia is an inferior quality, suited to the taste of the Chinese settlers and the natives; but witness has purchased excellent green tea and pekoe; the green was brought from Canton.

Witness has seen a kind of flannel made by the Chinese, apparently of wool, or of a mixture of wool and cotton. Woollens are in general request in the latitude of Batavia, and very generally worn by all classes, particularly in the rainy season.

The Dutch are allowed to trade with Japan, in two ships annually; the Dutch East-India Company have very considerably extended the trade. In 1825, the two ships, burthen together 1,300 tons, exported to Japan as follows:

Sandal wood	Pec.	100
Sapan wood	do.	1,116
Buffalo hides		500
Ivory	lbs.	1,638
Camphor Baroos	do.	61
Java mats		225
Coco-nut oil	Pec.	24
Cloves	do.	113
Sugar	do.	6,991
Tin	do.	338
Bengal piece-goods, value	Fl.	20,696
Hardware and porcelain, do.	do.	2,250
Jewellery do.	do.	1,100
Glass ware do.	do.	3,748
Netherlands broad cloth, do.	do.	75,209
Do. cotton goods, do.	do.	61,332
Lead	Pec.	147

Total value of exports £31,154

The imports were as follow:

Camphor	Pec.	720
Copper	do.	10,745
Crape	Pcs.	426
Cotton cloth, value	Fl.	13,978
Silks, value	Fl.	31,600
Medicine, do.	do.	2,270
Provisions, do.	do.	3,327
Locksoy (vermicelli), do.	do.	14,332
Wheat do.	do.	2,156
Sundries do.	do.	96,089

Total imports £72,373

Witness saw a captain of a Bengal ship who got upon the coast of Japan, and the boats came off to him in great numbers, and purchased every kind of article they had of British manufactures, which were bartered for provisions. "The officers of the government also came on board and ordered him off, but at the same time asked him if he had cloth such as his coat was made of, and any articles of that kind; that they were anxious to purchase them. He said he had not; and when he came back they told him to be sure to bring articles of that kind, but on no account was he to come back!" The Japanese have no foreign trade in junks of their own: a considerable number of Chinese junks go to Japan. Witness has no doubt that, if the free trader were admitted to China, he would find the means of carrying on trade with Japan; or if he did not, the Chinese would. The Japan government positively restrict the trade to two ships. When we were at war with Holland our vessels were received under the Dutch flag.

Witness would ascribe the restriction of the foreign trade in China to Canton, to a political cause, not to an anti-commercial spirit.

Netherlands goods imported into Java are duty free; while British cottons and woollens pay twenty-five per cent., or coming *via* British India, thirty-five per cent.

If merchants paid for tea in British manufactures, they would probably sell at a profit in China, and they would be glad to realize that profit upon the returns; that is, if they could make the remittance at par of the profits of the outward cargo they would be content. There would be great difficulty in obtaining a remittance as the trade now is. If the trade were free, there would be returns for more than the manufactures that could be sold in China for some years, because the introduction must be gradual.

The Americans sent bullion in general to China, until latterly, when they have exported cotton and woollen manufactures from this country, which they have found profitable.

In time, witness has no doubt, if the trade were free, it would be carried on by British manufactures alone to Canton. It would be no more a drain of bullion than at present. The British merchants now trading to China afford the Com-

pany the means of purchasing tea in place of the bullion they formerly carried out; and those same funds would be at the disposal of respectable British merchants for the same purpose.

Witness has understood that of late years country ships have proceeded to the northern ports of China, and sold much opium and brought back dollars. If there was an entrepôt in the Archipelago for British manufactures, not only British ships but native junks would carry considerable quantities to China. The junks were seldom or ever lost; witness never recollects to have heard of the loss of one for twenty years.

The tea from China finds its way to Siam, Cochin China, the Philippine Islands, and even to Japan.

Mr. *John Argyle Maxwell* examined. Witness has visited China, Java, and Singapore, and resided at the latter, as a commission agent and merchant, for six years, from 1822 to 1828. He visited Canton in 1826, and remained there six weeks; and in 1828, when he remained three months. At Singapore he had much intercourse with Chinese and China, having generally had a discretionary power from his constituents, in Germany as well as England, to send any of their property to a neighbouring market that might promise better than Singapore. His German consignments were from Hamburgh; one, in 1826, of £12,000, and one, in 1827, of £30,000. They were general cargoes, but the greater proportion woollens, mostly ladies' cloths. One lot of £5,000, shipped by the Royal Prussian Company of Stettin, was the same description of cloth as that taken by the Russians for the Kiachta market. Witness made some sales of the woollens (about £1,000) at Singapore, and sent the rest to China. The ladies' cloth is what is termed light woollens; the cloth sent by the Society was an intermediate kind, rather heavy. The English cloths at the same price were better in quality and colour. The consignment to China did not answer very well; the cloths were suitable, but the breadths were deficient, and the colours badly selected. Witness once (in 1824) sent some English woollens from Singapore to Canton, under the American flag; they sold at better prices than could be got at Singapore; but, judging from the invoice, there was no profit at all: the manufacturers usually send invoices at very advanced prices. Witness found it necessary to barter his German consignment, in 1826, for teas, otherwise he should have felt a difficulty in effecting a sale at all at that time: the market was very much glutted with goods. The transaction was conducted with a hong merchant, by witness and his agent.

The prices per pecul of the assortment of tea made by witness for the Hamburgh market in 1826 were as follow: bohea, 14 tales; congou, 25; campoi, 24; souchong, 24 and 25; pekoe, 90; hyson skin, 24 and 25; young hyson, 40; hyson, 60; imperial, 54; gunpowder, 60. These were the utmost limits to which witness was authorized to go; he presumes the teas were got under those limits. The prices were considered very high, but the quality was not complained of. Being taken in barter for so unsaleable an article as cloth, the prices were a shade higher than the market prices. There was a fall of twenty to thirty per cent. in the price of teas in Europe before they arrived there. "*Q.* Was the transaction, in point of fact, advantageous or otherwise?—*A.* I am not aware whether there was any communication made to me as to the actual result."

The customary commission charged by witness was 5 per cent. on sales; 2½ per cent. on remittances in produce, 1 per cent. on remittances in bills, and 1 per cent. on trans-shipping merely. These rates are in general use.

With respect to the comparative estimation in which the English, and especially the English factory are held by the Chinese government, witness refers to some communications from the authorities at Canton to the court at Pekin, about the time of the *Topaze's* affair, in 1821. "With regard to the Christian merchants," said the governor, "I reasoned with them, and pointed out to them the great principles of truth and equity, and showed that it was right for them to do what I required of them; but all in vain; good principles and solemn truths had no effect upon them, and I was compelled to interdict their trade to touch their gains: and no sooner was that done than they submitted. They are a mercenary, gain-scheming set of adventurers, whom reason cannot rule; the dread of not making money is that which alone influences them. The English might at any time be brought to stoop if tea were refused; but if they could get the tea in any other way, they would be careless about pleasing China; would, indeed, despise her, and do as their humours dictated. By *tea-reins* (alluding to the management of a vicious horse), your majesty can control the English; therefore let us take care that they get no tea but what we choose to give them." Witness has no reason to think that the English factory possess any other weight than that which results from the extensive nature of their dealings. He conceives, that if the English trade to China had been carried on through private merchants in the way that it has been done by the Americans, the same consequences would probably follow; that the advantages of the trade

would become more generally diffused among the Chinese, and that a numerous body of hong merchants could present more formidable obstacles to the encroachments of the government than one, or two, or three individuals, as at present.

The American influence has declined since the departure of Mr. Cushing from Canton. Under his management the American trade escaped, to a great degree, the port charges; American ships coming in ballast were enabled to take cargoes of rice to Canton, and thereby gained exemption from the charges. Mr. Cushing was considered to have more influence with the chief hong merchant than any other individual whatever. Any vessel, without reference to size, bringing a full cargo of rice, is now admitted without payment of certain port-charges;—that portion of every charge which goes to government.

Two instances of bankruptcy among the hong occurred whilst witness was in India: the co-hong agreed to pay their debts, in the course of years, without interest. They are in the course of liquidation.

In presenting petitions to the Chinese authorities at Canton, it is a great object to assemble as great a force as possible, and to proceed with secresy and despatch, to escape the observation of the persons stationed at the gate, where it is generally a scuffle; and if possession of the gate is gained, they maintain themselves till a mandarin appears. In 1828, a petition was presented at the gate by the supracargoes of the Company, headed by Mr. Davis, accompanied by the commodore and some of the commanders, officers, and seamen of the fleet. The object was to obtain redress against the interference of the inferior mandarins with the conveyance of letters and landing of passengers' luggage at Macao. They obtained redress immediately.

The opium trade is altogether a smuggling trade; the opium is almost altogether Indian opium, grown on the Company's territories, and is packed in chests bearing their mark. The Chinese government have found it quite impossible to put down this trade. The rapid increase in the consumption of opium in China witness attributes to the greater facility that is afforded by the ships lying at Lintin, instead of Macao or Whampoa. In respect to smuggling articles of export, witness found parties, who were not hong merchants, ready to deliver the article as a smuggled article at Lintin, or in the usual way at Whampoa. They call the illicit trade *smug-pigeon*.

When the hong interdicted the shopmen from conducting the business, sometime previous to 1828, the general impression was, that the Company's factory had instigated the hong. At first the effect was to interdict all dealings with shopmen; but this effect soon disappeared. The principal sufferers were the Americans. They made two remonstrances.

There were only three or four hong merchants in established credit: they do not possess sufficient capital for carrying on the whole foreign commerce at Canton: the European and American trades are estimated at 60,000,000 dollars; one-fourth is considered to be Company's proportion. The Parliamentary documents (ordered to be printed, 4th June 1829) show that the American exports and imports at Canton, from 1821 to 1827, exceed the Company's for the same period by £382,812.*

Witness has never been any where where business is so easily carried on as at Canton, on the same scale. The language employed in conducting business is a mixture of English and Portuguese. He has known several private traders with European crews go to Canton; he never heard of any difficulty on that account. Witness has heard of country ships proceeding to Chinese ports north of China, and trading with the natives; the cargoes generally consisted of opium; he understood they always effected sales; he did not hear that there were any extraordinary difficulties. He recollects some of the ports they went to: Chingchoo, in Fokien; Chusen, and the island of Formosa. The natives gave the adventurers a good reception. One of the supercargoes told witness he landed on Formosa, and walked several miles. The parties mentioned that they found the Chinese dealers at the northern ports in possession of regular Chinese price-currents from Canton, stating the stock of opium on hand, and other circumstances connected with the market. The *Merope* returned from one of those adventures a few days before witness's arrival in China; he understood she had disposed of all her cargo. The Chinese in the straits are always well-informed of the state of the Canton markets.

Witness considers the Chinese a very shrewd, intelligent, and enterprizing people, more alive to character than other Asiatics, and more commercial.

About eight junks annually trade be-

* The witness has, most culpably, omitted in his statement here the Company's trade with China, *via* India, although given in the very Parliamentary papers he professes to cite. The *real* difference, upon the amount of the six years (which includes those of American overtrading), is £503,579 *in favour* of the Company's trade; and in the last year of the series, the Company's trade was £3,539,306, the American only £1,778,293!

tween China and Singapore; the largest may be about 800 tons, the smallest 500; the former from Canton, the latter from Fokien. The cargoes are generally intended for the Chinese colonists in the Archipelago; those from Canton consisting of coarse earthenware, raw silk, nankeens, tobacco, &c.; those from Fokien of the same articles, with camphor and sugar-candy. They bring tea for the use of the Chinese colonists; one season there were about 5,000 boxes brought, partly from Cochin China. Several of the Chinese have offered to contract with witness to supply black teas at Singapore from Fokien; the greens, which are not grown in a maritime province, would come from Canton; it would be more difficult to get them. They stated with great confidence that they could deliver the teas at Singapore on such terms as would make it an object for Europeans to purchase them. They suggested to witness to obtain at Canton chops of the different descriptions of teas, which they proposed to send to Fokien, and secure a supply by the return of the junks. Witness is aware that there exists an edict against the exportation of teas sea-wise, but he thinks it would be disregarded, like other edicts. He never heard a Chinese quote an edict as an obstacle to the purposes he had in view.

There is a great deal of intercourse between Singapore and Cochin China.

The vacant tonnage returning annually from China to Singapore amounts to about 12,000 tons; ships from the presidencies that carry cargoes to China and return in ballast. A great many vessels resort to Singapore and Batavia from New South Wales. The latest quotations for freight at Singapore were, for tin, 25s. a ton; sugar, £3; coffee, £3. 10s.; measurement goods, £4.

As compared with the present freights, the expense of transmitting merchandize to and from Canton, if trans-shipment at Singapore were had recourse to, would be diminished greatly. Singapore is the most convenient entrepôt for European and Chinese merchandize in the Archipelago. The witness would anticipate great commercial benefit to this country, upon the whole, from the removal of the Company's monopoly in China. The Chinese at Singapore have manufactories of pearl-sago and gambier. One Chinese wished to have a steam-engine of three or four-horse power, and authorized a house at Singapore to procure it.

Prussian blue was an article of very considerable import into China; it is not so now, in consequence of a Chinese that had acquired a knowledge of the process in Europe having settled in Canton, where he manufactures it.

The witness never heard the Company's factory in China considered, and does not consider it, indispensably necessary to the maintenance of the British commercial intercourse with that country. The Company's factory, from the magnitude of their operations, have great influence with the hong merchants, and whenever they may choose to exercise that influence in favour of any particular interest, to that extent it will be beneficial to that particular interest.

March 18.

Capt. *Wm. Langley Pope* examined. Witness sailed, in 1826, from England to New South Wales and China, in a vessel of 620 tons, chartered out by Government and home by the Company. His cargo from England to Canton was some iron and flints. The iron he sold at 125 per cent. profit; the flints, which were bought here for £30, sold for nearly £225. He loaded with teas for Europe. His whole commercial arrangements were completed in three weeks; it could have been done in a fortnight: the port charges at Canton, on a ship of 651 tons, were 5,202 dollars; *viz.* cumshaw and measurement, 4,436 dollars; linguist and compradore, 477 dollars; commission on these sums, 122 dollars; pilotage, bar boats, and outside pilot, 167 dollars. Twelve tons of the tea witness took on board were his own teas. He purchased it through an agent of a hong merchant. He believed it to be as good as the rest; it paid about £35 a ton profit; neither witness nor any of his officers had been in China before; he did not find the slightest difficulty in carrying on his commercial transactions there. He found greater facilites in transacting business at Canton than in any part of India. The merchants were excessively anxious to know if witness had any goods on board for sale. He was told that he could dispose of British manufactured goods, at that time, at a great profit.

Witness had four guns on board, and his crew were forty-nine. He had no difficulty in maintaining discipline amongst them; part of the crew landed twice; no complaints were made against them. The large crew was in consequence of the regulations of the charter-party; he should say forty would be quite sufficient for the due security and navigation of the vessel. His own people received and stowed the cargo. His crew were Europeans; some of all nations, mostly English.

There was some slight damage, in consequence of improper ballast; the owners had to pay about £200 for spoiled tea. Witness has heard that some of the Company's large ships damage a good deal. He thinks the class of ship he commanded calculated to bring tea in as good order as the Company's large ships.

A Company's 1,200 ton ship does not carry more in proportion to her tonnage than a ship of 600 tons. The freight witness was chartered for was £10. 18s. for the cargo home.* The rate of homeward freight paid on the Company's regular ships that season was from £18 to £24.† The officers got for their privilege £35 to £40 a ton. The freight paid to the shipper by the Transport Board from London to New South Wales was £5. 9s. 6d.

Witness believes a tea-cargo to be the easiest to stow, because the chests are square. He does not consider that there is any particular art required in the stowage of tea; for his teas were stowed by an officer who never stowed a tea-cargo before, and it was approved by the Company's surveyors.

If witness had had double the quantity of iron and flint, he could have sold them readily at equal profit. There was a demand at that time for those articles.

An average voyage from England to Canton and back, at the proper season, could be done very well in nine months. The Company's ships make it twelve; and those that go by India in about fourteen. Some of the Company's ships lie perhaps three or four months at Canton. Private ships could leave at all seasons, but the Company's are obliged to wait the monsoons. Witness's voyage was more circuitous than the Company's ships make that go from England to India; he was about sixteen months. There were ships that went that same year out and back, directly, at £13 per ton.

The boats brought down to witness's ship 700 or 800 chests at one time; he was able to take in and stow three of these in one day, but two on an average, without the slightest inconvenience. The Company's large ships would be able to stow faster than small ships; if the quantity was limited to 600 or 800 chests a day, they would have no advantage.

Witness is now building a ship of 600 tons, which will be ready next year, and he would be very glad to get the ship engaged by the Company to go to China annually, at £13 per ton of seventy-two cubical feet, out and home; paying pilotage and port charges of that nature (the 177 dollars), but not the cumshaw, measurement, and other duties, and commission (the 5,035 dollars), which would be a charge on the ship.

A small ship is the handiest, and easier to get up the Canton river than large ships. The Company's large ships are obliged to go down below the second bar to complete their cargo. In this there is great risk of the chops, which are not very fine boats. The distance from Canton to Whampoa is about ten miles; from Whampoa to the second bar is about seventeen or eighteen.

Witness does not consider it necessary to have the same quantity of stores and crew as the Company have; if he gave his ship that description of fitting he considered necessary for her safe voyage from England to Canton and back, he could do it for £13 per ton registered tonnage. The owners of the Company's ships derive a greater profit from their voyages than witness would be content with. The Company freight their ships by tender, but it is only of late years the Company have chartered small ships; they have always imported their teas in large ships, contracted for before they were built, and built expressly to perform six voyages at a certain rate per ton, which is more expensive than to engage a ship upon tender for a specific voyage. The witness can only account for higher freight than £13 being paid by the Company, though taken by tender, from the ships being taken up when materials for fitting ships were more expensive than they are now. He attributes the present rate of freight to the term not having expired for which the ships were engaged, otherwise the Company could supply themselves much cheaper; but the larger ships would still be more expensive to the Company than the smaller ones. Witness is aware that the Company's ships are liable to be employed for political as well as commercial purposes, as transports and men of war, which must make a great difference, but not equal to the difference between £13 and £18. The prices of things are certainly cheaper than when the ships engaged at £13 to £24 were built on contract ten years back. Perhaps if all the ships required to bring home the annual supply of tea were advertised for in this market, it would affect the price of freight a little, but not much; there are so many ships that the competition would be very great. The ships contracted for at £18 to £24 are required to carry twenty-six guns; witness considers six guns quite sufficient for a ship of 600 tons. He should have only three cables; the Company require seven. In estimating the rate of freight, witness calculates on thirty days' delay at Canton, which would be quite sufficient; and he thinks that, under those circumstances, demurrage would not commonly be charged. Demurrage is charged, at times, upon the Company's ships. Witness had no demurrage. A great deal depends, in this respect, upon the na-

* The witness afterwards said that he was aware that this freight was for a voyage out and home circuitous.

† The witness does not always clearly distinguish between the ton of fifty cubical feet and the ton of seventy-two.

ture of the engagement in freighting ships.

Mr. *John Simpson*, insurance broker, examined. The rate of premium on a first-class British ship to the East-Indies and China, out upon the ship, is 50s.; the rate would be about the same upon goods; if liable to damage, something more. From London to Canton and back to England it would be £5; from other parts of the United Kingdom about the same, or rather less. Witness does not think there would be any difference between Company's or private ships. There is not a great deal done in Lloyd's to China. It is some time since witness has done any thing of that sort. He has never done any insurances on goods by American ships to India or China. The rate of insurance at Lloyd's would depend upon the nature of the goods and the description of the ship. If the description were good, the rate would be the same. Insurance at Lloyd's would be quite as well done on a ship of 400 or 500 tons as upon a ship of 1,200. Witness never heard of such a premium as £4. 10s. upon a Company's ship to China out and home: he has seen £6. Witness has done ships of class No. 1, from Liverpool to Calcutta and back at £4; there is a greater number of ships of class No. 1, from Liverpool, insured at £4 than at £5. The Company's ships to China are held to be one of the best risks the underwriters have an opportunity of insuring.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

PRIVY COUNCIL, *May* 21.

Luximon Row Sadasew, appellant, *Mullar Row Bajee*, respondent.—This was an appeal from certain judgments pronounced by the authorities of Bombay, in the exercise of their judicial functions, in a suit which has been long pending in the provinces.

The appellant and respondent belong to the family of Mankeswar, Brahmins of high caste, of Temboorney, in the Deccan. Mankopunt, a member of the family, and common ancestor of the parties, died about A.D.1770, leaving three sons, of whom Sadasew, whose property is the subject of dispute, was the second, and Bajee Row, the late father of the respondent, was the third. Mankopunt held various hereditary offices, which descended together with his property, according to the Hindoo law, to his three sons, who continued to live as an undivided family, as a joint inheritance. About two years after Mankopunt's death, Sadasew removed to Poonah, and attained the title of Bhow, became minister to the peshwa, and amassed a large fortune. Notwithstanding this advancement, the brothers still lived in common, and no division of the paternal property was ever made.

Bajee Row, the youngest of the three brothers, died in 1795, leaving the respondent, then an infant, his only son, who succeeded to the rights of his father, and lived with Sadasew, who had no child. Sadasew died in 1817 intestate, having, as the appellant alleged, adopted him as his son and heir. The appellant was a near relative, through another branch of the Mankeswar family. The first brother still survived.

The respondent, after the death of Sadasew, disputed the validity of the appellant's adoption, and claimed the property of Sadasew, as his nephew and heir; and if the adoption were valid, he claimed, in right of his father, Bajee, a distributive share of the property, upon the ground that no formal division of the paternal property had ever taken place since the death of Mankopunt; consequently, that the property of each of the brothers, as well as the original property, formed a common stock. The claim was resisted by the appellant, who considered himself entitled to the whole of Sadasew's property, as his adopted son and heir.

By consent of the parties, the question was in 1819, submitted to a punchayet; but this tribunal, after great delay, came to no decision. Agreeably to practice in the Deccan, that doubtful questions of Hindu law should be referred to the principal shastrees, or jurisconsults, Mr. Commissioner Chaplin pursued this course. The punchayet being still unable to come to a decision, the parties, by advice of the commissioner, submitted the question to the arbitration of Capt. Robertson, collector and magistrate at Poonah, and his assistant, Mr. Lumsden, who were to decide the suit, with reference to the proceedings before the punchayet, and the legal opinions of the shastrees. The submission of the parties was formal and in writing.

The umpires decided that there had been no effectual legal division of the property of Mankopunt; nor of the late Bhow and his brothers; that there was no property acquired by them not subject to the general law of division of the common goods; that the appellant was the heir of

the late Bhow, Sadasew, being regularly adopted as his son, and therefore entitled to share equally with the rest of the family in the joint property.

From this award, the appellant appealed to the Governor in Council of Bombay, in 1821, alleging, amongst other objections, that the submission to the award on the part of the appellant, he being a minor, only eleven years of age, did not bind him; that the doctrine upon which the award was made, namely, that acquired property to any extent is subject to division; if the person who acquired it had any of the paternal property in his hands, is not known to the Hindu law, which applies only to profits and gains from the employment of the paternal property; and that there was no paternal property in this case, as Mankopunt came to Poona a beggar. He argued, also, that by the Hindu law, wealth acquired by learning, gift, dowry, or military prowess, are specifically exempted from p.rtition; and much of the late Bhow's property must have been derived from gifts from the peshwa.

The Governor in Council dismissed the appeal with costs: the Governor (Mr. Elphinstone) observing, in his minute, that by the Mahratta rules in the Deccan, and by the regulations of the old districts, an award can be set aside only on proof of gross error or corruption; that the latter was not insinuated, and so far from any gross error appearing, the decision appeared to him in perfect conformity with the Hindu law.

From this decree the appellant appealed to the King in Council, on the grounds that no part of the fortune of the Bhow was acquired by the aid of the paternal funds; that the question proposed to the shastrees and the punchayet did not raise the real question at issue, namely the succession to the property of the Bhow acquired after leaving the place of his nativity; that the award and decree proceed upon an entire misapprehension of the Hindu law; and that the Hindu law makes no distinction between a real son and an adopted son, who, it is expressly declared, succeeds to the whole property acquired by the personal exertions of his father.

After two days' argument, their lordships gave judgment.

The *Lord Chancellor.* — Their Lordships having taken this case into their full consideration, do not see any ground upon which they can reverse or interfere with the decision come to below. They desire it, however, to be distinctly understood, on account of the importance of the question, if it had ever been raised, which it does not appear to have been, with respect to the general principle of adoption, and the consequences following from that principle, that they give no opinion whatever in the slightest degree interfering with the acknowledged principles of the Hindu law, as regards that relationship.

There is a passage in a letter to the Chief Secretary, from Mr. Chaplin, dated Poonah, April the 11th, 1821, which looks as if he, in an untechnical and somewhat popular view of the merits of the decision which he is then discussing, had taken into his consideration the circumstance of the party having stood in the relation merely of an adopted son, and not being a lineal descendant of the deceased, Bhow Mankeswar. He says: "It must be considered, that he is merely an adopted son, and not the lineal descendant of the deceased Bhow, and that his own immediate ancestor contributed in no respect to the acquisition of the property."

The relationship of adoption, the rights belonging to that relationship when established, and the law that gives the right to the adopted son independent of his being a stranger in blood, and independent of the fact of his own ancestor having had no share in the acquisition of the property, are by no means touched by the decision that Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone came to, that is now appealed from, and which alone is affirmed by their Lordships' present decision.

The grounds, upon which Mr. Elphinstone appears to have come to his decision, are, that the proof lies upon the party seeking to except any property from that principle of partition known to the Hindu law, and that the appellant, not having sufficiently proved that, it is unnecessary to go further; that he not having brought forward proof that this property is within those exceptions, the general rule of partition must prevail.

It appears from a case thrown out in the course of the argument, that the exceptions themselves form a sufficient ground for assuming that the proof is upon the party who would seek to bring himself within it:—they are very minute in their conditions, and in one instance, that inference appears to be furnished by the rules of the Court;—restoring property to the operation of the principle after it shall have been brought within the exceptions. For instance; learning is one of the undeniable exceptions, and if that shall be proved, it brings the property within the exception; but it is added, if it shall be shewn there was equal learning possessed by the other parts of the family, that gives them a claim to it, notwithstanding the circumstance of its being brought within the exception.—So that, here, one proof brings it within the rule, and another throws it back, notwithstanding the exception. This is one illustration, among many others, which might be given. I mentioned another in the course of the argument, as to the clothes of a party incapaci-

tated by nature or by accident from procreating children, which appear by the Hindu law to be excepted. All these details shew that the proof must be upon the party seeking to bring it within the excepted case.

Now it appears here very doubtful in what way, and indeed there is no evidence in what way, this man—though we may suspect it from what is stated,—there is no proof in the cause that shews how this property was acquired; but it is perfectly clear, as it appears to their Lordships, that there was some family property, in which the Bhow shared, although not large, and that that property was never abandoned, but taken to by the Bhow, who was enjoying the more splendid fortune of the Durbar at Poonah; and he left his brother, it appears by the correspondence between him and Bajee Row Mankeswar, in some sort of charge of the property, and always appeared to take an interest in it, and to reports respecting the management of it, though his agent complains of not having received any orders from the Bhow. His brother says, when he was getting ready to proceed to the appointment which had been provided for him, "you have quite suddenly provided this for me, as for six years you have merely employed me in the charge of the fields, &c. at home;" and there are other letters from Row Mankeswar, which show that the Bhow was still connected with the property. It cannot, therefore, be said there is no property, though it is very small; nor can it be said he gave it up; he maintains a more immediate connexion with it than would be supposed natural to a man placed in a much higher situation, and separated from it by local circumstances.

Upon the whole, viewing this as a question of Hindu law, upon which it is impossible to speak with any great confidence, and the question appearing to their Lordships to be decided upon right grounds, throwing the proof upon the right party, and that proof not being given, it is the opinion of their Lordships that this decree, appealed from, must be affirmed.

With respect to the costs, we take for granted that the respondent, in a large property of this kind, will make no application for costs, and it would not be an unfit thing,—I do not know what the court below have done,—to suggest that it would be proper that the costs of the whole proceeding should be paid out of the estate. It is a very large property.

COURT OF CHANCERY, *May* 27.

Alexander v. *The Duke of Wellington.*—This was a suit respecting the Deccan Prize Money, which has been long pending. The Court gave judgment.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, if it had been thought advisable by the parties in the cause, or by any of them, he would have withdrawn from taking any share in deciding it, and would have availed himself of the assistance of the judges, who would have come to the discussion without any previous knowledge of the facts, and therefore without the possibility of bias on either side.* He admitted that the case was one of great importance—important from the amount of money which was in dispute, and equally important from the nature of the principle which it involved. But at the same time that he admitted its importance, he must say also, that it was, in his opinion, one of the very clearest cases that had ever been brought before any court of justice. He would proceed in the first instance to state what were the principles of law relating to prizes of war. The crown in this country, the republic in others, the executive authority in all countries of modern times—and he believed that ancient history could show no example to the contrary—had the incontestable right to take and enjoy prizes of all nature whatsoever, which were made in the course of any war in which the country might be engaged. This was a power which the crown enjoyed *pleno jure*, absolutely, and without control of any kind. It might deal with such prizes and with the produce of such prizes, either in keeping them for its own use, in abandoning them to the enemy from whom they had been taken, by restoration or in distributing them in the whole or in part among the persons by whom they had been taken; and this last purpose might be effected by whatsoever scheme of distribution and in whatever way the Crown might think fit. It was a principle of law equally clear,—or rather it flowed from that he had just laid down,—that the right of any other party to have or to share in such prizes could be derived in no other way than by the act of the Crown. Whether, when such an act had been performed by the Crown, and when the property had been finally and fully departed with, the Crown had not still a power of revoking the gift it had made, or of modifying that gift, was a question which had never yet arisen. It was not necessary now to go into that question; but it was clear that whenever it should be raised, it would be found never to have been decided in the negative. When, indeed, the Crown had, by a solemn act, renounced the right which it must in the first instance have had to the property in prizes, it had been decided that the power of the Crown over such prizes was not at an end, and that it remained as it had been before. This principle was illustrated by some cases which had been cited yesterday.

* His Lordship had been one of the counsel in the cause.

When the authority of venerable judges, the precedents afforded by the decisions of the Prize Court Commissions, or the more venerable authority of the statutes themselves, were referred to, it would be found that he was not straining the doctrine of law in this case, but that the proposition he had advanced rather fell short of, than exceeded those authorities. It had been decided by Sir William Scott, now Lord Stowell, in a case reported in the 5th Robinson, p. 182, in language which it would be equally vain to praise or to imitate, that before final adjudication the Crown had authority to restore a capture to the persons from whom it had been taken, and this, although the captor had made it his own at the risk of his own life, perhaps after hazardous battle, or long and laborious chase, and even after he had been at the expense of bringing his prize into port, and at the further expense of litigating his right to it in the Prize court. Hard as this case was upon the captor, he had been found to be remediless, and in the judgment to which he had alluded, in the case of the ship *Elcidamas*, Sir William Scott held, that the power of the crown extended to restoring a prize in all cases, and that this was a principle not confined to the law of England, but recognized in all systems of jurisprudence. The argument in this case had been conducted with great ingenuity, and with exemplary learning and talent; all that could be said upon the subject had been advanced with admirable ability, but his Lordship did not find it necessary to call upon the parties' respondent to reply to these arguments, because when all the weight to which they were entitled was given to them, the case remained perfectly clear. His Lordship then adverted to the prize proclamation published at the commencement of the war which was concluded by the peace of Paris. That document in the usual form expressed an abandonment by the King of his right in the prizes which might be made during the war to the captors, and there was not a word in it from the beginning to the end from which could be collected any intention on the part of the crown to revoke or to modify the relinquishment which it thereby made. The Act of Parliament passed after the proclamation, and reciting the proclamation, enacted that the prizes should belong to the captors under that proclamation, or in such manner as the crown by any future proclamation might direct. All Acts of Parliament were of equal authority, but if one could be said to be more "germane to the matter" than another, it was this prize act, upon the case now before the court. That act not only recognized, but enacted that the prizes should in their distribution be subject to the future proclamations of the crown. This, however, applied to sea prizes, and there was no such act as to captures made on land: but by the statute of the 54th Geo. III. c. 96. s. 2, passed for regulating the payment of army prize-money, the same principle was recognized; for although the proclamation was recited, it was enacted that the prizes should be divided in such proportions and according to such rule of distribution for the army as his Majesty, should, under his sign manual direct. Now, then, he came to the warrant which lay before him in this case. As it was admitted that whether the first or the second conclusions in the warrants were right or wrong was no question here, the only question here, and the only question to which a court of law could attend, was, whether the Crown departed with the property in 1823, and vested a right in trustees for *cestui que trusts*, and which therefore could not be taken back by any other order. First, his lordship doubted the correctness of calling this a trust deed; it was more like a power of attorney, given to parties who had no interest, in order to enable them to perform certain acts. The deed here, after reciting the grant, and that it was expedient to appoint trustees for collecting and receiving the fund, and preparing a distribution according to the scheme recommended by the minute, conveyed the interest to the trustees for collecting only, and said nothing in the operative part about the other object, the distribution. There was a power given to the trustees to prepare a scheme to be submitted to the Treasury, in order to receive the Royal sanction, added among other powers. All that the deed did was, to direct the trustees, who were more like agents than trustees, to lay a scheme before the Crown, after they should have collected the fund. In 1826, the scheme was laid before the Crown, and then the Crown directed the distribution to be made according to that scheme, which then became final; if, indeed, it were now final, which he doubted. It had been argued that all the trustees were to do was to perform an arithmetical calculation; but it was impossible to construe it. It was true, as had been contended, that a party might sell or assign his interest in prize-money; but it could not be held that such an assignment or sale would be good against the Crown or a second grantee, until the final adjudication. His Lordship doubted whether the Crown could at all make it irrevocable: but had no doubt that here it had not been made irrevocable. He was therefore of opinion that the question was wholly out of the jurisdiction of this court, and that, whether right or wrong, correctly or incorrectly, the Crown gave the prizes, it was enough to see that they had in fact been given. It had been

said there was much confusion and inconsistency upon the face of the warrants, and that one of them was at variance with the other; but if the inconsistency had been greater than it was, this Court was precluded from going into it on that ground. The Crown had been advised as to the distribution, and had acted on that advice; and this was not the place in which to raise the question as to whether the Crown had been well or ill advised. For these reasons his Lordship dismissed the appeal.

Some discussion arose respecting the costs, the settlement of which was, for the present, postponed by his Lordship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

Lord Holland, at an audience of the King, on the 18th May, presented the following petition, signed by more than 3,000 respectable inhabitants of the Bombay territories, in favour of Sir John Peter Grant.

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble petition of the undersigned Natives of India, and Inhabitants of the territories under the Bombay Government,

"Most humbly showeth:—That your Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Sir Edward West, Knight, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, and Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, Knight, to be one of the Puisne Judges of that Court. It pleased the Divine Providence to deprive us of those judges. In them we had friends and benefactors. By their humanity, learning, and impartiality, they acquired the confidence, esteem, and affection, of all your Majesty's subjects, being natives, who reside within the territories under the Bombay Government, and convinced them of the extensive advantages possessed by all persons who are governed by your Majesty's laws, administered by your Majesty's courts of justice. Upon the resignation of Sir Ralph Rice, Knight, your Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Sir John Peter Grant, Knight, to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay. He came among an immense population, of various religions, manners, and usages, with whom he never had any previous personal intercourse. He came among them with a heart expanded by philanthropy,—with an understanding enriched by literature and philosophy, stored with the sound and inflexible doctrines of English jurisprudence, and imbued with legal, moral, and sacred obligations. On the seat of judgment he had ample evidence of the insecurity of the natives residing without the island of Bombay, from false imprisonment; and other instances of that injury had been proved in the Supreme Court before his arrival in India. He duly appreciated the degradation of character, and the obstruction of intellectual and moral improvement, by the permission of false imprisonment. In concurrence with the opinion of Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the only other Judge of that court, he construed the charter of the court to empower the Judges of it to issue the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* to all persons residing without the island of Bombay, and within the territories under the Bombay Government. Although the court was closed by Sir John Peter Grant, after the death of Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, that act was also in accordance with the deliberate opinion of Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers. We presume to entreat your Majesty to take into your gracious consideration the difficulties of the situation of your Majesty's judges in India; they have not the means of consulting with numerous persons, who are qualified to correct and convince them of their errors; and that the combined error of two of your Majesty's judges, then the only judges of your Majesty's court, to afford protection from false imprisonment, and to maintain the authority and dignity of your Majesty's court of justice, has much to excuse it. Circumstances have deprived us of the protecting authority of Sir John Peter Grant. Feeling, as we do, that Sir John Peter Grant is involved in misfortune, from the obligations of judicial duty, which, even in error, were imposed upon him by his judgment and his conscience, we have presumed to persuade ourselves that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into your consideration our assurances of the many benefits we have had from his administration of justice, and the heavy debt of gratitude that we and our families owe to him. We have seen his patience, command of temper, and unwearied assiduity to discover the truth in the midst of masses of contradictory evidence. His judgments in matters of property have been satisfactory to us. The burglaries, highway robberies, thefts, forgeries, and perjuries, that existed, have been greatly diminished by his calm, temperate, and firm administration of criminal justice. We have seen his humane disposition in attending to the petitions of the poor and the weak,—their easy access to him, and the facilities he has afforded them to obtain justice. In accordance with the sentiments and opinions of our lamented patrons, the late Sir Edward West and Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, he greatly contributed to rescue the natives of India from unmerited degradation,—he has extentively promoted and secured their happiness,—he has advanced their intellectual and moral improvement,—he has fixed in their hearts an attachment to the laws administered by your Majesty's courts of justice, and has made a controlling and appellate jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, from the judgments of the provincial courts, the sincere and ardent desire of all the natives of India who reside within the territories under his presidency.

"This, our humble petition to your Majesty, besides being written in the English language, has been written in the Guzerattee and Mahratta languages, the languages most extensively understood by the natives of India, to satisfy your royal mind that all who have signed it perfectly understood the contents of it.

"Your Majesty is the father of your subjects, in whatever part of your extensive dominions they reside. We know the benignity of your royal disposition, and your love for your subjects. We appeal to your paternal feelings, while we submit to your gracious consideration our humble prayer to re-invest Sir John Peter Grant with judicial honour in India; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

"Bombay, Dec. 2, 1830."

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Downing Street, April 27, 1831.—The King has been pleased to appoint Maj. Gen. Richard Bourke to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and their respective dependencies.

COLONIAL CHAPLAIN OF CEYLON.

The Rev. Benjamin Bailey, M. A., has been appointed Senior Colonial Chaplin of the Island of Ceylon, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch, deceased.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following were presented to His Majesty:—

April 27.

Capt. Isacke, East-India Company's sea service.
Baron de Kutzleben, Major, Madras army.
Lieut. Robinson, on returning to India.

Mr. W. Rae Wilson, of Kelvinbank, on presenting his Book of Travels in the Holy Land, dedicated to His Majesty.

May 4.

Colonel Grant, C.B., Madras light-infantry.
Capt. Thos. Blair, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

May 11.

Archdeacon Hawtayne, of Bombay.
Lieut. Col. Holloway, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.
Capt. Glover, 13th Madras N. I.
Capt. Arbuthnot, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

May 18.

Lieut. Thos. Ottley, 26th regt. Bombay army.
Col. Sir Edward Miles, on his return from India.

May 25.

Sir Frederick Hamilton, on his return from India.
Lieut. B. T. Phillips, ditto.
Lieut. R. B. M'Crea, ditto.
Maj. Gen. Bourke, on his appointment to the Government of New South Wales.
Mr. Bayley, on his return from India.

LAWS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A copy of all the laws and ordinances passed by the Governor and Council of Van Diemen's Land, was laid before the House of Commons last March, and ordered to be printed. The document affords a curious specimen of legislation, particularly as it evinces the spirit and notions produced by our systems of education, and evinced by our countrymen whenever they are in situations to act without the control of the Government at home; or, what is of more importance, without the control of public opinion, set forth by the press. No great rage or itch of legislation seems to have pervaded the rulers of this colony, for the laws passed from 1826 to 1830 amount to only 26, and each act forms a perfect contrast to acts of the home legislature, with respect to brevity, and, consequently, with respect to precision and clearness.

Of these twenty-six acts, six relate to the sale of beer, wine, and spirits; one, at least, of which articles we should have supposed the colony as yet to be little troubled with. We observe an act to tolerate the Catholic religion, for the spirit of bigotry, which seems indigenous to our nature, was working its effects in this colony. There are three acts for regulating, as it is termed, the press; for an enmity towards the press seems to be a sort of *morgue aristocratique* among our countrymen when they get clothed with a little brief authority at home, or are "provided for" in the plantations. It is amusing in these acts to see how accurately they follow the sophistry and slang, or cant, which is invariably resorted to in Parliament when sinister designs are formed against the liberties of the press. Lord Charles Somerset, at the Cape, annihilated the press *à la Napoleon*, but the Governors of Van Diemen's Land set about the job in the true style of a *nisi prius* lawyer in the House of Commons. We find in the preamble to the first of these acts, that prior to the 8th of October, 1824, nothing was inserted in any newspaper without the "consent" of the Lieutenant-Governor; but this wholesome practice having been discontinued, the act is passed in 1828 to bring back the good old times, or to make that law which formerly had been only practice. After a little cant about bringing the governor and administration, or any public authority, into contempt, an annual licence is prescribed to every newspaper, to be forfeited upon any attempt to effect "any alteration in the government, or the administration of the government, otherwise than by lawful means." What lawful means exist in the colony, further than a governor's *fiat* to alter himself, it would be difficult to discover. Heavy securities are required from newspaper proprietors (four at 400*l.* each), heavy fines are enacted for breaches of the act, and the pillory is prescribed for procuring a licence by false representations.

After this specimen of Attorney-Generalship, we have a true touch of a Treasury or Chancellor-of-the-Exchequer-law,—an act of imposing a stamp duty of 3*d.* upon "every sheet, half-sheet, or other piece of paper, whereof any newspaper shall consist," with stamp duties upon licences to print, licences to publish, &c. A fine of 20*l.* (no small sum in such a colony) is imposed for printing, publishing, or for even possessing an unstamped paper. These fines are to be levied by summary process on goods, chattels, &c., on proof before two justices of the peace. A person inclined to the "*rerum cognoscere causas*," might inquire, in what quarter of the globe is there a country which rears its educated classes in these arbitrary notions and despotic principles, and with such inclinations towards restricting and taxing knowledge? But we subsequently find a still more severe law on the subject passed in 1829, the 12th section of which is as cunningly contrived as any Lord Charles in a colony could wish. There is an act constituting courts of requests, which contains some curious provisions. The 2d clause makes the tenure of offices in the court dependent upon the will of the Governor, who is to remove or appoint all "ministerial or other officers" as he may be pleased to direct. Considering the wretched state of our own laws with respect to courts of requests, the act of 14 Geo. II. cap. 10, being one of the worst upon our Statute Book, we are not surprised at any defects in this law of Van Diemen's Land. The last act in this code is curious. It is an act "for establishing regulations to restrain the increase of dogs." A law of this sort is most grievously wanted in our large cities, but we know not that the most *constitutional* way of abating the nuisance would be to make every person keeping a dog take out a licence. In the lowest depth there is a lower still, and though Van Diemen's Land is the Botany

Bay of Botany Bay, we find an act for the transportation of felons beyond the high seas. The unlawful exportation of wool is classed among the crimes of robbery, burglary, and other felonies. There is a very useful act in this code, which evinces that the colony in this respect is a step before us in the march of intellect. It is a general act for the registration of deeds, wills, judgments, and conveyances affecting real property. Why mortgages and other property than in fee simple should not be included, we know not. There is an important act which requires the attention of our Colonial Secretary. It is an act which empowers the superintendant of convicts to inflict punishment upon female convicts, by a summary process, without the cognizance of any justice or magistrate whatever, which had previously been required. If the convict is in the service of Government, the superintendant may even dispense with any complaint or examination of witnesses upon oath, and he may inflict what is termed moderate punishment. This *moderate* punishment may extend to solitary confinement upon bread and water for 14 days, or to imprisonment and hard labour for three calendar months. What Colonial Secretary would dare to justify in Parliament his sanction of a law like this? We would not wish to lessen a single exertion of humanity in favour of the negro, but a little humane attention to other classes of sufferers is devoutly to be wished.—*Times, May* 28.

SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE.

The King's sloop *Chanticleer*, Lieut. Austin, arrived at Falmouth on the 6th May, after a three years' scientific voyage of research in the southern regions of the globe, to determine the specific ellipticity of the earth, ascertain the chronometric difference of meridians of the principal stations in the Atlantic, and make observations on magnetism, meteorology, &c. She left Spithead in April 1828; and first visited Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Antonio, Fernando de Noronha, Rio de Janeiro, and St. Catherine's. At Monte Video the pendulum experiments commenced, with the other objects of research. At this place she remained eight weeks, and took in provisions for her southern voyage; from thence she proceeded to Staten Land, and thence to the singular and remarkable island of Deception, one of the South Shetland group. This island is of volcanic origin, and affords the most striking contrarieties of character. After this a landing was effected on the most southern tract of land on the globe, *viz.* Prince Wilfiam's Island. From thence she went to St. Martin's Cave, distance about eight miles from Cape Horn, where she experienced nothing but hurricanes and severe gales. Here the pendulum experiments and other observations were again made, which will, when made known, afford some novel and important deductions, and give a different view to that generally entertained of the climate of the southern hemisphere. At this place many Fuegian families were met with: the officers supplied them with axes, knives, fish-hooks, needles, &c. In such a state of nature were these people, that when those articles were given them, they did not know the use of them; clothing they had none, but what is worn by the most uncultivated negro in Africa. From Cape Horn the *Chanticleer*, in twenty-eight days, ran to the Cape of Good Hope. She remained there four months, which period was sedulously employed in observations on magnetism, meteorology, &c. St. Helena was the next place visited. After a stay of upwards of three months, the *Chanticleer* quitted for Fernando Noronha, on the coast of Brazil. Maranham was the place next visited: leaving this, the *Chanticleer* ascended a branch of the river Amazon, to the city of Grand Para, the capital of the province of that name, which is considered by some as the paradise of the Brazils, and the Indies of America. From Para the *Chanticleer* returned down the Amazon (or Maranon), surveying by the way. The place next visited was Trinidad, in the tranquil Gulf of Paria, where she remained six weeks. Leaving Trinidad, she touched at La Guayra, and proceeded to Porto Bello, where Captain Foster (who subsequently was drowned) had to ascertain the difference of meridians, between Panama, on the Pacific side, and Porto Bello, or some fixed point on the Atlantic, by rockets. From Porto Bello, on the 12th of February, she beat up to Santa Martha; from whence she stretched across for the east end of Jamaica. Her instructions being fulfilled, the *Chanticleer* left for Bermuda, on the 2d of April.

COUNT DE LA PEROUSE.

The biography and history of M. de la Perouse have become objects of greater curiosity in France since the authentic discovery of his fate than before. In a recent publication at Paris, of the voyage of La Perouse, from original documents, a *fac-simile* of his hand-writing is given, from a letter written by him, and which affords a strange contrast between the horrible orthography and the finished style in which he could write. The extract is *verbatim* as follows:

" Monseigneur, le traitement qui mest acordé comme comondore suffisont à ma depensse je vous suplie dordoner, que mes apointement de *terre* soint soldes touts les six mois à Mrs. le Couteulx; qui en

fairont passer le montant a ma fame le premier semestre comoncera le 1er juillet de cette onnee."

This was a letter from one of the best educated officers in the French marine!

Curiosity regarding La Perouse has brought to light a publication, without date, supposed to be written in the time of the Revolution, entitled *Découvertes dans la mer du Sud: Nouvelles de M. de la Perouse*, &c. It purports to be the narrative of a French emigrant, who, sailing in a Portuguese vessel about the Pacific Ocean, took from a desert isle a Frenchman, in a deplorable state, who died five days afterwards. He was able, however, to declare that he was Lepaute d'Agelet (member of the Academy of Sciences, who was attached to the expedition); that he had accompanied La Perouse; that on the 16 Mareh 1792, the *Boussole* took fire, just as they had made an island; that the crew was obliged to land, and were at first well treated by the natives, with whom they lived for three months on good terms; that having felled some wood in order to build a vessel to reconvey them to Europe, the natives were displeased, and some conflicts took place, in which the Frenchmen, with the help of their fire-arms had the advantage at first, but their powder failing, La Perouse was killed in one of the conflicts, and the relator, with eight other Frenchmen, escaped from the island in an open boat, without arms, implements, or provisions, and reached the isle from which the Portuguese vessel had taken him."

Well-informed persons in France treat this production as a romance; but it is remarkable that an invention of this nature should wear such an aspect of probability even after the discovery of the true fate of the unfortunate navigator, or at least its locality.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Mr. Thomas Hope, surgeon of his Majesty's hospital-ship *Canada*, has published in a respectable London paper, which states that he has furnished testimonials of his skill from eminent professional men, the following mode of cure for the *cholera morbus*, which, he states, he has employed for more than thirty years with uniform success. He says:

"The disease is induced by causes too well known, and shows itself at first by violent pains from stricture of the gall duct, and is afterwards kept up by the irritability of the bowel, brought on by the excoriation of the internal coat, from the acrid or scalding nature of the bile when first expelled the gall-bag. This irritation keeps up the disease, till nature recovers or sinks. I never use calomel, because I have a more certain, safe, and speedy remedy, that produces an almost instantaneous relief; calomel relieves by inducing a more copious secretion of mucus to defend the membrane from excessive irritation, where it succeeds; whilst the remedy I recommend affords a tone and firmness of the membrane—a smoothness of surface that defends it from the action of the bile, and removes excessive irritation; by which means the disease goes off as soon as the gall-bladder is emptied of its excessive irritative contents, which is very soon accomplished, as from three to five or six doses completes the cure. The following is one of the proofs of my assertion:—

"I was surgeon of the *Dolphin* in the year 1825, between the 17th and 26th of July in that year; I had 264 cases of cholera morbus, from which, with the exception of 16 being kept under treatment for three days, four patients demanding attention for four days, and three for five days, every patient was restored within the space of 50 hours: one who had been previously ill demanded longer attention.

"I persuaded the chief-mate to take a dose of the remedy before the healthy remaining part of the ship's company, to induce them to follow his example; they all complied, and, to the best of my recollection, not one of them had occasion to trouble me from illness.

"The remedy I gave was—one drachm of nitrous acid, (not nitric, that has foiled me) one ounce of peppermint water, or camphor mixture, and forty drops of tincture of opium. A fourth part every three or four hours in a cupful of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot cloths, dry; bottles of hot water to the feet, if they can be obtained; constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca; no spirit—no wine—no fermented liquors till quite restored."

If our readers will refer to the *Asiatic Journal* for Jan. 1828, vol. xxv. p. 108, they will find a prescription for the cholera morbus, which was found very effectual at Madras.

EMIGRATION OF CHELSEA PENSIONERS.

A number of Chelsea Out-Pensioners are about to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land, and to the United States. Those who wish to emigrate are furnished with instructions and different papers from the Commissioners' Office, and on quitting this country, two years' pension is paid them, after deducting the freight. On arriving at their destination, another two years' (full) pension is paid them: after which all future claims on the British Government for their past services terminate.

It is understood that a certain portion of land will be allotted to each man in Van Diemen's Land. The charge made upon each individual proceeding to Van Diemen's Land is 35*l.* including a limited portion of provisions. The charge made to the United States is from 4*l.* to 5*l.* without provisions.—*London Paper.*

INVASION OF PERSIA BY THE KHIVANS.

Orenburg, March 7.—We learn that the Khan of Khiva has assembled 20,000 Usbecks and Karakalpaks, for the purpose of invading the Persian provinces. The last attempt of this kind made by the Khivans was fatal to them, for of 300,000 men sent into Persia, scarcely one-third returned, and these in a miserable condition: the rest were carried off by the cholera morbus. The only object of the Khivans is to get slaves for their agriculture.—*Russian Paper.*

THE EARL OF MUNSTER.

It is very generally reported, that the Earl of Munster is destined to succeed Lord W. Bentinck as Governor-General of India.—*Morning Herald.*

MR. J. C. MORRIS.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society, Mr. J. Carnac Morris, of the Board of Superintendence of the College of Fort St. George, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drags. (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. John Graves from 38th F., to be assist. surg., v. F. G. Walbran, who rets. on h.p. 48th F. (5 Apr. 31); Cornet G. C. Dalbiac to be lieut., v. McCaffery dec., and Cornet M. McDonough, from depôt a Maidstone, to be cornet, v. Dalbiac (both 10 May); P. B. Nesbitt to be cornet by purch., v. Anstey who retires (17 May).

13th Lt. Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. T. E. Welby, from 26th F., to be lieut., v. Neville, who exch. (14 Oct. 30); Lieut. Jas. Boalth, from h.p. 22d L. Dr., to be lieut., v. H. Elton, who exch. (19 Apr. 31); Cornet T. G. Durdin to be lieut. by purch., v. Wetherall prom. (3 May); Cornet R. Hackett to be lieut. by purch., v. Ogilvie prom. (4 May); J. E. Bradshaw to be cornet by purch., v. Hackett (4 do.); Ens. J. H. Gray, from 15th F., to be cornet by purch., v. Durdin prom. (17 May).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. P. Grehan, from 2d W.I. regt., to be lieut., v. E. L. Daniell, who retires on h.p. 7th W.I. regt. (17 May).

3d Foot (in Bengal). E. M. Clarke, to be ens., v. Ludley, who resigns (20 Oct. 30).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. C. S. Barker, from h.p., to be lieut., v. W. H. Hill, who exch. (17 May).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. Wade to be lieut., v. Chambre dec. (9 Aug. 30); Ens. H. T. Hutchins, from 14th F., to be ens., v. Spread, who exch. (28 Oct. 30); Thos. Sewell to be ens., v. White, whose app. has not taken place (12 Apr. 31); Geo. King to be ens., v. Wade prom. (13 do.)

14th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. R. D. Spread, from 13th F., to be ens., v. Hutchins, who exch. (28 Oct. 30).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. Fairtlough, to be lieut., v. O'Dwyer dec. (21 Aug. 30); Ens. John Bruce to be lieut., v. Whitaker who retires (12 Apr. 31); Sir W. Ogilvie, bart. to be ens., v. Urquhart dec. (11 Apr. 31); W. R. L. Bennett to be ens., v. Bruce (12 Apr.).

17th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Assist. Surg. James Smith, from h.p. 29th F., to be assist. surg., v. Fraser dec. (10 May).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. P. P. Neville, from 13th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Welby, who exch. (14 Oct. 31).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. Pender to be lieut., v. Booth dec.; and P. T. R. White to be ens., v. Pender (both 1 Aug. 30); Gen. Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B., from 68th F., to be col., v. Gen. the Earl of Mulgrave dec. (13 Apr. 31).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. Jas. Robertson, from h.p. 45th F., to be assist. surg., v. Graves, app. to 4th L. Dr. (5 Apr. 31).

39th Foot (in N. S. Wales). M. G. Nixon to be ens. (5 Apr. 31).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Staff Assist. Surg. J. Archibald to be assist. surg., v. J. L. Hartwell, whose app. has not taken place (6 Apr. 31); J. S. Wood to be ens., v. Alsop dec. (12 Apr. 31); J. J. Morris to be ens., v. Wood app. to 48th F. (3 May); Staff Surg. John Ramsay, from h.p., to be surg., v. Wm. Jones who rets. on h.p. (10 May).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. P. Brown to be capt., v. Dawson dec. (18 Aug. 30); Ens. Wm. Morris to be lieut., v. Boultbee dec. (23 May 30); Ens. A. Fry to be lieut., v. Smith dec. (8 Aug. 30); Ens. Wm. May to be lieut., v. Browne prom. (18 Aug. 30); John Lawrie to be ens., v. Morris (23 May 30); Geo. Montizambert to be ens., v. Fry (11 Apr. 31); Robt. Butler to be ens., v. May (12 Apr. 31); Staff Surg. Alex. Hamilton, from h.p., to be surg., v. T. M. Perrott, who exch. (12 do); Capt. John Wetherall, from h.p., to be capt., v. A. H. Maclean, who exch., rec. dif. (17 May).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. B. Scott to be capt., v. Andrews dec. (12 Apr. 31); Ens. John Pennington to be lieut., v. Scott prom.; Ens. W. G. White, from 48th F., to be ens., v. Pennington; Lieut. A. W. Gray to be adj., v. Scott prom. (all 3 May).

45th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. H. Butler to be capt., v. Archer prom. (5 Apr. 31); Ens. M. Mello to be lieut. by purch., v. Butler prom.; and J. I. Oakley to be ens. by purch., v. Mello (both 26 Apr.); Lieut. H. W. Magee, from 30th F., to be lieut., v. Craik app. to 70th F. (10 May).

46th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. D. Stewart to be capt., v. Edwards dec.; and Ens. Jas. Campbell to be lieut., v. Stuart (both 1 Apr. 31); J. G. Ferns to be ens., v. Campbell prom. (3 May).

48th Foot (at Madras). G.W. White to be ens., v. Campbell, app. to 49th F. (12 Apr. 31); Ens. J. S. Wood, from 40th F., to be ens., v. White app. to 84th F. (3 May); Capt. W. J. Campbell, from h.p. 82d F., to be capt., v. Agnew prom. (17 May).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. G. Pasley, from 1st F., to be capt., v. Coote, who exch. (14 Oct. 30); Lieut. Wm. Pitman, from 59th F., to be capt., v. Leith dec. (12 Apr. 31); Ens. J. L. Dennis to be

lieut., v. Fleming dec. (22 Sept. 30); Ens. John Malcolm to be lieut., v. Mathew dec. (27 do.); Ens. Colin Campbell, from 48th F., to be ens., v. Dennis (11 Apr. 31); H. Rainey to be ens., v. Malcolm (12 do.); Lieut. T. S. Reignolds to be capt. by purch., v. Ball prom.; Ens. A. Marshall to be lieut. by purch., v. Reignolds; and H. Routh to be ens. by purch., v. Marshall (all 26 Apr.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. John Horner to be lieut. by purch., v. Logan, prom.; Ens. T. A. Heriot to be lieut. by purch., v. Palmer prom.; T. De Havilland to be ens. by purch., v. Horner; and Geo. Greene to be ens. by purch., v. Heriot (all 5 Apr. 31).

57th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Maj. H. R. Hartley to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Shadforth who retires; Capt. P. Aubin to be major by purch., v. Hartley; Lieut. Thos. Shadforth to be capt. by purch., v. Aubin; and Ens. Wm. Tranter to be lieut. by purch., v. Shadforth (all 12 Apr. 31); Ens. F. J. T. Hutchinson, from 74th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Putnam who retires (17 May); F. H. Worsley, from R. Mil. Col., to be ens. by purch., v. Tranter prom. (3 May).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. H. Vicars to be lieut. by purch., v. Heyland prom.; and C. F. Mayne to be ens. by purch., v. Vicars (both 12 Apr. 31).

62d Foot (at Madras). Ens. H. Cooper to be lieut. by purch., v. Baynes, who retires; and H. Jackson to be ens. by purch., v. Cooper (both 5 Apr. 31).

72d Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. Col. T. F. Wade, from h.p., to be lieut. col., v. Arbuthnot, app. to 90th F. (17 May).

82d Foot (in Mauritius). Capt. E. G. Stokes, from h.p., to be capt., v. C. Mortimer, who exch. (12 Apr. 31).

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. John Hewitt, from h.p. of Dillon's Regt., to be lieut., v. Keogh prom. (5 Apr. 31); 2d-Lieut. S. N. Burriss to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Delancy prom.; and R. E. Wilmot Horton to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Burriss (both 3 May).

Unattached.—Brev. Maj. E. C. Archer, from 45th F., to be major of infantry without purch.; Lieut. John Palmer, from 55th F., to be capt. of inf. by purch.; Lieut. Robert Logan, from 55th F., to be ditto by ditto (all 5 Apr. 31); Lieut. J. R. Heyland, from 61st F., to be capt. of inf., by purch. (12 Apr.); Capt. W. H. Ball, from 49th F., to be major of inf. by purch. (26 Apr.); Lieuts. John Wetherall and J. G. Ogilvie, from 13th L. Dr., to be capts. of inf. by purch.; Lieut. O. Delancy, from Ceylon regt., to be ditto by ditto (all 3 May); Brev. Maj. Jas. Agnew, from 48th F., to be major of inf. without purch. (17 May).

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty, with rank of Colonel in the Army.—Lieut. Col. Arch. Campbell, 46th F.; Brev. Lieut. Col. T. Lightfoot, h.p. 45th (both 6 May 31).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 28. H.C.S. *Reliance*, Timins, from China 18th Dec.; off the Wight.—28. *William Ernest*, Veening, from Batavia; off the Wight.—29. *Hebe*, Douglas, from Mauritius 30th Dec.; at Gravesend.—29. *Apollo*, Steur, from Batavia; off Dover (for Antwerp).—29. *Agnes*, Mullens, from Singapore 29th Oct., and Cape 27th Jan.; off Plymouth.—30. *David Lyon*, Barry, from Batavia 20th Dec.; off Falmouth (for Antwerp).—30. *Meredith*, Fullerton, from Singapore 17th Dec., and Cape 14th Feb.; at Gravesend.—*May* 1. *Roxburgh Castle*, Buttanshaw, from Bengal 4th Jan.; at Deal.—1. *Lady Macnaghten*, Pope, from Bengal 23d Dec., Madras 2d Jan., and Cape 24th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—1. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, from Mauritius 8th Jan., and Cape 6th Feb. off; Hastings.—1. *Margaret*, Riddle, from Mauritius 14th Jan., and Cape 13th Feb.; off the Wight.—1. *Egyptian*, Sanderson, from Mauritius 29th Dec., and Cape 25th Jan.; off Falmouth.—2. *Orynthia*, Rixon, from Singapore 18th Dec.; at Gravesend.—2. *Anna Maria*, Blakester, from Mauritius 2d Dec.; off Falmouth.—2. *Lotus*, Wilson, from Bengal 9th Nov., and Cape 25th Jan.; at Greenock.—4. *John Woodall*, Thompson, from Bengal 16th Dec.; at Liverpool.—4. *Portland*, Miller, from Bengal 15th Dec.; at Deal.—4. *Alfred*, Flint, from Madras 15th Jan.; off Torbay.—4. *Sicilian*, Langley, from Cape 25th Jan.; at Liverpool.—5. *John Biggar*, McBeath, from Manilla; at Gravesend.—5. *Tyne*, Browne, from Mauritius 18th Jan.; at Deal.—5. *Clorinda*, Carew, from Cape 8th Jan.; at Deal.—5. *Cornwall*, Bell, from Bengal 12th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—5. *Atlas*, Hunt, from Mauritius 20th Jan., and Cape 16th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—5. H.C.S. *Earl of Balcarras*, Broughton, from China 6th Jan.; off Portland.—5. H.C.S. *George the Fourth*, Barrow, from China 13th Jan.; off Portland.—5. *Mulgrave*, Turner, from Mauritius 11th Jan.; off Falmouth.—6. *Manlius*, Johnston, from Batavia 1st Dec., and Singapore 28th do.; at Deal.—7. *Elphinstone*, Aldham, from Bengal 18th Dec., and Madras 8th Jan.; at Gravesend.—7. French ships *Nancy*, Guezenac, from Bengal 21st Jan.; and *La Gange*, Gallais, from ditto 30th Jan.; both at Bordeaux.—8. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from Bengal 12th Jan.; at Gravesend.—8. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, from Bombay 27th Dec., Goa 1st Jan., and Cape 26th Feb.; at Gravesend.—8. *Recovery*, Chapman, from Bengal 4th Jan.; off Portland.—8. *Flinn*, Phillipson, from Mauritius 25th Jan.; at Plymouth.—8. *St. George*, Wills, from Bengal 9th Jan.; at Liverpool.—8. *Nithsdale*, Christian, from Singapore 20th Oct.; off Margate.—9. *Nereus* (American), from Batavia 5th Feb.; off the Wight.—11. *John Heyes*, Worthington, from Bengal 2d Jan.; at Liverpool.—12. *Abel Gower*, Williams, from Mauritius 27th Jan.; off Penryn.—14. *Science*, Saunders, from Van Diemen's Land 24th Nov. and Rio de Janeiro; at Scilly.—18. H. C. S. *Canning*, Baylis, from China 11th Jan., and Cape 17th March; off Plymouth.—20. H. C. S. *Sir David Scott*, Ward, from China 19th Jan.; off Falmouth.—22. H.C.S. Lord Lowther, Fowler, from China 13th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—22. *Courier*, Palmer, from Cape 3d March; at Deal.—23. *Amelia Wilson*, Allen, from Mauritius 20th Jan., and Cape 12th March; off Hastings.—23. *Marquis of Huntly*, Ascough, from New South Wales 24th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—23. French ship *Irma*, Luco, from Bengal 26th Jan.; at Havre (with indigo).—24. *James*, Hamilton, from Cape; in the Channel.—26. *Castle Huntly*, Drummond, from China 26th Dec.; off Penzance.

Departures.

April 26. *Jane*, Baigrie, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—28. *Courier*, Todd, from Cape; for Liverpool.—28. *Joanna*, Miller, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—29. *Lonach*, Driscoll, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—29. *Cæsar*, Watt, for Bengal; from Deal (7th May from Torbay).—*May* 1. *Gipsey*, Highat, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—2. H.C.S. *Scaleby Castle*, Hillman, for China; from Deal (7th from Torbay).—2. *Lady Gordon*, Bamer, for Cape, Batavia, Manilla, &c.; from Liverpool.—4. H. C. S. *Bombay*, Kellaway, for China; from Deal.—6. H. C. S. *Lowther Castle*, Harris, for China; from Deal.—6. H.C.S. *Winchelsea*, Burt, for China; from Deal (obliged to put into Cove of Cork on 11th, leaky; and since surveyed, and found unfit to prosecute the voyage).—7. *St. Helena*, Tait, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Madras*, Beach, for Madras; from Deal.—8. *Majestic*, Lawson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—8. *Neptune*, Whittleton, for Bombay; from Greenock.—9. H.C.S. *Minerva*, Probyn, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—9. *John Craig*, Lawson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—11. *Margaret*, Taylor, for Cape; from Liverpool.—11. *Prince Regent*, Mallard, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—13. *Edmond Castle*, Cairns, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—14. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hannay, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—19. *Frances Ann*, Ramsay, for Madras and Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *James Pattison*, Grote, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—21. *Brilliant*, Hopton, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—22. *Anthony*, Headley, for Cape and Mauritius; from Deal.—22. *Eliza Jane*,

Findlay, for Cape; from Deal.—22. *Seppings*, Freeman, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Deal.—22. *Royal George*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Vesper*, Brown, for Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lady Macnaghten, from Calcutta: Mrs. Minchin; Mrs. Capt. Thompson; Miss Minchin; James Minchin, Esq., barrister; R. H. Hughes, Esq., B.C.S.; two Masters Minchin; Master Welshman.—From Madras: Mrs. Roy; Mrs. Dowson; Mrs. McNeill; Mrs. Wilkinson; Miss Jarrett; Miss Vaughan; two Misses Roy; two Misses Chase; two Misses McNeill; Rev. Dr. Roy, senior chaplain; E. J. Gascoigne, Esq.; Capt. Dowson, H.M. 89th regt.; Lieut. Borradaile, 4th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. Graham, H.M. 89th regt.; Mr. John Jarrett; Master Dowson; two Masters McNeill; two Masters Cœmmerer; Master Wilkinson.—(Dr. Urquhart, H. M. 46th regt.; and Capt. H. Gregory, Madras Artillery, died at sea.)

Per John Hayes, from Calcutta (arrived at Liverpool): Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Forbe, and the Misses Forbe, and servant; Mr. V. B. Simpson; Mr. John Rose; Mr. M. Wilson; Mr. T. McKillar.

Per St. George, from Calcutta (arrived at Liverpool): Mrs. Holmes and three children; Mrs. Garrett and three children; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. McKinnon; Mrs. Howell; the Rev. Professor Holmes, Bishop's College, Calcutta; H. Howell, Esq., free merchant; Dr. Hall, H.M. 3d Buffs; Mrs. Kelly and a native woman, servants.

Per Meredith, from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Potter, and child.

Per Duke of Bedford, from Bengal (arrived April 27): Mrs. Molony; Mrs. Stock; Holt McKenzie, Esq., civil service; Col. G. Fielding, Bengal Cavalry; Capt. J. R. Stock; Capt. Archbold, Bengal Cavalry; Fraser Smith, Esq., merchant; Masters C. Molony, Nicholson, and two McKenzie; four servants.

Per H. C. S. Reliance, from China: Col. Hetzler, C.B., Bengal Artillery; Mr. and Mrs. Carnegy and child, from Penang; Mrs. Powsey; Mr. Andrews, from St. Helena.

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Pigou and four children; Col. Delamain, C.B., Bengal Infantry; Lieut. Col. Taylor, ditto; Capt. Scott, Bengal Cavalry; Capt. Wheeler, ditto; Mrs. Wheeler and two children; Lieut. Hamilton; Lieut. Scott; Lieut. Watson, H.M. 14th regt.; Ens. Wilder; Mrs. Drew (widow) and two children; Master Ross; Miss Plowden; fifty invalids H.M. 14th regt.

Per Alfred, from Madras: Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Naylor; Col. Sir Edw. Miles, C.B., H.M. 89th regt.; Mr. Dalzell, Madras civil service; Col. Garrard, Madras Engineers; Major Scott, 29th Madras N.I.; Major Richie, 40th do.; Capt. Watson, 4th do.; Capt. Taylor, H.M. 89th regt.; Capt. Dowdall, ditto; Adj. Naylor, ditto; Dr. Stevenson, ditto; Lieut. Chaproinere, ditto; Ens. Griffiths, ditto; Ens. Bayntum, ditto; Ens. Hay, ditto; Ens. Fleetwood, Madras N.I.; Mr. Browne; Miss C. Scott; Miss A. Williams; three Misses Naylor; Misses Stevenson, Oliver, Carey, and Richards; two Masters Williams; Master Naylor; three servants; 112 non-commissioned officers and privates of H.M. 89th regt.; 16 soldiers' wives; 18 children of ditto.

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: Sir Fred. Hamilton, Bengal civil service; Lady Hamilton; Lady Ryan; Mr. R. Hamilton, Bengal civil service; Mr. J. G. Gordon; Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Wintle; Lieut. Walker, H.M. 16th Lancers; Mrs. Walker; Lieut. Blood, H.M. 16th Lancers; Lieut. Provan, ditto; Dr. Agnew, Bengal N.I.; Mrs. Agnew; Lieut. Fosterhain, 3d Bengal L.C.; Lieut. Carey, Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Guthrie, Bengal Engineers; Mr. Lumsden, cadet; Miss F. Walker; Masters Carnegy, two Gordon, two Wintle, and two Wood; Misses Agnew and Cargeny; nine servants.

Per H. C. S. Earl of Balcarras, from St. Helena: two soldiers; two women.

Per H. C. S. George IVth, from St. Helena: Mrs. Solomon; Miss Bryan; Master Wm. Solomon; several soldiers.

Per Lady Raffles, from Bombay: Mrs. De la Motte; Mrs. Pickering; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Payne; Mrs. Bulkeley; Mrs. Stevenson; Mrs. Wells; Mrs. Hughes; Miss Adams; Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.; Major Pickering; Major Campbell; Dr. Moore; Capt. Hughes; Capt. Wells; Lieut. Bower; Lieut. Bevon; Lieut. Jesse; Masters Godfrey, two Pickering, two Stevenson, and Johnson; Misses De la Motte, three Bulkeley, Pickering, Stevenson, and Johnson.

Per Portland, from Bengal: Capt. L'Estrange (H.M. 14th regt.), and family; Capt. Higginbotham; Ens. Campbell; two children.

Per Elphinstone, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Robarts, wife of Mr. Robarts, civil service; Mrs. Col. Bolders; Mrs. Maj. Smith; Mrs. C. E. Smith; Mrs. Woodford; Col. W. Dickson, C.B., Madras Cavalry; Capt. Morrison, Madras Infantry; Lieut. Roberts; Lieut. Gordon; Lieut. Edwards, H.M. 40th regt.; Lieut. Down, Madras Cavalry; Mr. Woodford, assist. surg.; Ens. Bayley, H.M. 40th regt.; ten children.

Per Malcolm, from Bengal: Mrs. Woollen, wife of W. Woollen, Esq., C.S.; Mrs. Holmes; Mrs. Child; Capt. Thos. Frobisher, Nagpore Horse Artillery; Capt. S. Enderby, H.M. 16th Lancers; Capt. Geo. Holmes, 7th B.N.I.; Dr. F. S. Child, Bengal estab.; Lieut. E. C. Lynch, H.M. 14th Foot; Ens. J. R. Lloyd, ditto; J. Frobisher, Esq; Jas. Hales, Esq.; Mrs. Tibbs; Masters Enderby, Child, two Strong, two Woollen, two Holmes, Tibbs, and three Strafford; Misses Woollen, Enderby, and Strafford; five servants; 49 men H.M. 14th Foot; four children.

Per Science, from V. D. Land: Dr. Grove; Mrs. Showell; Mr. Nicholson and three children.

Per H.C.S. Canning, from China: John Reeves, Esq.; N. Dunn, Esq.; Capt. Poole; Master Davis.—From the Cape: Mrs. Wynch and child; Mrs. Cunningham and four children; Miss Pattle and infant sister; Mrs. Reitz and four children; Capt. John Lyons, R.N.; Capt. Wm. Cunningham; Mr. Reitz; Mr. Edson.

Per H. C. S. Sir David Scott, from China: John MacVicar, Esq.

Per H. C. S. Lord Lowther, from China: Mr. W. Spooner, late Company's butler at Canton.—From St. Helena: the Rev. Jas. Boys.

Per Marquis Huntley, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Cook, R.N.; Dr. Carlisle, ditto; Dr. Martin, ditto; Dr. Roberts, ditto.

Per Mary and Jane, from Mauritius: Mr. Bosquet.

Per Recovery, from Bengal: Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Graham and five children; Col. Thornhill, Capt. McKenzie, Lieut. Maxwell, and Adj. Graham, all of H.M. 14th regt.; Lieut. Foster, 6th Cavalry; Lieut. Innes, Artillery; John Allan, Esq.

Expected.

Per Protector, from Bengal: Col. Simpson; Mrs. Simpson; Maj. Gen. MacCoomb; Mrs. Campbell; Lieut. Wilson; Major James; Lieut. Jenkins; Ens. Barry.

Per Lady Kennaway, from Bengal: Mrs. McDonald; Miss Alport; Miss Watt; Capt. Whitney; Lieut. Montgomery; Lieut. Eustace; Master Brae; seventy-five soldiers; eight women, fourteen children; one invalid.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay: Maj. Gen. Fitzgerald; Major Sykes, Major Kelso; Dr. Lawrence; Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Spiller; Mrs. Orr and three children; Mrs. Otty and child.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Lockett and two children; Mrs. C. D. Russell and five children; Mrs. Wm. Palmer and two children; Mrs. Lowis and child; Mrs. Dunkin and child; Mr. H. Newnham, Bengal C.S.; Mr. Jas. Money, ditto; Mr. R. Grant, and Capt. Low, from Madras; Misses Cunningham, two Bushby, and two Armstrong; Masters MacGregor, Reid, and two Vibart; Capt. Le Strange in charge of invalids. (Mr. Lewis, Capt. Blair, and Capt. Burroughs, for the Cape.)

Per James Sibbald, from Bengal: Mrs. Drummond, child, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Aske, and child; Capt. and Mrs. Peach; Col. Walker, N.I.; Mrs. Dalzell and two children; Capt. and Mrs. MacDougall and servant; Col. Truscott; Lieut. Grant, in charge of invalids; Lieut. Oldfield; Capt. Jackson; Capt. Cole; Master Anderson; Capt. Steward; Mr. Tod, Madras C. S.; Dr. Hamilton, N.I.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H.C.S. Scaleby Castle, for China. Mr. Thos. Pereira, returning to Macao; Mr. Wm. Sperrie, returning to Anjier; thirteen Chinese seamen returning to Canton.

Per H.C.S. Minerva, for Madras: Mrs. A. C. Hudleston; Mrs. Eliz. Grant; Miss Isabella Conway; Miss M. Mackenzie; Patrick Grant, Esq., civil service; W. Dowesdale, Esq., ditto; Messrs. F. N. Maltby and Arthur Cole, writers; Mr. Jas. Cooke, assist. surgeon.—For Bengal: Mrs. Lowther; Mrs. Young; Mrs. Vos; Miss S. M. Matthews; Miss L. Gouldsbury; Miss J. M. Young; Miss A. M. Gwatkin (a child); Lieut. Col. J. V. Raper, Bengal Inf.; Capt. Christie, H.M. 3d Buffs; Capt. Wm. Buckley, 5th L.C.; Messrs. C. Raikes, C. J. H. Graham, H. Atherton, E.H.C. Monckton, H. C. Tucker, and M.P. Edgeworth, writers; Mr. C. Martyn: Messrs. J. G. Vos, R. J. Brassey, and R. Phillipson, assist. surgeons; Messrs. J. Turner and J. Scott, free merchants; seven servants.

Per James Pattison, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. Kerr; Miss Harris; Miss McDonald; Miss Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. James; Capt. Gregory; Mrs. French; Mr. Dick; Mrs. Cooper; Mr. D'Havillard; Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds; Capt. Tabor; Lieut. Walker; Mr. Morris; Mr. Roper; Mr. J. Smith; Mr. C. Smith; Dr. Madden.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 20. At Early Bank Cottage, Perth, the lady of Colonel Farquhar, of a still-born infant.

24. At Putney-heath, the lady of Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 28. At Plymouth, the Rev. Arthur Irwin Frith, son of the late Colonel A. Frith, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Geo. Woolfe, R.N., C.B., of Hampton Place, Plymouth.

29. At Kilmarnock, Lieut. David Carstairs, of the Hon. E. I. Company's 6th regt. light infantry, to Janet, eldest daughter of Wm. Wallace, Esq., of Hawket Park.

May 10. At Muirfield, near Inverness, Capt. J. W. Roberdeau, of the Bengal Cavalry, to Eliza Raper, second daughter of Arthur Cooper, Esq., solicitor in Inverness.

— At St. James's Church, Gerard Edward Van Heythuysen, Esq., of the 24th regt. Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Zillah, eldest daughter of T. L. Holt, Esq., of Lower Bedford Place, Russell Square.

18. At Great Wigston, Leicestershire, C. H. Baddeley, Esq., Captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Madras establishment, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Clarke, Esq., of the former place.

— At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. S. Peto, of the York Road, to Mary, eldest daughter of T. D. Grissell, Esq., of Montpellier, South Lambeth.

21. At Poole, Major E. M. Wood, 14th regt. Bombay N.I., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of John Durant, Esq., of the former place.

Lately. At St. Giles's in the Fields, Chas. H. White, Esq., of the 9th Bengal L.C., to Georgiana Jubilee, fourth daughter of Sir Wm. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, in the county of Derby, and of the city of Bath.

— At Cheltenham, Colonel T. Stewart, of the Madras army, to Miss Campbell, of Glendaruail, Argyleshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19. At sea, on board the ship *Lady Macnaghten*, on the passage from India, Dr. Alex. Urquhart, of H.M. 46th regt., aged 28.

March 15. At sea, on board the ship *Lady Macnaghten*, on the passage from India, Capt. H. Gregory, of the Madras artillery.

26. At sea, on board the ship *Nancy*, bound from Calcutta to Bordeaux, James Carnegie, Esq., jun., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal civil service.

April 2. At Enfield, near London, John Abernethy, Esq. F.R.S., the celebrated surgeon.

6. At Whitehall, near Glasgow, in consequence of the wounds which he received at the battle of Argaum, in the East-Indies, in 1803, James Donald, Esq., formerly captain and paymaster of H.M. 94th regiment.

22. At Wilmount Cottage, Wexford, Capt. Richard Kelly, late of the 54th regiment.

23. At Naples, after a short illness, Michael Keating, Esq., aged 75, formerly collector of the revenues in India.

24. At Apsley-House, after a lingering illness, the Duchess of Wellington.

27. At his house in Southampton-row, James Pattison, Esq., in the 69th year of his age, and late one of the Directors of the East India Company.

29. Rear-Admiral George Sayer, C.B., in his 58th year.

30. Brigadier-Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham, K.S.G., in his 76th year, late inspector of naval works, and civil architect and engineer of the navy.

May 2. At Bath, aged 65, John Hall, Esq., of Grosvenor Place, late of Prince of Wales' Island, East-Indies.

— At Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Coales, widow of Philip Coales, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— Vice-Admiral Sir W. Johnstone Hope, G.C.B.

3. At Tiverton, in the 6th year of her age, Agnes, second daughter of the late David Malcolm, Esq., of Bombay.

4. At her house in Harley Street, in her 69th year, the Viscountess Nelson, Duchess of Bronté, widow of the immortal Nelson.

— In his 53d year, Colonel James Nicol, of the East-India Company's service, many years adjutant-general of the Bengal army.

5. At his house, in Dorset Square, George Paterson, Esq., late deputy accountant-general to the East-India Company.

— At his house, Regency Square, Brighton, Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Pryor, late of the Bengal native infantry.

— In his 64th year, Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue, and M.P. for Reigate. His death was occasioned by the upsetting of a boat, in which the admiral, two captains of the Royal Navy (Bradby and Young), and another person were, in a sudden squall of wind near the mouth of the Southampton water, when all perished.

7. At Willing, in Kent, Lieut. Col. Bunce, formerly of H.M. 24th regt. of light dragoons.

14. Richard Groom, Esq., of Great Surry Street, and of Basing Lane.

21. At the East-India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, in his 17th year, Gentleman Cadet William Paterson, eldest son of Capt. Wm. Paterson, R.N. Judge in Newfoundland.

Lately. In the *Erodie* steam-packet, off Swansea, when all on board perished, Maj. Gen. McLeod, C.B. This officer served at the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and was present in the three actions, and at many skirmishes; he was also present at the capture of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay.

— At Liverpool, Mr. George Orton, of Calcutta, aged 14.

— Drowned, near the Isthmus of Panama, Capt. H. Foster, of H. M. ship *Chanticleer*, who had been employed for the last three years on a scientific expedition to various parts of the globe.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 June—Prompt 2 September.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,700,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe, 5,200,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,130,000 lb.; Hyson, 270,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 8,300,000 lb.

For Sale 7 June—Prompt 9 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Carpets—Callico and Nankeen Wrappers

Private-Trade.—Nankeens—Sallampores—Bandannoes—Choppahs—Corahs—Piece Goods—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Taffaties—Damasks—Silk Corahs—Black Silk Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Cashmere Shawls—Crape Shawls—Crapes.

For Sale 17 *June*—*Prompt* 16 *September*.
Company's.—Sugar.

For Sale 20 *June*—*Prompt* 14 *October*.
Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.
Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 12 *July*—*Prompt* 7 *October*.
Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that unless certain ships' stores, sold at the East-India House the 1st April 1830, are cleared on or before the 30th instant, they will be destroyed, pursuant to the conditions of sale.—Information respecting the goods will be given by the Company's Baggage-Warehouse Keeper to the parties interested therein.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Reliance*, *George the Fourth*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Canning*, *Sir David Scott*, and *Lord Lowther*, from *China*; and the *Lady M'Naghten*, *Roxburgh Castle*, *Cornwall*, *Portland*, *Malcolm*, and *Recovery*, from *Bengal*.

Company's.—Tea—Sugar—Indigo—Refined Saltpetre—Cotton — Coloured Cotton Goods — Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Teas—Nankeens — Raw Silk—Wrought Silks — Crapes — Paper Hangings—Ivory Ware—Bamboo Canes—Black Canes—Whangheers—Mats—Floor Mats.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1831.						
Ceylon & Madras	Graves. May 30	*Morley*	525	Joseph A. Douglas	Joseph A. Douglas	City Canal	Tomlin & Man, 44, Cornhill.
	Plym. June 8						Silas Pearse, Esq., Plymouth.
	Graves. 10	*Lady Mac Naghten*	538	William Faith	William Faith	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-court.
	Ports. 15						
Madras	W.I.Do. Aug. 30	*Alfred*	527	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
	Downs 25						
	Ports. June 6	*Lord Wm. Bentinck*	564	Henry Hutchinson	H. Hutchinson	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-court, Lime-st.
	Ports. 4						
Madras & Bengal	Graves. June 10	*Lady Flora*	755	Captain and Co.	Robert Ford	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	11	*Andromache*	468	John Jacob and Son	R. L. Laws	W. I. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, & W. Lyall & Co.
	20	*Juliana*	530	Gledstanes & Co.	Chas. H. Tarbutt	E. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark-lane.
	Aug. 1	*Hertfordshire*	538	Geo. M. Braithwaite	G. M. Braithwaite	E. I. Docks	Gledstanes, Drysdale & Co. Leadenhall-st.
	June 5	*Cyperuicus*	323	William Tindell	William A. May	St. Kt. Docks	John Lyney, Birchin-lane.
	10	*Syphia*	537	Palmers, Mackillop & Co.	Robert Thornhill	St. Kt. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co., Clement's-lane.
	20	*Blundell*	573	W. F. Porter	Thomas Callan	Liverpool	Wm. Abercrombie, Cornhill.
	25	*Isabella*	570	Chalmers and Guthrie	William Bugg	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	July 1	*Cornwall*	872	Palmers, Mackillop & Co.	William Bell	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co.
Bengal		*Roxburgh Castle*	510	Wigrams and Green	Thos. Buttanshaw	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Ports. 5	*Eliza*	682	Palmers, Mackillop & Co.	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co.
	—	*Royal Charlotte*	265	Robert Dudman	Robert Dudman	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co.
	10	*Malcolm*	615	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	Thomas Heath, Fenchurch-street.
	20	*Duke of Bedford*	712	Cockerell & Co.	Wm. A. Bowen	E. I. Docks	Capt. Bowen, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	June 2	*Lord Amherst*	547	John A. Meaburn	John Hicks	E. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie & W. Lyall & Co.
	6	*Annandale*	331	Senhouse Nelson	Wm. Ferguson	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co.
	21	*Victory*	712	Cockerell & Co.	Chris. Biden	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	20	*Seaforth*	487	Alex. Yates	Alex. Yates	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
Bombay	July 1	*Lady Raffles*	647	Green & Co.	Wm. Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	—	*Abberton*	500	Wm. Bawtree	Wm. Bourchier	E. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie.
	10	*Triumph*	543	Robert and Thos. Green	Thomas Green	Expected	Robert Green & Tomlin & Man.
	Aug. 10	*Sir Edward Paget*	481	Green and Co.	John Skelton	Expected	John Pirie & Co.
Ceylon	June 30	*Africa*	358	Wm. Tindell	John Duff	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Mauritius & Ceylon	20	*Dunvegan Castle*	446	Robinson and Findlay	George Paul	Lon. Docks	Thomas Surtees, George-yard.
Mauritius	4	*Wellesley*	340	R. and R. Brown	B. C. Tenham	W. I. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
Batavia	10	*Heroine*	440	Thomtons & West	Wm. Rixton	W. I. Docks	W. D. Dowson and W. Buchannan.
Batavia & Singapore	July 20	*Cynthia*	300	W. D. Dowson	J. Summerson	St. Kt. Docks	J. Campbell, Arnold & Wollett, & Co.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	June 4	*Lotus*	377	Barrick & Co.	Wm. Thompson	St. Kt. Docks	W. Robertson, & Arnold & Woollett
	20	*John Woodhall*	380	H. Dutchman	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Bisset, Church-row.
	July 20	*Arab*	210	John Binmer	Wm. Lilburn	St. Kt. Docks	Chas. Dod and Co., Mark-lane.
Swan River	June 20	*Egyptian*	368	John Fenwick	Samuel Hawkins	St. Kt. Docks	Chas. Dod and Co.
Hobart Town and Launceston	7	*Princess Augusta*	350	Charles Dod & Co.			

N.B. *The letters* P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees* B. *mds. produce* 5 *to* 8 *per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees* F. *mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 7·6½ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is* 20 *pieces.*

CALCUTTA, December 23, 1830.

	Rs. A		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles	100 9 0	—	11 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 7	—	0 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	38 8	—	39 0
—— —— —— ..... do.	——	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	38 8	—	——
—— Old ..... do.	37 0	—	37 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	39 4	—	39 12
—— Slab ..... do.	——	—	——
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	36 0	—	37 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	41 0	—	41 4
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——	—	——
Copperas	2 0	—	3 8
Cottons, chintz	15 A.	—	45 A.
—— Muslins, assort.	10 D.	—	30 D.
—— Twist, Mule, 20-50 .... Mor.	0 6¼	—	0 7¼
—— —— —— 60-120 ..... do.	0 6	—	0 6¾
Cutlery	P. C.	—	5 A.
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	—	10 A.
Hardware	P. C.	—	5 D.
Hosiery	30 D.	—	35 D.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 4	@	6 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	6 4	—	6 8
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 6	—	——
—— Nails ..... cwt.	10 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops. ..... F. md.	5 0	—	——
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5 12	—	5 13
—— Sheet ..... do.	6 0	—	——
Millinery	15 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	2 12	—	3 0
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 11	—	5 12
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 8	—	9 0
—— Swedish ..... do.	13 8	—	13 12
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 0	—	20 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	5 D.
—— —— coarse	15 A.	—	20 A.
—— Flannel	5 A.	—	10 A.

MADRAS, December 1, 1830.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	16	@	18
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	325	—	350
—— Cakes ..... do.	290	—	300
—— Old ..... do.	none		
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.		
—— Muslins and Ginghams	P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	15 A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery	P. C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	10 A.	—	15 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	42	—	45
—— English sq. ..... do.	24	—	26
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	24	—	26

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	28	@	30
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	30	—	35
—— Sheet ..... do.	31	—	35
Millinery	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	30	—	32
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	140	—	150
Tin Plates ..... box	23	—	25
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	P. C.		

BOMBAY, December 18, 1830.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	15	@	20
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	¾	—	0
Coals ..... ton	27	—	——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .... cwt.	70	—	0
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	71½	—	0
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	72½	—	0
—— Slab ..... do.	69	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	55	—	0
Cottons, Chintz	——	—	——
—— Longcloths	——	—	——
—— Muslins	——	—	——
—— Other goods	——	—	——
—— Yarn, No. 40 ..... lb	1¼	—	——
Cutlery	D.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	—	—
Hardware	D.	—	—
Hosiery—½ hose only	20 A.	—	—

see remarks

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar. ..... St. candy	67	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	33	—	0
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	7	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	15	—	20
—— Plates ..... do.	7¾	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	32	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... do.	43	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10¼	—	0
—— Sheet ..... do.	9¼	—	0
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	12	—	13
Spelter ..... do.	9¼	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	18½	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	20	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	20 D.	—	40 D.
—— —— coarse	D.	—	0
—— Flannel	10 A.	—	0

CANTON, January 3, 1831.

	Drs. Drs.		
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	4½	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	5	—	5½
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds. ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Cambrics, 12 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	2
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Yarn ..... pecul	30	—	60
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2¾	—	0
—— Rod ..... do.	3¾	—	4
Lead ..... do.	4¾	—	5

	Drs. Drs.		
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	6	—	7
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.60	—	1.70
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	30	—	32
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7	—	7¾
Tin ..... pecul	15	—	16½
Tin Plates ..... box	11	—	12

SINGAPORE, December 11, 1830.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	11	@	14
Bottles 100	4	—	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing .....pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	—	3½
—— Imit. Irish .....25.....36 do.	2½	—	3
—— Longcloths.....12 .... 36 do.	none		
—— ———— 38 to 40 .... 34-36 do.	6	—	8
—— ———— do...do. .... 38-40 do.	7	—	0
—— ———— do...do. .... 44 do.	7	—	9
—— ———— 50 do.	9	—	10½
—— ———— 55 do.	9	—	10½
—— ———— 60 do.	10	—	11
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours* .....do.	3	—	3¾
—— ——— 9-8.....do.	3½	—	5
—— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in...do.	1¾	—	2¼
—— Jaconet, 20 ..... 44 ..46 ....do.	2	—	7

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat .....do.	3	—	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80 .....pecul	none		
Hardware, assort.....	P.D.		
Iron, Swedish .....pecul	5¼	—	6
—— English .....do.	3¼	—	3½
—— Nails .....do.	10	—	—
Lead, Pig .....do.	5½	—	6
—— Sheet .....do.	6	—	7
Shot, patent .....bag	3	—	3½
Spelter .....pecul	5	—	5½
Steel, Swedish .....do.	11	—	12
—— English .....do.	——		
Woollens, Long Ells .....pcs.	N.D.		
—— Camblets .....do.	25	—	37
—— Ladies' cloth .....yd.	1¼	—	1¾

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 6, 1831.—Europe goods continue without improvement. Some descriptions of cotton piece-goods such as book muslins, lappetts, and Bengal stripes, of which the stocks are decreasing, sell readily; but we can quote no advance in prices. About 250 bales of twist, Nos. 20 to 80, have been disposed of during the week, at former rates. A sale of 50 bales of woollens has been made at Rs. 1-4 per yard. There has not been much activity in the metal market this week; the sales of copper are about 2,000 maunds. We have heard of only one sale of English iron, 1,900 maunds, flat, at Rs. 2-13 per maund; there is not so much enquiry for Sweedish this week. Lead continues very dull. Sales of block tin to the extent of 1,200 maunds have been made at, old Rs. 23-8 per maund, and new Rs. 23.

Madras, Dec. 1, 1830.—There is very little doing in piece-goods at present, and as almost every description of Europe produce is in second-hands, our quotations are merely nominal. The stock of broad-cloth is heavy.

Singapore, Dec. 11, 1830.—Extensive sales have been made of Europe piece-goods recently imported, particularly in long cloths and cambrics, the former at Dols. 7 to 7¼ per piece at the usual credit, and Dols. 5¼ to 5½ cash; and the latter at our prices. In consequence of the court being *again* closed, the merchants are thrown into great embarrassment, it being found utterly impossible to collect debts from the traders in the bazar without legal interference.

Canton, Dec. 18, 1830.—The low prices to which long-cloths have been reduced, have almost destroyed the demand for cambrics. These manufactures, as well as woollens, are in great abundance here at present.

Jan. 3, 1831.—In the manufacturing districts much dissension has arisen among the cotton spinners, in consequence of the extensive introduction of the cotton yarn from Europe, which, it is supposed, has greatly interfered with the labours of the lower classes. No depression, however, in the price of this article has been experienced, although it remains in common with most others at this moment, in little demand.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 6, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 33 0 Remittable	34 0 Prem.
Prem. 1 4 Old Five per ct. Loan ..	1 12 Prem.
Prem. 1 12 Middle 5 per ct. Loan....	2 4 Prem.
Prem. 0 12 New ditto ditto	1 4 Prem.

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,700 to 5,900.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills .... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit ..... 5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Jan. 12, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....31 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Dis.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106¼ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ¼ Prem.

Bombay, Dec. 25, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 102 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—109 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—111 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Pres. 5 per cent.—106½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 27, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, —none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, —none.
On ditto, Private Bills, —none.

Canton, Jan. 3, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 0½d. to 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto ditto.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To sail from Graves.	When Sailed.
8	*Buckinghamshire*	1369	*Company's Ship*	R. Glasspoole ..	Robert Robson	A. H. Urmston	C. W. White .	R. Mackenzie	Wm. Hayland	R.G.Lancaster	} *Bombay & China*	1830.	1830.	1831.	1831.
10	*Marquis of Huntly*	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine.....	Henry Bristow	John Vaux ..	C. Mac Rae ..	G.W. de Butts	John Cullen..	Rd. Binks....					24 Jan
9	*Lady Melville*	1263	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Wm. Lewis ..	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss....	G. C. Gordon	A. Allcock ..	Fred. Palmer	} *Bengal & China*	} 7 Dec.	28 Dec	20 Jan	23 Jan
6	*Thames*.....	1330	Henry Blanshard	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark ..	Wm. Rudd ..	Thos. Bush ..	H. Boulby ..	F. P.Cockerill					25 Jan
3	*Duke of Sussex* ..	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W.H.Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	C. B. Gribble	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard ..	John Sim	C. D. Morson	*Bombay & China*		1831.	1 Feb.	15 Feb.
6	*Farquharson*	1326	John C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobling....	Geo. Lloyd ..	J. Campbell	WR.Campbell	T.Foulerton..	F. H. Halpin	*Bengal & China*	} 21 Dec	11 Jan		12 Feb.
9	*General Kyd*	1286	Robert Small ..	Alex. Nairne ..	Rd. Aplin	John Domett	J. G. Down ..	F.Mac Donald	R.C. Knight..	James Swan..	*St. Helena, Bombay, & China*			23 Jan	25 Jan
6	*Repulse*	1334	John F. Timins	Henry Gribble..	Edw. Jacob ..	A. C. Watling	Mansel Rogers	Christ. Hill ..	Wm. Scott ..	N. G. Glass ..	} *Bengal & China*	1831.			
9	*Vansittart*.....	1311	Joseph Hare....	Robert Scott ..	H. Clement ..	A.H.Crawford	Thos. Rennie	W. Robertson	J. W. Wilson	John U. Ellis		} 4 Jan.	25 Jan	17 Feb.	20 Feb.
9	*Herefordshire*	1279	John Locke....	Wm. Hope	Edw. Foord ..	J.R. Lancaster	H. Walford ..	A. L. Mundell	J. Thomson..	E. Crowfoot..					19 Mar
6	*Hythe*.....	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shepherd	Geo. Ireland..	C.K.Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	Wm. Lanyon	R. Alexander	J. Buttivant..	} *Bombay & China*				19 Mar
10	*Warren Hastings*	1068	George Reed....	H. B. Avarne ..	W. Lidderdale	J. Hamilton ..	Douglas Wales	J. F. Gunning	Wm. H. Pope	D. Grassick ..	*St. Hel., Straits, of Malacca, & China*.....	} 19 Jan	9 Feb.	3 Mar	18 Mar
10	*Rose*	1024	John Milroy....	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	Jas. M. Innes	Henry Grant..	A. Miller					20 Mar
8	*Duke of York*	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke..	John Thomson	R. E. Warner	Geo. Stewart	Lewin Read ..	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne					20 Mar
10	*Inglis*.....	1321	R. Borradaile ..	Joseph Dudman	C.W.Franchen	W.F. Hopkins	John Hayward	John Ponsonby	Robert Boyd	J. A. Mercer..		} 5 Mar.	26 Mar	16 Apr	19 Mar
8	*Waterloo*	1325	*Company's Ship*	Wm. R. Blakely	Thos. Allchin	Henry Cayley	John Tate .	John Walker	Adam Elliot..	Thos. Storey					19 May
13	*Scaleby Castle*	1242	*Company's Ship*	John Hillman ..	Fred. Hedges	Wm. Taylor..	Chas. Evans..	John Morgan	James Brown	Chas.Sanders	*China*				2 May
10	*Winchelsea*	1331	Wm. Moffat....	Patrick H. Burt	C.A. Eastmure	C. H. Leaver	G. J. Curtis ..	J. S. Elliot ..	John Innes ..	W. P. Burt ..					Unfit.
10	*Bombay*.....	1242	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	Geo. Wise....	R.H. Rhind..	J. L. Templer	Edw. Routh..	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd ..		} 19 Mar	9 Apr.	30 Apr	4 May
11	*Lowther Castle* ..	1507	Joseph Somes..	Henry Harris ..	R.H.Treherne	Wm.Toller ..	Fred. Sims ..	Henry Friday	Robert Greig	Wm. Cragg ..					6 May
9	*Minerva*	976	George Palmer	George Probyn	James Drayner	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	B.J.Littlehales	Wm. Chanter	J. E.Markland	*Madras & Bengal*	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May	9 May
12	*Thomas Grenville*	886	*Company's Ship*	Charles Shea ..	Peter Pilcher .	T. Packman	D. Thomson .	Peter Ormsby	Wm.Grahame	Honey Millett	*Bengal*	19 Apr.	11 May	1 June	
							EXTRA SHIPS.								
	Mangles.....	595	Buckles & Co..	Wm. Carr.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	} *China, Halifax, & Quebec*	} 15 May	—	1 June	
	Coldstream	733	J. & Jas. Dawson	Wm. Hall.....	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Duke of Buccleugh	619	Richard Green..	Alex. Henning..	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*	—	—	10 do.	
	Oriental.....	506	Jones & Owen..	James Leader ..	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Duke of Northumberland..	603	T. & Wm.Smith	Wm. L. Pope ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	} *Bengal.*				
	Ganges	627	Ed. M. Boultbee	Ed. M. Boultbee	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Moira	630	Henry Templer	Samuel Beadle..	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Orient	596	Thomas White	Thos. White ..	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Hooghly.....	468	Buckles & Co..	P. John Reeves	—	—	—	—	—	—					
	Larkins	648	Joseph Somes ..	Wm. Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—	} *New South Wales & China*.....	} 1 May	—	18 May 25 do.	

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla ..... cwt.	0	5	6	@	0	8	0
Coffee, Java	1	18	0	—	2	3	0
—— Cheribon	1	18	0	—	2	4	0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	1	10	0	—	2	0	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	2	15	0	—	6	6	0
Cotton, Surat ..... lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
—— Madras	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
—— Bengal	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5
—— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	0	0	9½
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica ..... cwt.	9	10	0	—	16	0	0
Anniseeds, Star	3	5	0	—	3	10	0
Borax, Refined	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
Camphire	4	17	6	—	5	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar .. lb	0	4	0	—	0	4	3
—— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	4
Cassia Buds ..... cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	10	0
—— Lignea	3	2	0	—	3	16	0
Castor Oil ..... lb	0	0	4	—	0	1	3
China Root ..... cwt.	1	5	0				
Cubebs	4	0	0	—	4	5	0
Dragon's Blood	18	0	0	—	27	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump ..	2	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Arabic	1	8	0	—	3	0	0
—— Assafœtida	0	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Benjamin, 2d Sort ..	15	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Animi	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Gambogium	6	0	0	—	23	0	0
—— Myrrh	4	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum	0	18	0	—	3	10	0
Kino	11	0	0	—	13	0	0
Lac Lake ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	7
—— Dye	0	3	0	—	0	3	3
—— Shell ..... cwt.	5	0	0	—	7	5	0
—— Stick	1	10	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China ..... oz.	2	3	0	—	2	7	0
Nux Vomica ..... cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Oil, Cassia ..... oz.	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5
—— Cinnamon	0	13	0	—	0	14	0
—— Cocoa-nut	1	16	0				
—— Cloves ..... lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Mace	0	0	2				
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	7
Opium	none						
Rhubarb	0	1	6	—	0	4	0
Sal Ammoniac ..... cwt.	3	5	0				
Senna ..... lb	0	0	8	—	0	2	2
Turmeric, Java ... cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	16	0
—— Bengal	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
—— China	0	17	0	—	1	3	0
Galls, in Sorts	3	15	0	—	3	18	0
——, Blue	4	0	0	—	4	2	0
Hides, Buffalo ..... lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Ox and Cow	0	0	3½	—	0	0	8
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0	7	0	—	0	7	2
—— Purple and Violet	0	6	0	—	0	6	9
—— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	4	9	—	0	5	9
—— Violet and Copper	0	4	6	—	0	5	6
—— Copper	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Consuming sorts	0	3	0	—	0	4	9
—— Oude, ord. to mid.							
—— Madras, fine	0	3	9	—	0	4	1
—— Do. mid. to good	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Do. low to ord.	0	1	11	—	0	2	6
—— Do. Kurpah	0	2	5	—	0	3	3
—— Trash and bad dust .	0	0	5	—	0	1	4
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	4	10	0	@			
Nankeens ..... piece							
Rattans 100	0	6	0	—	0	10	0
Rice, Bengal White ... cwt.	0	13	6	—	0	16	0
—— Patna	1	2	0	—	1	3	0
—— Java	0	10	6	—	0	12	0
Safflower	6	0	0	—	10	0	0
Sago	0	10	0	—	1	2	0
—— Pearl	0	12	0	—	1	15	0
Saltpetre	1	16	6	—	1	19	0
Silk, Bengal Skein ..... lb							
—— Novi	0	13	6	—	0	18	2
—— Ditto White	0	13	9	—	0	17	7
—— China	0	13	6	—	0	17	0
—— Bengal and Privilege ..	0	16	6	—	1	0	0
—— Organzine	0	19	6	—	1	1	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	5	10	—	0	9	6
—— Cloves	0	1	2	—	0	1	6
—— Mace	0	4	3	—	0	5	0
—— Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	3	4
—— Ginger ..... cwt.	1	6	0				
—— Pepper, Black .... lb	0	0	2¾	—	0	0	3½
—— —— White	0	0	4	—	0	0	8
Sugar, Bengal ..... cwt.	1	2	0	—	1	11	0
—— Siam and China	0	15	0	—	1	6	0
—— Mauritius							
—— Manilla and Java	0	15	0	—	1	6	0
Tea, Bohea ..... lb	0	1	9½	—	0	1	10½
—— Congou	0	2	0½	—	0	3	2½
—— Souchong	0	4	1	—	0	4	7
—— Campoi	0	2	1	—	0	2	5½
—— Twankay	0	2	1½	—	0	2	8½
—— Pekoe	0	3	10	—	0	4	0
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	1½	—	0	3	10
—— Hyson	0	3	9½	—	0	5	2
—— Young Hyson	0	2	5	—	0	2	11
—— Gunpowder	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
Tin, Banca ..... cwt.	3	5	0				
Tortoiseshell ..... lb	0	15	0	—	2	16	0
Vermillion ..... lb	0	3	0				
Wax ..... cwt.	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red .... ton	14	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Ebony	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
—— Sapan	6	0	0	—	11	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood ..... foot	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
Oil, Fish ..... tun	30	0	0	—	32	0	0
Whalefins ..... ton	140	0	0				
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Best ..... lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Inferior	0	1	2	—	0	2	0
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Best	0	1	0	—	0	1	9½
Inferior	0	0	6	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes ..... cwt.	1	3	0				
Ostrich Feathers, und .... lb	1	0	0	—	5	10	0
Gum Arabic ..... cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Hides, Dry ..... lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	7
—— Salted	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5
Oil, Palm ..... cwt.	30	0	0				
—— Fish ..... tun							
Raisins ..... cwt.	40	0	0	—			
Wax	5	5	0	—	5	6	0
Wine, Madeira ..... pipe	9	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Red	14	0	0	—	20	0	0
Wood, Teak ..... load	7	0	0	—	8	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES, May 27, 1831.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India ..... (Stock)	65	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London ..... (Stock)	62	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	71	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	101	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	97	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	——
West-India ..... (Stock)	124	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian ..... (Agricultural)	13½ dis.	——	10,000	100	22	——
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	91½	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	81½	3 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	5 dis.	——	10,000	100	11	——

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

Sugar.—The sales of sugar have been heavy, except the Mauritius, which have gone off rather freely, at the beginning of the month, but latterly with less spirit: the quantities have been large. The stock of Mauritius sugar is 53,002 bags, which is 72,384 less than last year. The reduction in Siam sugars of 1s. per cwt. has been fully confirmed by public sales; the depression is chiefly in the low and mid-white, of which the great proportion of the supply at this market consists; good white Siam sells at 24s. *a* 25s. 6d.; low and middling, 20s. *a* 23s. 6d.; brown and yellow, 16s. *a* 19s. The East-India Company have declared a sale of sugars for the 17th prox. The quantity of Mauritius sold this week, previously to this day, was about 4,500 bags, at steady prices, 44s. *a* 46s. for the brown, up to 55s. for fine yellow and grey. This day's sale 5,927 bags Mauritius, nearly the whole sold at full prices, except the fine, for which there were few offers, except at a further reduction of 1s. per cwt. Also 2,801 bags East-India, chiefly Siam, which sold at the former reduction.

Cotton.—The market is quite dull.

Coffee.—The heaviness in the coffee market continues, but there is no further alteration in prices, except in East-India, which has been taken in a public sale, and offered by private contract at a small reduction. This day at public sale 1,794 bags East-India, 293 bags Mocha, 232 bags Ceylon, 13 casks 109 bags British Plantation coffee; Sumatra 29*s. a* 31*s.*; Mocha mostly taken in at 63*s.*; good ord. pale Batavia partly sold 36*s.* 6*d.* and 37*s.*; the ord. to good ord. Sumatra is 1*s. a* 2*s.*, Batavia 1*s.* lower. The British Plantation at former prices.

Silk.—There is no alteration; the late briskness in silk appears to have subsided.

Indigo.—There is no alteration in indigo; the market remains dull. The accounts from Bengal of the 24th of January state the price of indigo had fallen from 200 to 170. There is a large arrival in France, which will most likely have an unfavourable effect on the market. The first declaration of sale, above 2,000 chests, have been issued; the quantity will be 6,000 to 8,000 chests, according to the arrivals, &c. There are no purchasers of indigo, except at a small decline.

Tea.—Boheas continue at 1*d.* per lb. discount; Congous about the same rate; there is but little doing in the market. The prompt is heavy to-day, but the market has not given way in consequence.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *April to* 25 *May* 1831.

Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr.Ct. Red.	N. 3½ Pr.C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	197½	78¼	79¼	87⅞	87⅛	88¼	16 7/16 16½	206½	1p	5 8p
27	196½	77⅞78	78⅜78⅞	86¾	86⅛86⅞	87⅝ 88	16⅜ 16½	—	1 dis	5 7p
28	196½7	77⅜77½	78¼78⅜	86¼	86⅛86⅜	87¼ 87½	16¼ 16⅜	—	par	4 8
29	197½	77⅛77⅜	78⅜78⅝	86½	86⅛86½	87⅜ 87⅝	16¼ 16⅜	—	1 dis	5 8p
30	—	78⅛	78⅞79⅛	—	86⅞86⅞	88⅛ 88⅛	16⅜ 16 7/16	—	1 dis	4 8
May										
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	78⅛78¼	79⅛	86¾86⅞	86¾86⅞	87⅞ 88⅛	—	—	2d p	5 8p
4	—	79¼79½	80⅛80¼	88¼	88⅜	89⅛ 89½	16⅝ 16¾	—	—	5 9p
5	198½9½	79¼79⅜	80⅜80⅝	88¼	88⅛88¼	89⅛ 89½	16⅝ 16¾	—	1 2p	8 10p
6	200	79⅜79⅝	80⅝80⅝	88¼	88¼	89⅛ 89⅝	16 11/16	—	2p	7 10p
7	200	79½79⅝	80½80⅝	—	88⅛88⅜	89¼ 89⅝	16⅝ 16¾	207	1d 2p	5 10
9	200½	80⅛81	81 82½	—	88⅞80½	89⅞ 90⅞	16⅞ 16 15/16	—	1 p	5 9
10	201	81⅜82½	82⅝83⅛ 90 91		89⅝91⅛	91⅜ 92⅜	17 1/16 17 1/16	207	1 p	5 8p
11	199½0⅝	81⅝	82 82⅝	—	89½90½	90⅞ 91½	16¾ 16 15/16	—	par	5 9p
12	199½20	80⅞81⅛	82 82⅜	89¾	89½89⅞	90⅝ 90⅞	16⅞ 16⅞	—	1p	8 10p
13	199	81⅝	82½82⅞	89½	89½89⅞	90½ 91⅜	16¾	—	2p	8 11p
14	199	81½81⅜	82½82⅜	—	89½89⅜	90⅞ 91	16 13/16 16 15/16	—	—	7 11p
16	—	81⅞82⅛	82⅜83⅜	—	89⅞90¼	91¼ 91⅜	16 15/16 17⅛	—	1p	7 10p
17	199200	81⅞82⅜	82⅞83¼	89¾89⅞	89¾90	91⅜ 91¾	16 13/16	205½	1p	8 10
18	198½9½	81½81⅜	82⅜82⅜	89⅜	89⅜	91¼	16⅞ 16 15/16	—	1p	6 9p
19	199¼	81½81½	82⅛82½	89½	89½89½	91⅛ 91⅜	16 15/16	203	1p	7 10p
20	198½	81⅛81½	82½82½	89⅞	89⅜90	91⅜ 91⅝	—	203	—	8 10p
21	199½	81½81¾	82¼83⅛	—	89⅝89⅞	91⅜ 91¾	16 15/16 17	—	—	8 10p
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	82⅜82¾	83½83⅞	90⅛90¼	90⅛90½	92⅜	16 15/16 17⅛	204	2d p	5 9

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January* 10, 1831.

Woodupnarain Bkooyeah v. *John Inglis Harvey.*—A demurrer to the bill of discovery filed in this case came on for argument this day. Mr. Prinsep stated the nature of the bill, from which it appeared that the complainant was a landholder in the Mofussil, and that in the year 1828, Mr. Harvey, the acting collector of Midnapore, made a demand upon the complainant for sixty-six thousand five hundred and odd rupees, being arrears of revenue, with interest, due from his father, long since deceased, to Government, for certain lands taken by him on lease, in the name of the complainant, who denied all liability. The matter was referred to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, and Mr. Harvey was by it directed to inquire into and report whether the complainant, at the date of the lease, was or was not an infant; but though the complainant offered to prove that he was an infant, and his name used in benamee only, and that his father was the actual tenant, and had been released, in 1800, from all liability upon the lease by the United Company, which facts were known to Harvey, or could be shown from documents in his hands, to which the complainant had not access, he (Harvey), without making inquiry or receiving proof, reported to the Board, in consequence of which an order was issued to levy payment on the lands of the complainant, and he was compelled to lodge the money in the hands of John Doyley, Esq., and under the regulation of the 14th March 1794, to commence his suit in the Court of Dewany Adawlut in the zillah of Midnapore, which action for extortion is still pending and is defended, but the complainant is unable by any process of that court to obtain the personal answer, and disclosure on oath, of Harvey, of evidence necessary to his case, which is within the knowledge of the defendant, and which can only be shown from books, papers, and documents, in his possession, the inspection of which he refuses, and which would be sufficient to show that the complainant was in no way liable; that at the time of taking the lease he was a minor; that he never had any interest in the lands, and that his father had been released. He then prayed discovery in aid of the action in the Zillah Court.

To this bill the defendant demurred, on the ground that it appeared from the complainant's own showing, that the court could have no jurisdiction in the case, inasmuch as the matters of which the discovery was prayed were concerning the revenue, and acts done in the collection of it.

After hearing the *Advocate General*, in support of the demurrer (who relied upon the Act 21 Geo. III. c. 70, which gave the court no jurisdiction in matters of revenue), and Mr. *Prinsep*, in support of the bill, contending that it was an action for wrong and injury done under colour of revenue.

The *Chief Justice* said there was no occasion for Mr. Advocate General to reply; he considered the argument had not turned upon the real point. The main question was, will a bill of discovery lie against a collector of revenue for evidence concerning acts done by him in the discharge of his duty in the collection of the revenue? In England it was a general principle that revenue servants of the crown cannot be called upon to submit themselves in the same way in which disputes are settled between private individuals; there must be a court to ascertain that they do their duty correctly, and that court was the Court of Exchequer; and in England, his Lordship was inclined to think, that such a bill would not lie in Chancery. The 21 Geo. III. would, *prima facie*, exclude the bill of discovery; and if the present bill was allowed, his Lordship could conceive nothing likely to do more mischief, and which would distress Government more, than their officers being called upon, in every instance, when a dispute arose in the collection of the revenue, to give a discovery of their acts and motives; it would make the collection impossible; and if any case required it, it would be the practice of England in similar cases. The 21 Geo. III. was not enacted to prevent the supposed collision only, but was founded on the principle, that the officers of all governments could not be called upon to account as other individuals. In this case the complainant was not without his remedy; there was the Board of Revenue, the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, the Governor General in Council, and the King in Council. His Lordship thought it extraordinary that there was no means of compelling a discovery in the Mofussil Court; but the power of making regulations was vested in the Governor General, and he was sure, if it was brought to the notice of Government, that means could be found for procuring it.

The question, his Lordship said, was

not whether the court would give discovery in aid of another court, but whether it would grant it in every case of an officer acting in the discharge of his duty, when a dispute might arise as to the collection of revenue. He saw nothing in the English practice to show that it would be allowed in Chancery; he did not think in the present case it could be allowed, consistent with the 21 Geo. III.; and he considered, that if acted upon generally, it would destroy the collection of the revenue.

Sir *J. Franks* agreed in opinion with the Chief Justice, and the demurrer was allowed with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Our Cawnpore correspodent has furnished us with a bulletin, from the Governor General's camp, which, on the 29th ult., was at Jelalpore.

It appears that some of the servants of the Governor General and principal functionaries were opposed to reform, being advocates of the good old system of nuzzer-taking. They had waited on the different chieftains introduced to his Lordship at Banda, and levied sundry sums as presents. Owing to disputes as to the division of the spoils, the matter had been detected, and was under investigation by a committee. It was expected that the delinquents would be dismissed.

The absence of all parade and show manifested by the Governor General (contrasted as it is with the airs of some of the official Bahadoor Jaws) appears to attract the notice both of natives and Europeans. His Lordship is frequently seen walking in or near his camp quite unattended. We confess (at the hazard of wounding the sensitive pride of the dignities referred to) that we are advocates for this new system, which, for want of a better name, we shall call Spartan. The tinsel and trappings of useless pageantry ill suit the majesty of the British power; and often exert a baneful influence on the minds of the young and weak functionary.

Arrangements for the trial of a native chieftain of rank are mentioned. The raja of Ocherah, Bulbaddar Singh, is charged with having, through the agency of his brother's servants, assassinated his brother Lall Jugat Dhur; and committed various acts of barbarous atrocity and violence in regard to the women and dependents of the deceased. The raja is under arrest preparatory to his trial at Jelalpoor by a punchait, or committee of his peers selected from the chieftains of the vicinity. This experiment of trial by jury is highly interesting, and the case excites a considerable sensation amongst the inhabitants of Bundelkhund and Saugor.—*Bengal Hurk., Jan.* 8.

The Governor General entered the cantonments at Cawnpore at 8 A.M. of the 6th inst., when a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At half-past three on the afternoon of that day, the whole of the corps in cantonments, with the horse artillery, were drawn up in line for his Lordship's inspection, and passed round in review order. On the 5th, it was notified in orders, that the Governor General would see gentlemen, and that Lady William Bentinck would receive ladies, from ten to one o'clock of the following day. Early on the 6th, further orders were issued, stating that at half-past ten of that morning, General Sleigh would introduce commanding officers to the Governor General, at a levee, who were directed to present all their subordinate officers in due form; in obedience to which instructions, all the officers at the station attended at the levee; after which many ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to Lady William Bentinck.

The 11th dragoons, of which the Right Hon. the Governor General is colonel, were to give a dinner to his Lordship on the evening of the 7th inst., to which all heads of corps and of departments were invited. It is understood that his Lordship's departure from Cawnpore was fixed for the morning of the 11th inst.—*Ibid., Jan.* 15.

The following official "notification" has been issued by his Lordship:—

"The Right Honourable the Governor General having, in the course of his present tour, seen reason to believe that great oppression is practised on the landed proprietors resident in the vicinity of the line of march of troops, as well as on other classes of the community, by the forcible requisition of supplies (which are, in many instances, unpaid for), and by the impressment of hackeries, boats, and personal service; and deeming it highly desirable that practices so objectionable, and affording to the subordinate native functionaries such obvious facilities for abuse and extortion, should be put a stop to, his Lordship has been pleased to direct the formation of a committee, consisting of the gentlemen named in the margin,* for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of remedying the existing evils, and suggesting the introduction of such a system as may prevent the necessity of having recourse to compulsory labour, and may se-

* W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., sec. to Gov. Gen.
Lieut. Col. Morrison, C.B.
Capt. R. Benson, mil. sec.
Capt. W. Garden, assist. qr. mast. gen.
Capt. G. Huish, dep. assist. com. gen.
Capt. Denby, 20th N.I., sec.

cure the spontaneous tender, for sale, of all the articles of consumption ordinarily required by bodies of troops or individuals when marching, and a fair compensation to the parties disposing of such articles. With the committee are to be associated the several civil officers who may be in attendance on his Lordship's camp during his progress through their respective districts.

"The committee have been instructed to communicate with the civil officers in charge of districts, and other heads of departments; and all officers are hereby required to pay the readiest attention to any requisition which they may receive from the committee, for information or otherwise.

"His Lordship deeming it desirable that all possible information should be obtained in connection with the important objects above specified, would be happy to receive, through the committee, the sentiments of any individual who may have suggestions to offer calculated to facilitate the introduction of an improved system; and his Lordship is further pleased to direct, that all communications on this subject may be addressed to the secretary to the committee (Governor General's camp) for regulating the existing system of affording supplies and means of carriage to troops and other persons while marching through the country."

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

(Signed) W. H. Macnaghten,
Sec. to Gov. Gen., Terr. Dep.
31*st Dec.* 1829.

MR. HOLT MACKENZIE.

To Holt Mackenzie, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

We the undersigned, merchants of Calcutta and its vicinty, on the occasion of your approaching return to your native country, and consequent resignation of the office of secretary to the government in the territorial and financial department, beg leave to convey to you our feelings of personal regret at your departure, and the sense of high estimation with which we regard that part of your public career, of which your official connexion with the mercantile community has enabled us to form an accurate opinion.

In the various measures, having direct or indirect relation to the commerce of Bengal, which have emanated from the department which you have so long administered, we recognize the exertion of a liberal and enlightened mind, seizing with ready intuition what is most conducive to the public weal, and with happy adaptation identifying the best interests of your honourable employers with private prosperity, and the extension of commerce and agricultural improvement.

In our personal communications with you on subjects connected with our pursuits, we gratefully acknowledge on your part a ready accessibility and patient attention, indicating at once the courtesy of the gentleman and the modesty and desire of information, which are always concomitants of real genius and great acquirements.

With the sentiments which such recollections excite, we cannot but regard your departure from this country as a loss to the mercantile interests of India, which your exertions in Europe in their favour can only compensate.

That they will not be wanting, we confidently hope; and while we offer our sincerest wishes for your welfare in your native country, we beg you will accept this expression of our high sense of the merits of your public career, which has been illustrated not more by extraordinary talents than by indefatigable zeal.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

[Signed by forty-two persons.]

Calcutta, 24th Dec. 1830.

Duke of Bedford, 27th Dec. 1830.

Gentlemen:—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 24th inst., and I trust you have anticipated the assurance that I have received it with no ordinary feelings of pride and satisfaction. The gratification is not the less that I am compelled to recognize in your estimate of my services much of the influence of personal good will. I may indeed claim the humble merit of having uniformly avowed and acted upon the principle that the interests of the government of India are inseparable from those of the community; but if, in cases of embarrassment, I have at all succeeded in securing the just application of that principle, I must mainly ascribe the circumstance to the good fortune which has thrown me so much into a familiar communication with the merchants of this presidency. To that portion of my public life, which has been most closely connected with them, I look back with a peculiar pleasure, and should I, when at home, have any opportunity of being useful to this country, the promotion of its commercial interests cannot fail anxiously to engage my thoughts. It is my happiness to believe that the most important of the measures, by which that object is best to be furthered, are likely to secure a general concurrence of opinion in England. I feel entirely persuaded that enlarged facilities will be given for the successful application of British skill and developing the naturally great resources of this country, and especially that the privilege of holding lands will be more freely granted to British-born subjects. I cannot doubt, that there will be effected such a gradual amendment of the law and of

the courts that are to administer it, as by securing all classes in the enjoyment of their rights, with the least practicable expense and delay, may ensure for India all the advantages that ought to flow from its connexion with England, and shall effectually obviate those evils of which the apprehension has so largely operated in keeping the two countries in a position of unnatural separation. It seems to me equally certain, that all that is wanting to complete those arrangements, which have already been adopted, in order to keep the commercial concerns of the Company thoroughly distinct from the affairs which they administer as the delegated rulers of this great empire, will be supplied. I am scarcely less confident in the hope that, at an early period, all the productions of this country will be admitted to the market of England on terms of entire equality with similar articles produced in other possessions of the British Crown. And I trust, that the time is not distant when the government of India may be able to relieve the community from those taxes which operate most injuriously to prevent or restrict commercial intercourse in the interior of the country. I shall esteem myself singularly fortunate if, by the furtherance of these or other objects beneficial alike to England and to India, it shall be, in any degree, within my power to fulfil the flattering expectations you have been pleased to express; and though I dare not indulge the hopes you have, in so gratifying a manner suggested, I trust you will believe that, whatever may be my future lot, I shall still take a deep interest in every thing that can conduce to the welfare of India, and can never cease to feel a warm sense of gratitude for your kindness.—I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE.

CHANDERNAGORE.

On the 31st December, the tri-colour flag was hoisted at Chandernagore. The governor (M. Cordier) issued summonses to all the authorities to meet at the great chamber of the Tribunal de Première Instance, where all assembled: amongst them, M. Charles Le Roy, procureur du roy, with the national cockade, at the head of the civil functionaries, and Capt. Poirot de Martial, at the head of the sepoys, waited for M. Cordier, at the entrance of the Salle de Déliberations. On the approach of M. Cordier, they all received him with acclamations of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive la Charte!*" "*Vive la Liberté!*" and conducted him to his seat. After the usual compliments were exchanged, M. Le Roy called the attention of the gentlemen present to what M. Cornet, the greffier, had to deliver, and at the same time opened the seals of the papers sent from the supreme government of Pondicherry. M. Cornet read the papers acknowledging the new regime. Immediately after the reading M. Cordier descended from his seat, which was filled by M. Niel, the comptroller and deputy governor, when the governor took the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, King of the French, and afterwards all the functionaries took the same oath. The tri-colour flag having been brought with great pomp from the place where it had been (many thought for ever) deposited, and being blessed by the curé, the functionaries proceeded in a body to the magazine, and hoisted it there with great rejoicings. There being no guns, three vollies of musketry were fired on the occasion. From the magazine they proceeded to the government-house, where they partook with M. Cordier of a sumptuous dinner, which was followed by a ball and supper, at which many of the principal inhabitants were present. The government-house and the magazine, as well as the houses of many of the inhabitants, were illuminated.

THE BURMAN MEDAL.

We hear that the *David Scott* has brought out a portion of the medals which the Hon. the Court of Directors have caused to be struck for distribution to the native troops, which served in Ava, Assam, and Arracan, during the Burmese war. For the Bengal presidency the number of gold medals amounts to about 300, and of silver ones to 13,000.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

REVENUE REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Sumachar Durpun.

The regulations now in force respecting the separation of estates, and the payment of the government revenue on land, occasions much distress to the zumeendars and other landholders, because those estates which were formerly in the hands of one zumeendar are now in the possession of two, four, or more individuals. Few of the old zumeendars are now alive; those who are dead have left two or more heirs. Wherever the heirs live in harmony no distress is felt; but such harmony is rarely to be found, for many of the most respectable families are torn with dissensions between the brothers and relatives. The law which now prevails in the Moofussil respecting the payment of the revenue in undivided estates, and also respecting the entering of their names in the collector's books by the heirs, I will shortly describe.

Where an undivided estate is in the possession of three or four individuals, if one of them is unable to pay his portion of the revenue at the appointed time, the property of the other shareholders is sold by advertisement. The distress to which this

regulation gives birth I will shortly describe for the information of all. Where an estate has two, three, or more proprietors, if one of them be indigent, or under age, or a female, and the other proprietors be wealthy, the weak proprietor is subjected, through the existing regulation, to distress of various kinds. It sometimes happens that the powerful proprietors, being desirous of obtaining, through fraud, the shares of those who are weak, conspire together, and by withholding from the collector at the appointed period their portion of the revenue, cause the whole estate to be sold, and lest they should become the objects of public censure, unite in secret with the collector's officers, and purchase for themselves the whole estate in another name, thus plunging the weak proprietors into an ocean of difficulties. This has frequently happened in various places; nor can the weak expect any relief from the current of future circumstances. If any one should say that, when an individual thus fraudulently deprives minors and females of their paternal inheritance, they may appeal to the judge against the oppressor, who can inflict ample punishment on them, I reply, it requires no little labour to complain to the rulers against others, and to institute suits. Such a course involves much expense and exertion, which deter many from it; for the judge cannot see every thing with his own eyes; he decides causes upon the evidence of witnesses, and the petition of the complainant according to the regulations. And to get faithful evidence from witnesses without great expense is in these days exceedingly difficult, for might is right.

More particularly, where the estate has many proprietors, and they reside at a great distance from the collector, if the weak among the proprietors, in endeavouring to secure their rights, occasion any disturbance, it is a matter of regret. But whether they are near, or at a distance, they will make some efforts for the preservation of their rights. Be that as it may, the present rule with regard to the separation of estates, and the payment of the revenue individually, occasions much distress. If any one should wish to obtain any proof of this, he can easily ascertain it by inquiring into the miserable condition of the family of Saburno Chowdree, zemindar of Boreesha. If Government would abolish that regulation, and establish another in its stead, providing that the proprietors of undivided estates should be at liberty to pay their portion of revenue to the collector individually, and receive from him a receipt for the same, verified by his own seal, and that the estate of the punctual payers of the revenue should not be sold when one proprietor fails to make good his payment, it would be highly advantageous.

RELATIONS WITH AVA.

We understand that the relations between the British envoy at Ava and that government continue on the most amicable and useful footing, and that there are well-founded hopes, among other salutary improvements, of getting the duties and chokey fees, which are charged to traders and boats leaving Ava, regulated and fixed, so as to put some stop to the exactions of the Burmese subordinate officers, who all live upon what they can extort from foreign merchants.

It is said that a Burmese officer on the Arracan frontier had been committing exactions upon our traders, and interrupting friendly and commercial intercourse between Arracan and the Burmese territories, which having come to the ears of the envoy, Major Burney preferred charges against that individual at the Lheeot-tau, or council of state, and persuaded the ministers to depute a commissioner to the spot to investigate the matter.

This salutary proceeding, we trust, will teach the distant Burmese officers that their conduct is liable to be noticed by superior authority; and such wholesome publicity, we may expect, will show them the necessity of at least using a little caution and moderation in their oppressions and exactions.

Major Burney, we are very glad to learn, continues on the best possible terms with the ministers; their excellencies often dining with the envoy. The king gives him audience three or four times in the month.

His majesty and all the court were piously and busily engaged, very lately, in superintending the sculpture of an immense block of marble, about twenty feet long by twelve or fourteen, into a *Gaudama*; and the monarch, in the overflowings of royal favour and grace, it seems, has conferred upon the envoy the lofty-sounding title of *Maha Zeya Raja Nauratha*, which being interpreted, means "my great, victorious, and noble son!" with a woon-douk's shoulder-belt of nine gold chains, inferior, we presume, by only two degrees, to the more resplendent belt of eleven chains, which was pointed out to us as having been worn at the French fancy ball by one of their Burman excellencies who attended that festival. These honours are not only agreeable symptoms of continued amity, but we should suppose may be very useful in this infancy of connexion between the two states, as giving the British representative more consideration among the people, and so facilitating his very laudable system of associating, as intimately as circumstances and manners admit, with the ministers and other great officers. It is matter of congratulation, in our opinion, that Government has discovered and availed itself of the singular

qualification which Major Burney appears to possess for the post which he so ably fills.—*Beng. Chron., Jan.* 18.

SYMPTOMS OF A SCHISM AMONGST THE HINDUS.

Dhurma Subha.—In the *Chundrika* of the 9th Pous current, the editor, after having introduced some particulars relating to the Dhurma Subha, asserted that "the members of that association proposed that Maha Rajah Hurrynath Roy Bahadoor be initiated as one of them." It appears by this, that the object of the editor is to insinuate that Maha Rajah Hurrynath Roy Bahadoor, of Moorshedabad (who lately came to Calcutta to transact some particular affairs), had expressed his wish to some of the members to become one of the fraternity. But we have, from good authority, learnt, that Maha Rajah Hurrynath Roy Bahadoor neither intimated his wish to any body, nor wishes to become a member of such a Dhurma Subha; nor has he even dreamt of it. And if, in future, any such overtures be made to him, he will refuse all concern with the Dhurma Subha, the particulars of which are mentioned by the editor of the *Chundrika*.

Maha Raja Hurrynath Roy Bahadoor is a most sensible, learned, and experienced man, and entertains a particular veneration for the doctrines inculcated by the Hindoo sacred books. It can, therefore, never be imposed upon the people, that Maha Rajah Hurrynath Roy Bahadoor had even had a wish to become incorporated with a society, whose members, contrary to the precepts of those books, spare no exertion to re-establish the practice of murdering poor Hindoo females by deluding them with the idea that such practice is a mark of devotion.—*Sumbad Cowmoody.*

OFFICES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We have been informed that one of the most lucrative offices in the Supreme Court is speedily to become vacant, under, we believe, the following circumstances. One of the judges, on a late occasion, in taxing the bill of an officer, was particularly struck with a very heavy item for nine hours' attendance in a certain cause, which was considered an extraordinary charge, and it was concluded that there existed some mistake; but not so, the time was said to have been devoted, the charge was considered a fair one. It was then inquired, if the mere statement could be verified by affidavit; and it was replied, that it would not, but the honour of a gentleman would be pledged, if such were to be considered sufficient. This was not thought enough, and intimation was given, that the longer holding of office might depend upon making the required affidavit; the answer was to the effect, that the office was perfectly at the disposal of the court.

Thus the matter stands at present, and if it leads to the consequences we anticipate, we shall not regret it in the least. To the learned gentleman himself it can be a matter of no moment, for talent and experience will no doubt ensure him an equivalent on his return to the bar. The public will be well content, for the evil brings a concomitant good; we allude to the pledge given by the court on a recent occasion, when the office of sworn clerk became vacant, that as each incumbent went out, the fees attached to the office should be examined with a view to reduction; thus the administration of public justice may be brought one step nearer the humble suitor of moderate means.

We cannot let the present opportunity pass without reiterating what we have before declared, that the present system of paying the officers of court, not only materially retards, but is a grievous tax upon, justice. One grand jury very happily designated it "a bounty upon wrong," and in their presentment suggested the propriety of paying them by salaries equal to the average profits of their offices. In the propriety of such a measure, we maintain (notwithstanding all that was said at the time) that the chief justice, if not positively, at least by implication, agreed; the opportunity now offers for the adoption of it, in one instance at least, without disturbing the interests of the present holders, and the judges will, we hope, look to it.—*Beng. Chron., Jan.* 13.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SYRIAN CHURCH.

The last number of the *Missionary Register* contains some interesting extracts from the journal of the Rev. J. W. Doran, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, who recently visited the Syrian churches in Travancore and Malabar, which he represents as involved in great darkness and ignorance. An unfavourable trait in the Syrian character is an utter indifference to the instruction of the rising generation. The Metrans and Catanars are very ill-informed, though they appear to evince little intolerance. Mr. Doran was allowed to preach in the churches, and he was attentively listened to by the people, particularly at Cranganore. The church here is one of the oldest in India, built of granite, and supposed to have been erected upwards of 1,000 years ago.

"In the whole range of my journey, north-east of Cottayam," observes Mr. Doran, "I found but one place where any

thing in the shape of a school was kept up by the Syrians themselves. This is deeply lamentable, when we consider the wealth and security which they now enjoy. At almost all the places I visited, I conversed freely with the Catanars, in the presence of the people, upon this subject. In every instance, what I said was well received. I endeavoured to shew them that, as their persons and property were now secured to them by the presence and indirect influence of a great Christian power, it became them not to neglect the proper instruction of their youth, a duty so obviously insisted upon in the Word of God."

In the south-east, at Wemance, he found the church crowded in Easter week with persons come to celebrate the crucifixion. Two persons were reading aloud a translation of St. Matthew's Gospel in Malayalim, made by a learned brahmin, some years since, a convert to Christianity; but it was so mixed with Sanscrit terms, that but few of the hearers could understand it, though they listened with great apparent attention to the reader's voice. Their devotions consisted chiefly in kissing the ground and crossing the body.

There appears a great want of books amongst the Syrians. Their MSS. are diminishing fast. "Throughout the whole country," observes Mr. Doran, "books are the great desideratum."

Mr. Doran confirms the fact, that many of the lower classes of the Hindoos make offerings to the Syrian church, under the impression that they may receive some good from the *swami* of the Christians.

At Rannee, he says, "I learned a thing, of which I had no idea before, *viz.*, that the inhabitants of this and three other parishes, considering themselves the true descendants of the seventy-one families which, in the fifth century, accompanied Thoma of Bagdad to this country, will not intermarry with the other Syrians. The only sensible evidence they can now shew for their boasted superiority is the degree of fairness their skin exhibits above all others."

Poverty and the cholera morbus are thinning the Syrian population.

The editor of the *Register* observes: "The means employed by the missionaries of the Society to diffuse Scriptural light among the Syrian Christians have, however, through the blessing of God, been attended with important advantages, though much still remains to be accomplished. The confidence of the Metrans and clergy has been gained; the Syrian youth intended for holy orders are prepared for their sacred function by the missionaries of the Society in the College of Cottayam; the New Testament has been translated into Malayalim, and is now in a course of circulation among the people; the missionaries are freely allowed to preach to the people in Malayalim, in the Syrian churches; the Syrians are made acquainted with the reformed liturgy of the church of England, in their own tongue; schools are established in the Syrian parishes, under the direction of the missionaries, to the extent of their means; and, from the mission press, tracts begin to be issued, calculated to impart sound religious instruction and useful knowledge to the rising generation."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MOULMEIN.

The brig *Hope* arrived on the 20th, from Moulmein the 11th January. By this opportunity we learn that a most destructive fire occurred at Moulmein on the morning of the 4th instant. The market-place, and about 300 of the principal houses outside of the bund, are stated to have been destroyed; several lives were lost, and many persons severely burnt. The fire spread so rapidly, that hardly any domestic animal escaped it. Several dead bodies were taken from the river, supposed to have been those of persons who left their canoes, most of which were destroyed. The shipping sustained no injury, with the exception of the H. C. row boat, which was burnt down to the water's edge and sunk, and a schooner, which took fire, but was saved by cutting away her sails. The loss of property is said to be immense. —*Mad. Gaz., Jan.* 22.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January* 19.

Re-opening of the Court.— The re-opening of the court this day excited great interest. The court was filled by Europeans, and natives of all classes. Sir John Awdry landed from the *Sir Edward Paget* on the 31st December, and was sworn into office, in the court house, by the prothonotary, the same evening.

The object in opening the court was to hold the sessions which had been suspended by the death of the late chief justice. The crowded state of the gaol was beginning to give rise to serious apprehensions, as well on account of the security as the health of the prisoners.

Upon the grand jury being sworn, Mr. *Justice Awdry* addressed them to the following effect:

"Gentlemen: Entering with unfeigned diffidence on the discharge of duties rendered so unexpectedly arduous by a recent and most melancholy event, and addressing you now that a more extensive mourning has been caused by another, while I trust in the ready and cordial assistance of all those whom circumstances place in a situa-

tion to afford it to me, I have the greatest satisfaction in feeling that the institution of trial by jury is the specific remedy for one of the chief difficulties under which I labour. As a new comer, I am unavoidably inexperienced in all the details of the manners of the very various population of this island, and yet on the understanding of those details it mainly depends both to appreciate the credit and to apprehend the bearing of testimony. Therefore, amongst other reasons, it is provided in England, that, whilst the determination of questions of law is appropriated to those who are appointed as being competently learned in the science of law, questions of fact are for the most part referred to persons resident and mixing in the ordinary business of life in the country where the matters in dispute arose. It is, therefore, peculiarly satisfactory to me to have your assistance and that of the petit jury in almost the earliest of my public functions. I regret to find that the burthen of your important duties here is considerable, from the small number to share it; but the result is, that you will be from experience better able to discharge them without such observations as I might otherwise think myself bound to make to you: the burthen will now recur earlier in consequence of his Majesty's confirmation of some proposed rules for altering the times of holding terms and sessions. By these, the first sessions in each year are to be holden on the 18th of March, the second on the 5th of July, the third on the 25th of September, the fourth on the 3d of December.

"The terms are of twenty days each, beginning with February 10th, June 5th, August 25th, and November 3d. The alterations, I am told, were proposed by former judges, with a view to public convenience, and I sincerely hope they may be found in practice to conduce to it.

"Much of the criminal law has lately been amended; not so much by altering its provisions, as by consolidating them, and rendering more concise and uniform the language of the enactment. With the most important changes you are probably already familiar, as the new law has been in force for nearly two years, and the statute law, as to most offences against person or property, is now brought within so moderate a compass, and so nearly freed from technicality and from the confusion arising from verbosity, and from the different phraseology of different acts, that a reference to the Act 9th Geo. 4th, chap. 74, as the cases come before you, will probably be of more use to you than preliminary observations from me: I shall, therefore, notice only a few of the cases which will be brought before you, but shall be happy, as you proceed, to give you any information you may wish."

The learned judge then proceeded to make some observations on particular cases in the calendar.

The jury were discharged on the 25th, after six days' laborious investigation of the heaviest calendar known for years. They returned true bills against eighty-one individuals, amongst whom was John Croft Hawkins, for piracy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP.

On the 11th inst. the bishop of the diocese confirmed in St. Thomas's Church 107 candidates; after which his lordship delivered to them an appropriate address upon the engagements into which they had then entered.

On the 13th, his lordship held his primary visitation for this archdeaconry, which was attended by such of the clergy as were within the distance of fifty miles. The morning service having been concluded, his lordship delivered his primary charge to the clergy.

On the 14th, his lordship left the presidency for Poonah, where, on Sunday, the 16th, forty-four persons were confirmed; in the evening, his lordship preached at Poonah Church. After having visited the different regimental schools on Monday and Tuesday, he returned, by way of Phoolshair, to the presidency, where he arrived on the morning of the 21st.

On Sunday, the 23d, an able and impressive sermon was preached at Thomas's Church by the Bishop, in behalf of the Education Society, 1 Cor. xiv. 20. The collection amounted to Rs. 758, 2, 72. His lordship presided at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, held on the 25th, when a report of the proceedings of the Society was read, and ordered to be printed.

On the evening of the 27th January his lordship embarked on board the H. C. cruizer *Coote*, for Ceylon; and after having visited the stations on that island, it is his lordship's intention to touch at Madras on his way to Calcutta. — *Bom. Cour., Jan.* 29.

INVESTITURE OF THE MODEE OF SURAT WITH A KHILAT.

An interesting ceremony took place last Saturday at Mr. Romer's house; the presenting the son of the old modee of Surat with a khilat.

Several of the most respectable Parsee gentlemen attended, who were much pleased with this mark of distinction being paid to the young representative of this old family. The Hon. the Governor (Mr. Romer) seized the opportunity to impress on those present the propriety and necessity of supporting the interests of the

young man, as they had those of his father, and hoped that the late disputes on the Kubeesa question would never operate with any to withhold from so ancient a family the honour that was due to it, particularly as the present member was young, and needed all the counsel of the older and more experienced native gentlemen. The young man, whose name is Rustumjee Cursetjee Modee, has a pleasing appearance, and bears a high character. The title *modee*, is Hindoo, and was acquired by this family, more than a century ago, from the English. The duties of the modee were always arduous. The arbitrator among Parsees in all disputes, the peace-maker, and judge on all civil matters that the law did not recognize. His advice was given gratuitously; the family at one time having been independent of the patronage or favour of others, and considering itself the most noble of all those that left Persia for this country, springing from the royal stock.

We were glad to hear that Framjee Cowasjee, Jemsetjee Jegebhoy, and Nowrojee Jemsetjee, were present. To these gentlemen the native inhabitants of Bombay owe much. The first in every attempt to spread useful knowledge throughout the territories of this presidency, to aid all endeavours to promote practical good, and co-operate with their friends the British inhabitants of this island, to introduce the arts and improvements which have hitherto been foreign to an Indian clime, and to their names we may add that of Jugonath Sunkersett, the ready promoter of every liberal scheme for the good of the natives. —*Bom. Cour., Jan.* 29.

MURDER OF MR. TAYLOR AND PARTY.

We have been favoured with the following extracts from a letter dated Bagdad, the 14th October, which but too fully confirm the accounts already published of the murder of Mr. Taylor and party:—

"In my last I announced the departure of Mr. James Taylor, with packets from India, in company with Messrs. Elliott and Bowater, to survey the course of the Euphrates from Beer to Hillah, with a view to the establishment of steam navigation.

"They, after mature consideration, took the route of Moosul and Mardin to Beer; Mr. Taylor to advance thence to Aleppo, and the other two gentlemen to drop down the Euphrates. The journey proved fortunate as far as Moosul, where they found Messrs. Cockhell, Hull, and Aspinall, who had preceded them by some days; and also a rapije, on his way to Constantinople, with a large amount of public treasure. Attracted by the safety apparently secured to this individual by a large body of mounted guards, they left Moosul in his train; and within three marches subsequent, in the mountain of Sinjar, were attacked by a body of Yezédis, and inhabitants of the village of Tal Antar, united. Their guards fled; such of the caravan as could do so followed; the robbers fell to plunder, during which time they attacked a party consisting of Messrs. Bowater, Aspinall, and Taylor, who, in their defence, unfortunately killed two of the chiefs of the robbers, and being finally overpowered, were in revenge cut to pieces by the brigands on the spot.

"The despatches, with the exception of one or two public letters, are entirely lost, together with the private property of the travellers; which has been fully ascertained by the native agent, Agha Minas, who was immediately despatched by the resident, Major Taylor."

In a subsequent part of the same letter it is stated, that Messrs. Hull, Cockhell, and Elliott escaped; the two first proceeded onwards, and Mr. Elliott had returned to Bagdad down the Tigris.—*Bom. Gaz., Dec.* 29.

RISING OF THE BHEELS AND RAMOOSEES.

There has been a rising of Bheels and Ramoosees in the neighbourhood of Poonah, consequent on the escape from that city of the famous Ramoosee chief, Oomeah. The event, it is said, has created a little stir in the military circles, and is the cause of the sudden departure from the presidency of a wing of the 1st grenadiers.—*Bom. Cour., Jan.* 8.

Singapore.

The opening year has witnessed so many improvements in this settlement, made during the last one, that we cannot avoid taking some notice of them. The erection of substantial, uniform, and neat houses and shops which stand in place of those fragile wooden tenements which, not a twelvemonth ago, stood in those streets which were destroyed by the fire in February last, with the construction of the new godowns now in progress of building near the same quarter, may be reckoned as the greatest improvement; and the formation of new lines of streets, the cutting of new roads, and the erection of a new bridge at the upper end of Champong Glam, are also deserving of an honourable mention.

It would be well if the ruling authorities exhibited, at the present period, such a laudable desire to benefit and improve the place as is exhibited by private individuals, or as was exhibited by them during the early part of last year, when the new roads, streets, and bridge alluded to, were undertaken. It is true that the late re-

ductions have interfered a good deal, by cutting off some of those resources without which it is difficult to effect all such improvements. Still we are of opinion, that, instead of opening roads which at the present period are of little or no use, and end in jungle, it would be much more beneficial to the public were the old and more frequented roads to be repaired, which can readily be accomplished without much expense. The shameful and dangerous state of the Circular Road, one of the most public thoroughfares, demands immediate attention; and the South Bridge Road might easily be raised a few feet higher, especially near the bridge, to prevent its being overflown, *knee deep*, at high tides. A new infirmary might also be commenced upon, from the surplus of the proceeds of the pork farm, which we have reason to believe averaged, since April last, Sp. Drs. 500 per month, leaving 300 and more dollars per month, as being sufficient to defray the expenses of the present temporary infirmary.—*Sing. Chron., Jan.* 6.

Malacca.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE.

We have heard with regret that the British authorities in the Straits, in carrying into effect a rigorous economy, have withdrawn from the Anglo-Chinese College an allowance of 100 dollars per month, which it had received from the Hon. Company's government, with the sanction of the Court, for the space of two years.—*Canton Reg., Dec.* 18.

A report has reached us which reflects great credit on the liberality and discernment of the present chief of the British factory.

On learning the fact, mentioned in our last, that the Straits' Government had discontinued its allowance to the Anglo-Chinese College, Mr. Marjoribanks, who was an early and munificent contributor to the institution, immediately, it is said, consulted with the select committee, and obtained their vote for a grant to the College, of a similar sum of 100 dollars per month, commencing from the 1st inst., thus retrieving the drooping fortunes of this important and interesting establishment. Such grant cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the Court of Directors, whose princely munificence has been already so signally evinced in behalf of Chinese literature.—*Ibid., Jan.* 3.

China.

MR. BAYNES.

The following order was issued on the [illegible] (and not till then) that Mr. Baynes, the late chief of the British factory, publicly embarked at Canton for Macao, accompanied to the water's edge by nearly all the foreign residents of every nation:—

Order from the governor, through the hoppo, to prevent Mr. Baynes leaving the country before the emperor's will respecting him has been received: dated 30th November; received 11th December 1830.

"Chung, by imperial appointment, hoppo, &c., hereby issues an order to the hong merchants, How-qua and the others, with the contents of which they are required to make themselves fully acquainted.

"A communication has been received from the governor, which, on opening, appeared as follows: 'Last year, the English nation's foreign ships delaying to enter the port, was a plan for obtaining alterations in the old regulations of commerce. In the dunning petitions which were frequently presented, although the chief, Plowden's, name was joined with the others, yet I, the governor, having instituted a minute inquiry, have heard that the affair was caused by Baynes, Millett, and others, irregularly putting forth their own decisions, and forming plans of perverse craftiness, so that all the ships remained long anchored outside, much of the cargo became mouldy and rotten, and the merchants were all injured thereby.

"'This year, Baynes improperly filled the office of chief, and further presumed to oppose the prohibitions of the celestial empire, by bringing women and maid-servants to the provincial city, to dwell in the Company's foreign factory. And when, at length, his reasoning failed, and his heart became alarmed, he ordered sailors from the various ships to bring up, under cover of night, five brass guns, muskets, and such like things, to the foreign factory, and arrange before the gate, as a defence and safeguard. Conduct such as this is, indeed, the extreme of madness and rebellion. It would have been right to have immediately acted on principles of *extermination*; but, considering that this was the crime of Baynes alone, I could not bear to involve all the foreigners. Therefore I, the governor, stooped to the exercise of clemency and forgiveness, and not only did not inflict on him the severity of punishment, but also did not place an embargo on the various ships, and stop the trade. I think that, among all the foreign merchants in the ships of the said nation, there is not one who does not fully know, and has not fully heard of, this disposition of extreme compassion towards distant foreigners. But Baynes was very audacious, and exhibited, in every way, contempt of the laws: his crime would not be expiated by death itself.

"'I, the governor, have already, in

conjunction with the commandant, Foo-yuen, and hoppo of Canton, presented a memorial to the emperor relative to this subject. It is calculated, that during the first decade of the eleventh moon (15th to 24th December), the imperial will may be received here.

" ' I have now received a document from your honour the hoppo, stating that a permit to come to the provincial city, is requested by the Englishmen, Marjoribanks, Davis, and Robinson.

" ' I suppose that they are other persons chosen as chief, second, and third, who have come to change the committee. The said Baynes having retired from the chief-ship, whether or not he should be sent back to his country, is a question ; should the imperial will be received hereafter, commanding to take Baynes and punish him, it will then be proper to deliver him over for punishment. He must not slip away, clandestinely, in the anxious hope of escaping, as though nothing had happened.

" ' Besides ordering the hong merchants, How-qua and the others, forthwith to go, in obedience hereto, and immediately enjoin, perspicuously, these commands on the newly-arrived chief, that he may know and act accordingly; also to bid him on the same day to write back clearly what cares have been taken to have Baynes forthcoming. No excuse or delays can be allowed: they will involve in heavy guilt. And also sending letters to the poo-ching-sze, and an-cha-sze, requiring them to unite, and speedily command the kwang-chow-foo to take under his direction the nan-hae-hëen, and, together with him, transfer these commands to the hong merchants, that they may, in obedience to them, enjoin it on the newly-arrived chief and his colleagues, that they clearly state back where Baynes is *confined*, waiting till the business is settled. I likewise deem it right to communicate these things to you, that, examining accordingly, you may cause the orders to be put in practice.'

" This coming to the office of me, the hoppo, &c. &c.

(He here copies the last clause of the governor's orders.)

" Tremble hereat. A special order.

" Taou-kwang, 10th year, 10th moon, 16th day."

The *Canton Register*, with reference to this order, observes: " the language used is, of course, mere senseless vaunting, which the government would never dare to act on. Though affecting to ask where Mr. Baynes is *confined*, they are perfectly well aware that he is residing comfortably in his house at Macao, and may with equal safety reside at Canton whenever so inclined. Report says, the communication was answered by the president and select committee in the way it deserves."

THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.

The following is the secret report transmitted to the emperor by the four chief organs of the Canton government, relative to the late negociations: —

Memorial from the tseang-keun, the governor, the foo-yuen, and the hoppo, relative to foreign affairs, written early in November 1830.

" King, the tseang-keun (commandant) of Canton; Le, the governor of Canton and Keang-se provinces; Loo, the foo-yuen of Canton, kneel and report to his majesty for his information.

" On examination, it appears that all the foreigners of various nations who, crossing the sea, come to Canton to exchange goods, reside, during the spring and summer of every year, at Macao; in the autumn and winter, the import and export goods being all at Canton, where the hong merchants exchange them; they then remove and reside at Canton, in the foreign factories. Foreign women brought with them were formerly permitted only to reside on board the foreign ships. In the sixteenth year of Këen-lung (A.D. 1751), they were first permitted to reside at Macao; but as yet no permission has been granted for them to be brought to Canton. In the thirty-fourth year of Këen Lung (A.D. 1769), Fe shin, an Englishman, brought up a foreign woman to reside at Canton: the foreign woman was taken in custody back to Macao, and a strict prohibitory proclamation was issued. There are still records hereof that can be examined. After the thirty-fourth year of Këen-lung there have been reports of foreign women being clandestinely brought to Canton, or residing there for several days; but it has been without any one being aware thereof, and they have afterwards been taken to Macao: when this has been the case there are no records to be examined.

" It appears, on inquiry, that in the spring of the present year, foreign women came to Canton, and resided here secretly; but just when orders were being issued to the hong merchants to drive them away, they returned to Macao. The English chief, Baynes, has now again brought a foreign woman to Canton to reside in the Company's foreign factory. And, moreover, the said foreign merchants, coming on shore from their ships, have entered their factories sitting in sedan chairs. Your minister, Le, issued orders to the hong merchants immediately to drive out the foreign woman, and bid her return to Macao; and not hereafter to permit foreign merchants, when entering their factories, to get into sedan chairs or sit in

'shoulder-carriages.' It is authenticated that the said chief, and others, immediately thereon, came to the four offices of us, your ministers, and at each presented a petition, praying for foreign women to reside in their factories, and for permission to be granted to use sedan chairs. The language of the petitions was not clear and perspicuous, and the phraseology was far from *humble*. We, your ministers, have all, with strictness, rejected their petitions, and ordered them still to obey old regulations, and not in the least oppose them.

"The said chief, and others, having heard it falsely reported outside, that soldiers were to be appointed to surround and expel the foreign merchant and foreign woman, became fearful and suspicious in their minds, and sent a general letter to all the ships anchored at Whampoa, ordering above 100 sailors, under cover of night, to take several guns, muskets, &c., conceal them in the hold of a small vessel, and clandestinely enter with them into the foreign factories in Canton provincial city. The military stations immediately got information of it, and we, your ministers, instantly gave secret orders to the various officers of the military stations, on land and water, not to make the least noise or motion, but to keep watch with increased vigilance, and ordered the Foo and Heen magistrates, and the wei-yuen, all to appoint trusty attendants in different places, to examine carefully and suppress disturbance, and not permit native traitorous Chinese to hook on to, instigate, and befool foreigners, and create riot; that thereby the merchants and populace might be prevented from becoming alarmed or suspicious. We, at the same time, ordered the hong merchants and linguists to demand sternly of the said foreigners why they secretly brought guns, &c. to their factories; and what was their intentions? It is authenticated that they declared, that it was really because they had heard that soldiers should be immediately appointed to take the foreign men and foreign woman, and drive them both out; that, in the fear and excited feelings of the moment, they took the muskets and guns which they had brought in their ships for the defence of their persons, and brought them up during the night; and that they really did not know that guns were things which were not permitted to be brought up. On examination, we, your ministers, find, that the said foreigners, in coming up to Canton and going down to Macao, have hitherto been permitted to carry two or three muskets with them, to protect themselves against thieves; this is really not prohibited. But as to the guns on board the ships, for many years they have not been allowed to be brought to the factories at Canton.

"We again commanded the said foreigners speedily to take the guns and muskets, and immediately carry them back to the ships; and to make the sailors return quickly to Whampoa. After the lapse of some days, the said foreigners took the muskets and carried them away; and the sailors scattered and returned; but the guns still remain planted within the gate of the foreign factory. The hong merchants, also, were requested to solicit for them, that a short time might be granted before the foreign women were again ordered to return to Macao. We, your ministers, considering that the said foreigner, Baynes, in the first place, secretly brought a foreign woman to reside in his factory; and, in the next place, clandestinely transported guns and weapons from the ships to guard against being surrounded and expelled, both which are acts of presumption and of opposition to old regulations—mad, rebellious, and irregular acts—has now again ordered the foreign woman to be taken in custody back to Macao, and the guns that are still retained to be all carried back to the ships and kept there. If they really act in obedience to these orders, and do not oppose, we, your ministers, looking up, will take the tender intentions entertained by your sacred majesty, and dare still permit them to continue trading as usual; but if they dare to delay or oppose, we will then, according to your majesty's edicts of last year, drive them out and expel them with severity, entirely stop their trade, and inflict a heavy punishment on them; we decidedly will not presume to make the least accommodation with them, thereby leading to the increase of the unruly disposition of the obstinate foreigners.

"We, your ministers, consider that, though this time the offences of the foreigners in opposing prohibitions have not brought us to the necessity of employing soldiers, yet the said foreigners' original disposition has heretofore been unyielding and unfathomable. If it be necessary to keep them in awe by a military force, then it will be incumbent on your minister, King, to appoint officers and soldiers of the eight banners (that is, Tartars), both on land and water, and unite them with those officers and soldiers whom your minister, Le, will appoint, that they may conjointly manage the business."

The following is the reply of the emperor to the memorial of the tseang-keun governor, foo-yuen and hoppo, dated 8th (received 28th) December 1830.

"On the 14th day of the 11th moon of the 10th year (December 28th), an express was received from the military board, transmitting the following document from the great ministers who direct the movements of the army, to the tseang-keun of Can-

ton, King; the cabinet minister and governor of Canton and Kwang-se provinces, Le; and the foo yuen of Canton, Choo, to be enjoined on the hoppo of Canton, Chung:

"'On the 24th day of the 10th moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang (December 8th, 1830) was received an imperial edict as follows: "It is authenticated that King, and others, have reported, that on examination they find that the English chief, Baynes, has brought a foreign woman up to the provincial city, to dwell in the Company's foreign factory. Also, that the said foreign merchants, coming on shore from their ships, have entered the factories sitting in sedan chairs. Likewise, that on account of false statements of soldiers being appointed to surround and expel them, they became suspicious and fearful in their minds, and sent a general letter to all the foreign ships anchored at Whampoa, commanding above 100 sailors, under cover of night, to take several guns, muskets, &c., and so forth, secrete them in the hold of a vessel, and bring them by stealth to the foreign factory at the provincial city. That King and the others had secretly commanded the civil and military officers to be careful, watch vigilantly, and suppress disturbance. That the said foreigners have taken away the muskets, and the sailors have separated and returned, but that guns are still kept within the gate of the foreign factory. Also that they had requested the hong merchants to solicit for them, that a short time may be extended to them before the foreign woman be again commanded to return to Macao; and that it is now strictly ordered immediately to take the foreign woman in custody back to Macao, and that the guns be removed to the ships, and business carried on peaceably, &c. Hitherto the regulations have not permitted foreign women to come to the provincial city to dwell; foreign merchants have not been allowed to enter the factories seated in sedan chairs; and their bringing muskets and guns with them has only been to defend themselves on the seas against pirates; it cannot be allowed clandestinely to bring them into the city.

"'Now the said foreigners have presumed to oppose old regulations. King, and others, must issue strict orders for them to understand that they are commanded to obey and keep the old rules. Hereafter they must not in the least oppose or offend, thereby implicating themselves in the prohibitions. If they still dare to continue delaying and resisting, a plan must immediately be formed for driving them out, and shewing towards them severe punishment and reprehension.

"'Also not the least approximation (or accommodation) may be shewn to them; it is, above all, necessary to deliberate and manage tranquilly, so as that, whilst cherishing tenderness to outside foreigners, nothing of the dignity of the celestial empire may be lost. This will be good management.

"'Make known this edict to King, Le, and Choo, that they may together enjoin it on Chung, for him to know. Respect this.'

"In obedience to the imperial will, this document is sent forward."

DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH.

The most important piece of news, during the last fortnight or three weeks, is the invasion of Chinese Tartary by the Mahommedan tribes inhabiting the region about 150 miles N. W. of the city of Cashgar. In the Chinese maps and the *Peking Gazette* they are called An-tse-yen, and are near the spot occupied by the word Seyram in D'Anville's general map of Chinese Tartary.

The *Gazette* of October the 23d contains a paragraph saying, that on that very day a despatch had been received from Chalung-o, the resident at Cashgar, dated Sept. 26, having been twenty-seven days in coming, in which it was stated, that the An-tse-yen Tartars had made a sudden inroad on the frontier of Cashgar. Up to the 31st of October, the *Peking Gazettes* contain daily orders and appointments in reference to this invasion. Yang-yu-chun, a name which appeared among the triumvirate, who acted against Chang-ki-hur, has been honoured with a title, and peculiar seal, conferring very high power upon him, and stations him inside the N. W. pass through the great wall, with 2,000,000 taels at his disposal, to provide supplies, and the means of conveyance for an army across the desert of Cobi.

Chang-ling, the hero of Cashgar, who seized (or, as it is now said, betrayed) Chang-ki-hur, and was made a duke and a member of the cabinet, is ordered off, post haste, to take the command among the Mahommedan cities in Little Bucharia.

Canton rumors make this invasion what they call a very large business; but it is the usage here to make a large business of a very little one. However, the official facts shew that the court of Peking does not view the matter as a trifle. An order has come down to the governor of Canton, to desist from some public works in the neighbourhood, because of the military operations in Tartary. And it is whispered that the four gentlemen, *viz.*, the Tartar general, Governor Le, the deputy governor, and the hoppo, who united in a memorial against the English, have received his majesty's commands not to be over strict, but to deliberate and manage

well; which means that they must try to keep matters going on in peace and quiet. —*Canton Reg.*, *Dec.* 18.

The *Peking Gazette* of November 10th contains the substance of a despatch from Yarkand, which states that the insurgents had been repulsed in an attack upon the Mahomedan villages in that quarter.

The *Canton Register* of January 3d, identifies the An-tse-yen invaders with the tribes called Kalmucs, and extracts the following passage from a Chinese work:

"There is the settlement of the An-tse-yen, Mahomedan tribe. The greatest khan, or emperor, was Gitina, a person of great celebrity. After his death, his younger brother, Naladita, established a supremacy over four cities. The greatest was Haou-han, containing 30,000 families; this is the nest and cave of the k'han: the next is Ma-la-ho-lang, containing 20,000 families; the third is Nai-man, with upwards of 10,000 families; the smallest city is called An-tse-yen, with about 1,000 families; these four cities are all of them the 'Olapatoo of the khan.'

"In the twenty third year of the Emperor Këen-lung, they attached themselves to China. They are on the west of the Poo-lootih (Booriats). They have walled and ditched towns, houses, villages, fields, and gardens; attend to ploughing and sowing the produce of the earth, grain, pulse, melons, and fruits—all in plenty; but their peaches (or cherries) are called the 'sole superb.' They breed cows and horses, and perpetually hunt. The people do not plait their hair in tails. They interdict pork; their garments have a collar and tight sleeves; their caps are square, without wings. They are industrious accumulating traders, daring sleet and snow, and braving dangers. When once they go forth, they never return unless they can come home with gains acquired. Our people call them An-tse-yen Mahomedans, but like all the other Mahomedans, when they go into foreign states, they are called Cashgar Mahomedans."

On the 27th of December despatches were received by the Tartar commandant and the governor of Canton from the court of Peking. The purport has transpired at the public offices, and states that the invaders have made very considerable progress in taking towns and districts in the region of their operations.—*Canton Reg.*, *Jan.* 3.

Peking, *Nov.* 28, 1830.—The latest intelligence from Cashgar has greatly annoyed the emperor. The general, Yung-gan, was ordered to collect from Ili and other places all the troops he could, and with them proceed to the position of the invading enemy. Instead of doing this, the general wrote to Peking that the enemy were in great force, and it was not in his power to meet them, but he would take care of Aksa and other towns till reinforcements could arrive. On the same day that this statement came before the emperor, a letter arrived from Peih-chang, the president at Hoten, saying that the An-tse-yen invaders had not reached that place. There were only banditti, who had risen to plunder, and he required but 2,000 troops to put them down. A few hours before the emperor had given orders to be sent to Chang-ling, to seize Yung-gan instantly, and forward him to Peking, to answer for his inexplicable inactivity. But, on receiving Peih-chang's report, he directs that the pusillanimous, cowardly, worthless, Manchow Tartar, Yung-gan, being undeserving of so much trouble, should be given under custody to Peih-chang to take care of him.—*Canton Reg.*, *Jan.* 17.

THE PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The *Canton Register* of January 17 contains a copy of the petition of the British merchants in China to Parliament, complaining of the grievances under which they labour, owing to "the oppressive and corrupt rule of the Chinese government." The petition, which is of very great length, details the burdens to which commerce is exposed, unsanctioned by, and frequently in defiance of, commands from Peking, from the venal conduct of the local authorities at Canton, who, having purchased their appointments, study only the means of amassing wealth by extortion and injustice. The petitioners express a firm belief that "much may be obtained from the fears, but that nothing will ever be conceded by the good-will, of the Chinese government." They are convinced that the refusal of our ambassadors to submit to humiliating requisitions produced a beneficial moral effect upon the Chinese; but the result of both embassies shows, they say, how little is to be gained by diplomacy. They argue, from examples, that a firm opposition to the arrogance and unreasonable pretensions of the Chinese government has always been successful. They then advert to the indiscriminating laws of China, as applied to foreigners, in respect to homicide, which make no distinction between manslaughter and murder; and while they "acknowledge it as an undeniable principle, that foreigners should yield obedience to the laws of the country in which they reside, they submit that this doctrine cannot be maintained in favour of a government which, like the Chinese, withholds from foreigners the protection of its laws, and whose power is felt only in a system of unceasing oppression, pursued on the avowed principle of considering every other people as placed many degrees below its own in the scale of human beings." The petitioners then advert to

some of the commercial disabilities to which they are subjected, in being excluded from certain ports to which English ships were formerly admitted; in being confined to Canton, the trade of which is in the hands of ten or twelve licensed merchants; in being prohibited from renting warehouses; in being exposed to delay, bribes, and arbitrary duties, &c. They next complain of the indignities heaped on foreigners, and of the contumelious edicts placarded on the walls, charging them with the most revolting crimes, in order to excite the lower orders to treat them with insolence. "No privation or discomfort is too minute to escape notice, in the pursuit of this ever present purpose. Free air and exercise are curtailed, by precluding access to the country, or beyond the confined streets in the immediate vicinity of their habitations. Even the sacred ties of domestic life are disregarded, in the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, rendered unavoidable by a capricious prohibition against foreign ladies residing in Canton, for which there appears to be no known law, and no other authority than the plea of usage." The petition states: "your petitioners consider it a duty which they owe to truth and justice, to declare to your honourable house, that they attribute the evils which have been enumerated to the nature and character of the Chinese government, and not to any want of proper spirit and firmness in the agents of the East-India Company, who have, on various occasions, opposed effectual resistance to many of them, which could not have been attempted by individuals pursuing their separate interests, and unconnected by any bond of union. The servants of the Company have insisted on being heard by the government, and have maintained the right of addressing it in the Chinese language, when that has been denied to other foreigners. Privileges have thus been repeatedly gained, and the most serious evils averted." The petitioners "are, however, of opinion that, to place the commercial interests of Great Britain on that fair and equitable footing to which they are entitled, a higher authority is required, emanating directly from his Majesty, as a medium of communication with the Canton government, as well as with the Imperial Court at Peking, which would remove the impression prevalent among the Chinese authorities, that foreigners in China have forfeited the protection of their own sovereigns, as is the case with natives of China who leave their country. Your petitioners would anticipate the most beneficial results from the permanent residence at Peking of a representative of his Majesty, instructed to act with becoming spirit in protecting the interests of his countrymen."—"The successful termination of the Burmese war, and the approximation of British dominion in India to the confines of China, are well known in this country, and a remonstrance from the British Government would, your petitioners have reason to believe, be received with a deference and attention never yet accorded to any embassy, all of which have been conducted on the erroneous principle of attempting to negociate for that which, if firmly demanded, could not have been withheld, while the ambassadors have been designated 'tribute bearers,' and recognised in no other light than that of public officers deputed by an inferior prince to offer presents and acknowledge vassalage to the supreme sovereign of the earth." The petition concludes: "unless through the direct intervention of his Majesty's Government, in communication with the court of Peking, your petitioners fear that no material extension of British commerce, or effectual amelioration of the humiliating condition of British subjects in China, can be expected. If unattainable by the course suggested, your petitioners indulge a hope that the Government of Great Britain, with the sanction of the Legislature, will adopt a resolution worthy of the nation, and, by the acquisition of an insular possession near the coast of China, place British commerce, in this remote quarter of the globe, beyond the reach of future despotism and oppression."

(Signed by forty-seven names of British and Parsee merchants.)

"Canton, 28th Dec. 1830.

"Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., President, and Select Committee.

"Gentlemen: We have the honour to enclose the copy of a petition which we have felt ourselves called upon to address to the House of Commons, at the present juncture, praying for the adoption of some measures which may tend to ameliorate the humiliating condition of British subjects, in common with other foreigners, in China, a condition equally injurious to national character as adverse to the extension of British commerce, for which this great empire presents so wide a field, if freed from the obstructions occasioned by the corrupt administration of the local authorities of Canton.

"Trusting the subject will be deemed of sufficient importance to merit your co-operation in the attainment of the end in view,

"We are, &c."

"To William Jardine, Esq., and the British subjects resident in China whose names are subscribed to the petition to the House of Commons.

"We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter accompanying a copy of the petition addressed by you to the House of Commons, entreating the interposition of the Legislature for redress of those grie-

vances and oppressions to which you are subjected by the Government of this country.

"The amelioration of the condition of British subjects in China has ever been the earnest desire of the representatives of the East-India Company. It is too intimately connected with their own immediate respectability and interests to have been otherwise. It is a subject which can never be remote from our anxious consideration, and it is to us a source of agreeable reflection that such privileges and immunities as have been gained or preserved are attributable, not so much to any merits or exertions of its servants, as to the existence of a powerful and influential body, independently of its commercial transactions, known to possess the Government of one of the largest empires in Asia, and which, in the absence of any other than diplomatic interference on the part of Great Britain (and that interference has been tried and failed), has, we believe, afforded the only effectual means of resisting the innovations and oppressions to which foreign commerce with China is unceasingly exposed.

"We have felt it our duty to forward to the Court of Directors a copy of your petition to Parliament, accompanied with our opinion on the leading subjects to which it has reference.

"We are, &c."

(Signed by the committee.)

"*Canton*, 3*d Jan.* 1831."

LIEUT. HOLMAN, THE BLIND TRAVELLER.

We have to notice the recent departure of the adventurous Holman, for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, whence, we believe, he contemplates making the circuit of the globe, visiting some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, the west coast of America, and penetrating across that continent to the United States. —*Canton Reg., Jan.* 17.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Supreme Court, Sept. 18.—An application was made for an attachment against the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, editor, printer, and publisher of the *Sydney Gazette*, for an article published therein tending (as alleged) to prejudice a cause then pending, and to scandalize the court. The case alluded to raised again the question as to the Governor's right to revoke, at pleasure, the assignment of convict servants. This right had been negatived by an opinion of the court, but upon reference to the law officers of England, they were of opinion that the right might be exercised by the Governor. In consequence of this opinion, a circular had been sent to the magistrates of the colony, directing them to act accordingly. It was for certain observations of the editor thereupon that the rule was moved for.

The *Chief Justice* said he saw nothing in the article referred to calculated to produce the effects apprehended, and therefore the court was bound to refuse the rule. With respect to the alleged tendency of the publication to bring the court into contempt, he did believe it to have been written with the utmost care and caution, and with a direct intention to affront the court, without exposing the writer to penal consequences; but he still thought that the dignity of the court would be best maintained by treating the article and its author, whoever it may be, with perfect contempt.

Murder of Capt. Logan.—Capt. Logan, of the 57th regt., commandant at the penal settlement of Moreton Bay, who had been employed in surveying the interior, left the settlement on the 18th November, to complete the survey, and was barbarously murdered by the blacks, about seventy miles from the coast. His mangled remains were found in the woods, partly eaten by the native dogs. His head had been beaten by waddies, and his side pierced with a spear.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Tasmanian papers down to the 31st December communicate no satisfactory information respecting the proceedings against the aborigines.

A public meeting of the colonists was called on the 22d, at Hobart Town, with the view of thanking the Lieut. Governor for his exertions, at which it was stated, that the expedition had not been attended with the success which had been fondly anticipated; that a considerable sum of money had been expended, and that there could be no doubt that, after what had passed, the blacks would return to their attacks with additional vengeance. The meeting pledged itself to support the Governor in the measures he might take to put down an evil, the magnitude of which was too great for individuals to grapple with.

SWAN RIVER.

The establishments of Messrs. Peel and Latour are broken up, the people spreading themselves along the coast, as they find the land suitable; the settlers are generally dissatisfied. —*Tasmanian, Dec.* 24.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RELIEF OF H.M. TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, on the Ganges, off Benares, Dec. 30, 1830.—With the sanction of Government, the following changes in the quarters of his Majesty's regiments will take place:

H.M. 3d regt., or Buffs, will proceed by water to Fort William, and H.M. 16th regt. will move to Chinsurah on the arrival of the Buffs at the presidency.

H.M. 26th regt. will be quartered at Meerut, and the 31st regt. will march to Kurnaul on the arrival of the 26th, or sooner, should the barracks at Kurnaul be ready to receive them.

BUNDLECUND PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Jan. 7, 1831.—1. The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the Bundlecund Provincial Battalion be disbanded on the 1st March 1831, in conformity with detailed instructions with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

2. From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutant and European non-commissioned staff of the battalion will be at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief; the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores, now in use with the corps, will be minutely surveyed and reported upon to the Military Board, when the whole will be forwarded to the Cawnpore magazine, and the books and other public records deposited in the office of the brigade major at Keitah.

MAJ. GEN. SIR JASPER NICOLLS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Tumashabad, Jan. 6, 1831. — Major Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., having obtained leave to return to England, the Commander-in-chief feels it to be his duty to offer to him, on his departure, the assurance of the high sense entertained of his long and distinguished services in India.

His inquiries into every detail, however minute, connected with the wants, or conducive to the welfare, of the soldier, and his unvarying and judicious attention to the conduct of all under his command, in whatever rank they stood, have been felt in the benefits and improvements arising from them; while the zeal, the ability, and the impartiality which he has displayed in the whole course of his command, has been as universally acknowledged, as his gallantry, on many a well-known occasion, has been admired.

The Commander-in-chief can add nothing to these claims on the respect and esteem of all in public and in private life, confirmed as they have been by the honours conferred by his Sovereign, the soldier's highest incentive and his best reward; but it is gratifying to him to express the sentiments of all who have had opportunities of appreciating the spirit in which the arduous and extensive duties of the Major General's command have been discharged, by conveying to him his own cordial good wishes, with the farewell of the army, so large a portion of which has been under his immediate orders.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. WILLAN.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Secrole, Jan. 3, 1831. — At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore on the 4th Aug. 1830, of which Major J. Johnson, H.M. 13th light infantry, is president, Mr. Assist. Surg. Joseph Willan, attached to the artillery, was arraigned on the following charges: —

Charges.—1st. Having, at Dinapore, on the 15th Sept. 1830, behaved in a most brutal and cruel manner towards some members of his family, and subjected himself to the forcible interference of persons collected by his outrageous conduct.

2d. Shameful intoxication, and conduct subjecting him to personal violence and correction.

Such conduct being scandalous and infamous, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision: —

Finding and Sentence.—The court having duly considered the evidence adduced on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him; and do, therefore, sentence him, Mr. Assist. Surg. Joseph Willan, attached to the artillery, to be discharged from the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Com.-in-chief.

Mr. Willan is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date on which this order may be published at Di-

napore, and he will proceed, without delay, to Fort William; on his arrival there, the town major will be pleased to provide Mr. Willan with a passage to England.

ENSIGN MEARES.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Tamushabad, Jan. 6, 1831.—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Neemuch on the 11th Oct. 1830, of which Major T. Worsley, of the 45th regt. N.I., is president, Ensign W. P. Meares, of the 42d N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instance:

In having, at Neemuch, some time during the month of July 1830, circulated base and unfounded reports regarding the conduct of Lieut. Tritton, of the 41st regt., tending to the injury of the character of that officer.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court having duly considered the evidence for the prosecution, together with what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Ens. Meares, of the 42d regt. N.I., is guilty of "having circulated reports tending to the injury of Lieut. Tritton's character;" but the court does not find the prisoner guilty of "scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," of which he is acquitted, as also of the words "base and unfounded," but the court does hereby pronounce his conduct to be highly reprehensible.

Sentence.—The court does, therefore, sentence the prisoner, Ens. W. P. Meares, of the 42d regt. N.I., to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of three calendar months.

Disapproved,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Com.-in-chief.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief:—

The Commander-in-chief has disapproved the sentence, as he deems the finding a virtual acquittal; the court having declared that the conduct of Ens. Meares was not scandalous and infamous, and that the reports were not base and unfounded.

The Commander-in-chief conceives, that a more extended previous inquiry would have prevented the erroneous complexion attached to the observations of Ens. Meares; and his Excellency trusts, that the nature of this investigation will be a warning of the impropriety and danger of using terms susceptible of the different constructions of [illegible] familiarity or insult.

[illegible]. Meares is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Dec. 28. Mr. George Blunt, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. David Robertson, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 5th or Bareilly division.

Jan. 4, 1831. Mr. H. Shakespear, judge of Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, secretary to Government in judicial and revenue departments.

Mr. J. Thomason, deputy secretary in judicial and revenue departments.

Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, deputy secretary in general department.

Mr. T. R. Colvin, assistant to secretary in judicial and revenue departments.

Mr. G. M. Batten, assistant to secretary in political department.

Mr. G. T. Lushington, second assistant to resident and chief commissioner at Delhi.

Mr. B. Fitzgerald, assistant to resident and chief commissioner at Delhi.

18. Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, superintendant of salt golahs at Sulkea.

21. Mr. John Lawrence, assistant under chief commissioner and resident at Delhi.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 11. Mr. J. F. M. Reid, register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. W. Dent, judge of Dewanny Adawlut in Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. A. Grant, register at Sudder Station of Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Feb. 1. Mr. R. J. Tulloh, commissioner of revenue and circuit for third, or Furruckabad division.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright, collector of land revenue and of customs and town duties at Benares.

8. Mr. R. W. Maxwell, collector of land revenue and customs, and salt agent and superintendant of salt chokies at Chittagong.

Mr. J. Lewis, magistrate and collector of Rajshahye.

Mr. G. Lindsay, collector at Mynpooree.

Mr. W. H. Benson, joint magistrate and subcollector of Etawa.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 29, 1830. Mr. W. F Thompson, assistant to collector of southern division of Bundelkund.

Dec. 4. Mr. F. Cardew, assistant to magistrate and collector of revenue at Moorshedabad.

28. Mr. T. C. Robertson, commissioner of revenue and circuit for 5th or Bareilly division.

Jan. 7, 1831. Mr. F. Macnaghten, sub-accountant general and accountant to revenue and judicial departments.

Political Department.

Feb. 4. Capt. T. Robinson, 64th N.I., first assistant to resident at Indoor.

Capt. P. Johnstone, 5th N.I., second assistant to ditto.

Capt. F. H. Sandys, 36th N.I., assistant in Nimaur.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort-William, Dec. 31, 1830.—Conductor W. Clarke and Sub-Conductor W. Miller app. to Mug Sebundy corps, with local rank of ensign.

The transfer of Assist. Surg. T. Oxley, from Penang to Bengal estab. (recently ordered), not to take place.

Jan. 7, 1831.—*38th N.I.* Capt. G. W. Moseley to be major, Lieut. Patrick Craigie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. A. S. Fullerton to be lieut., from 31st Dec. 1830, in suc. to F. Rutledge, transf. to inv. estab.

2d-Lieuts. James Western and H. Rigby, corps of engineers, to be attached to office of surveyor general of India, with object of future employment in great trigonometrical survey.

Lieut. P. Grant, 50th N.I., to have charge of invalids, &c. of Hon. Company's service, proceeding to Europe on private ship *James Sibbald*.

Lieut. Col. G. P. Baker, 11th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Surg. Alex. Ogilvy, 1st-member of Medical Board, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, from 21st Jan., on pension prescribed by Hon. the Court of Directors.

Mr. R. W. Clifford, a cavalry cadet, lately doing duty with 4th L.C., permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 23, 1830.—Assist. Surg. A. Laing to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum.

Dec. 24.—Major W. Curphey, 2d bat. artillery, to join head-quarters of that bat. at Nusseerabad. —At conclusion of practice season, Major G. E. Gowan to proceed to Neemuch, and assume command of artillery at that station.

Fort William, Jan. 14.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. F. V. Raper to be col., from 2d Jan. 1831, v. Sir G. Martindell, dec.—Major John Anderson to be lieut. col., from 2d Jan. 1831, v. F. V. Raper, prom.

71st N.I. Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd to be major, Lieut. G. D. Roebuck to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. James Bell to be lieut., from 2d Jan. 1831, in suc. to J. Anderson prom.—Supernum. Ens. G. W. G. Bristow brought on effective strength of regt.

Regt. of Artillery. Supernum. 1st-Lieut. T. E. Sage brought on effective strength of regt. from 8th Jan. 1831, v. J. Edwards, dec.

Surg. J. Clarke to be garrison surgeon of Chunar, v. Evans resigned.

Lieut. Cumberlege, 41st N.I., to have charge of invalids, &c. of Hon. Company's service, proceeding to England on private ship *Eliza*.

Cadet M. A. Bignell, attached to 63d N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Major Gen. J. W. Sleigh app. to general staff of army, from date of departure for England, of Major Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, as a temporary arrangement.

Capt. T. M. Taylor, 5th L.C., to be assist. secretary to Government in military department, v. Major E. Lawrence, dec.

47th N. I. Supernum. Lieut. J. P. Walker brought on effective strength of regt., from 29th Dec. 1830, v. P. Deare, dec.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 30.—Lieut. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N.I., to do duty with pioneers, v. Corfield.

Brigadiers D. Ximenes and J. Daniell (colonels of H.M. 16th and 49th regts.), posted, former to station of Meerut, and latter to that of Cawnpore.

Cadet W. A. Cooke to join and do duty with 12th N.I., on march of 56th regt. from Lucknow.

Jan. 1, 1831.—Assist. Surg. F. Fleming to rejoin right wing of 28th N.I. at Juanpore.

Lieut. W. E. Hay, of Europ. regt., to do duty with 43d N.I.

Cadet H. Howarth to do duty with 43d N.I.

Jan. 4.—Lieut. J. Hay, 40th, permitted to do duty with 28th N.I., at Allahabad, till 1st Oct. 1831.

Capt. J. O. Clarkson, 42d, to do duty with 54th N.I., at Benares, until further orders.

Jan. 5.—*Cadets directed to join Corps.* T. G. St. George and H. P. Budd, 2d N.I., at Dinapore; G. Verner, 50th do., Goruckpore; W. M. Roberts, 37th do., Kurnaul, at his own request; J. D. Fergusson, 2d do., Dinapore; J. T. Harwood, 55th do., Benares.

Ens. H. T. Tucker to act as adj. to 8th N.I.; date of order 20th Dec.

Jan. 6.—Lieut. W. A. Smith to act as adj. to 57th N.I., during absence of Lieut. A. T. Davies; date of order 20th Dec.

Lieut. T. S. Fast to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 59th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Talbot; date of order 23d Dec.

Jan. 7.—Col. T. Wilson (new prom.) posted to 2d N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. Duncan removed from 45th to 59th N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. Worsley (new prom.) posted to 45th N.I.

Assist. Surg. D. Murray, surgeon to Com.-in-chief, to receive medical charge of 43d N.I. and troop of 6th L.C., composing his Excellency's escort.

Fort William, Jan. 14.—Capt. W. Badenach, 57th N.I., to be senior assist. to local superintendant in province of Arracan.

Jan. 21.—Cadet of Artillery E. R. E. Wilmot admitted on estab.

Mr. H. A. Bruce admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Anthony Dickson, Esq., 2d-member to be 1st-member of medical board, in suc. to Surg. Ogilvie retired.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., 3d-member, to be 2d-member of medical board, ditto.

James McDowall, Esq., officiating 3d-member, to be 3d, and to officiate as 2d-member, of medical board during Mr. Robinson's absence on medical certificate.

Superintending Surg. Chas. Hunter to officiate as 3d-member of medical board.

Surg. G. G. Campbell to be superintending surg. on estab., v. McDowell.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 8.—Cadets H. B. Walker and L. T. Forrest to do duty, former with 54th, and latter with 55th N.I.

Lieut. A. Cardew to act as adj. and qu. mast., from 3d Jan., to artillery division assembled for practice at Sultanpore, Benares.

Jan. 11.—Assist. Surg. G. Smith to take medical charge of a detachment proceeding by water to Benares.

Lieut. W. J. B. Knyvett to act as adj. to 38th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Blencowe; date of order 30th Dec.

Jan. 12.—Cadet J. D. Fergusson (at his own request) to do duty with 33d at Cawnpore, instead of with 2d N.I. at Dinapore.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. J. T. Kennedy, 11th N.I.—Capt. G. S. Blundell, 51st N.I.—Capt. H. Lawrence, 67th N.I.—Cornet V. F. T. Turner, 1st L.C.—Capt. R. C. Johnston, 50th N.I.—Lieut. T. G. Dundas, 73d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 7. Capt. Benj. Ashe, 62d N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Wm. James, 66th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. C. J. Oldfield, 4th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. P. Grant, 50th N.I., on ditto.—14. Lieut. Col. E. H. Simpson, 56th N.I., on private affairs.—1st-Lieut. Randle Jackson, regt. of artil., on ditto.—Lieut. John Cumberlege, 41st N.I., on ditto.—1st-Lieut. D. Ewart, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. M. Wilson, 27th N.I., for health. Assist. Surg. E. H. Allingham, for health.—Capt. Wm. Murray, 22d N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. H. J. G. B. Cathcart, 5th N.I., for health.—Lieut. John Finnis, 51st N.I., for health.—Capt. C. E. Davis, 58th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. J. P. Macdougall, 21st N.I., on private affairs.—21. Capt. Edw. Morahead, 60th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 61st N.I., for health. —Cadet C. F. Bruere, of inf., for health.—Ens. A. C. Dewar, 15th N.I., for health.—25. Surg. H. F. Hough, on private affairs.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Jan. 14. Assist. Surg. Gavin Turnbull, attached to civil station of Humeerpore, for eighteen months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 21. Capt. H. Dwyer, 43d N.I., for eighteen months, for health (also to visit N.S. Wales).—25. Surg. A. Dickson, 1st-member of medical board, for health (eventually to Europe).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Jan. 15.—*Resolution*, Geaves, from Guasco and Singapore.— 22. *Charles Eyes*, Chapman, from Chili and Carnicobar.—23. *Sumatra*, Cardoza, from China, Singapore, and Penang.—*Feb.* 1. *Brothers*, Newby, from Liverpool.—6. *L'Union*, Delasorechals, from Bourbon.—15. *Creole*, from Bordeaux.—17. *Ferdinand*, from Bordeaux.

Departures from Calcutta.

Jan. 13. *Arab*, Drysdale, for London.—15. *William Wilson*, Landale, for Muscat.—16. *Constance*, Delanny, for Bourbon.—19. *Turnsol*, Colomby, for Marseilles; and *Demosthene*, for Bordeaux.—26. H. C. Ch. S. *Susan*, Haliday, for London; H.C.Ch. S. *Stakesby*, Johnson, for ditto; *Coromandel*, Boys, for ditto; and *Irma*, Luco, for Havre de Grace.—27. H. C. Ch. S. *Lady East*, Denny, for London; *Boddington*, Noyes, for ditto; and *Star*, Griffing, for Philadelphia (America).—30. H. C. Ch. S. *Henry Porcher*, Redman, for London; *Bucephalus*, Tozer, for Moulmein; *Norfolk*, Goldie, for Padang; and *Monmouth*, Whitney, for Boston (America).—*Feb.* 6. *Sambia*, Owen, for London.—7. H. C. Ch. S. *Maitland*, Brown, for London.—8. *Columbia*, Kirkwood, for Liverpool; and *Royal Saxon*, Petric, for Cape and London.—9. *Bombay Castle*, Scott, for Bombay.

Freight to London (Feb. 12)—Dead weight, £3. 10s. per ton; light goods £5. to £6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5. At Keerpoy, the lady of C. Manly, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 9. At Chandernagore, the lady of Mr. Joseph Moutie, attorney at law, of a son and heir.

16. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Debude, of engineers, of a son

19. At Nusserabad, Mrs. Capt. N. Campbell, of a daughter.

22. At Aurungabad, the lady of Lieut. W. D. Harington, 3d Madras L.C., of a son.

24. At Dacca, Mrs. M. A. Dacosta, of a daughter.

26. At Kyauk Phyoo, in Arracan, the lady of Lieut. A. Bogle, assistant to the superintendent of Arracan, of a daughter.

29. At Buxar, the lady of Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., of a son.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. James Swetenham, 10th N.I., of a son.

31. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Wm. Jackson, Esq., surgeon, 8th cavalry, of a son.

— At Arrah, Mrs. George Dixon, of a daughter.

Jan. 2, 1831. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Bedell, Esq., of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. J. F. Berkeley, of Bareilly, of a daughter.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of G. E. Hudson, Esq., attorney at law, of a son.

10. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Ewan, junior, of a son and heir.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Strickland, of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Ryland, of a daughter.

13. At Futtyghur, the lady of Lieut. Hughes, 62d N.I., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Scott Thomson, of a son.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. B. Braham, of a son.

15. In Fort William, the lady of Major W. Battine, of artillery, of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of H. T. Raikes, Esq., C.S., of a son.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Lewis Barber, of a son and heir.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. T. Beeby, of a daughter (still-born).

— At Meerut, Mrs. Cornet Webster, H.M. 16th lancers, of a daughter.

18. At Hansi, the lady of Capt. Ramsay, of a son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of E. Wilkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Berhampore, the lady of D. Doherty, Esq., H.M. 49th regt., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Bramley, of a daughter.

21. At Dilhee, the lady of Lieut. Cox, 62d N.I., of a son.

22. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. F. Hodgson, 35th N. I., of a daughter.

23. At Goruckpore, the lady of R. M. Bird, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. W. Alston, 63th regt., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Cook, of Durrumtollah Street, of a son.

25. At Comillah, the lady of G. P. Thompson, civil service, of a daughter.

26. At Purneah, the lady of George Pratt, Esq., of a son.

29. At Garden Reach, Lady Grey, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Richard Evans, of a daughter.

— At Sultanpore, Purneah, the lady of A. I. Forbes, Esq., of a son.

30. At Mirzapore, the lady of H. T. Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Chowringhee, the lady of the Rev. T. Proctor, M.A., of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Sinclair, of a daughter.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. F. Bowbear, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 31. At Dacca, Mr. R. Z. Shircore, of Calcutta, to Nanny Jane, second daughter of Thorose Gregory, Esq., of that place.

Jan. 4, 1831. At Calcutta, Mr. R. P. Aubrey to Miss Charlotte Ravenscroft Mitchell.

— At Cawnpore, Mr. John Walker to Miss Amelia Mills.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Clements to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Capt. N. Young, country service.

10. At Calcutta, M. M. Manuk, Esq., to Sarah, eighth daughter of the late Johannes Sarkies, Esq.

12. At Mynpoorie, Lieut. Edw. Sunderland, of the artillery, to Frances, third daughter of the late Samuel Austen, Esq., of Dublin.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. David Clark to Miss Matilda Cheese Sutherland.

15. At Calcutta, John H. D'Oyly, Esq., of the civil service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Fendall, Esq.

17. At Calcutta, Edw. P. Smith, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Harriett, eldest daughter of Geo. Chester, Esq., of the same service.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Paul Van Gricken to Miss Sophia Catherine Rodrigues.

28. At Calcutta, George Temple, Esq., to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Shillingford, Esq., of Poorneah.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Lidiard, indigo planter, to Miss Emily Hyland.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. N. H. A. Campbell to Emma Ann, youngest daughter of the late Robert Williams, Esq.

3. At Calcutta, Robert Brown, Esq., to Elizabeth, only daughter of J. Plusker, Esq., Chinsurah.

— At Berhampore, Lieut. Scott Reignolds, of H.M. 49th regt., to Matilda, only daughter of Capt. Stein, of the same corps.

4. At Calcutta, Francis La Valette, Esq., druggist, to Miss Mary Engletina, eldest daughter of Mr. Caitano D'Souza.

5. At Calcutta, Falls Hartt, Esq., assist. surg. H.C. service, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson.

10. At Calcutta, A. G. Roussac, Esq., merchant and agent, to Jessie, eldest daughter of E. Thomson, Esq.

— At Calcutta, H. J. Blunt, Esq., 48th regt. N.I., to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major Edw. Brown.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. At Lucknow, Lieut. Dade, 56th regt. N.I.

Dec. 20. At Bareilly, Mary, wife of Mr. Chas. Sinclair, aged 22.

28. At Sibpore, Mr. Mathews Coelho.

Jan. 2, 1831. At Buxar, aged 76, Lieut. Gen. Sir Gabriel Martindell, K.C.B., commanding the garrison at Buxar.

6. At Patna, Samuel Denton, Esq., senior, in

his 85th year, being one of the oldest residents in India.

6. At Bankeepoor, Sophia Rolt, wife of Mr. S. Rolt, merchant of that station, aged 41.

8. In Fort William, Lieut. John Edwards, adjutant of the 1st bat. artillery.

11. In Nimtollah Ghaut, Calcutta, Baboo Mudden Dutt, late of Simleah, aged 58.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Balthaser, aged 22.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Martin, assistant in the secret and political department, aged 20.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Master William Edward Lowe, aged 15.

15. At Calcutta, John Simon Jebb, Esq., aged 39.

— At Barrackpore, Eliza, wife of Mr. Andrew Pinheiro, of that place, aged 22.

— At Calcapore, near Moorshedabad, Mr. Lazarus Gomes, aged 18.

20. At Allahabad, Capt. John James Hamilton, of the 23d N.I., and first assistant adjutant general of the army.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Hugh Harvey, aged 20.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. John Martin, aged 23.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Harris, aged 65.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Breen, aged 27.

29. At Calcutta, David Miller, Esq., merchant, aged 34.

30. At Cawnpore, aged 40, Jane Harris, wife of Lieut. Col. P. T. Conyn, of the 24th regt. N.I.

Feb. 6. At Calcutta, Arnold, second son of Lieut. H. Foster, adj. 3d regt. local horse, aged 10 years.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. John Perroux, register of the office of the board of customs, salt and opium, aged 48.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Edw. Hughes, of the police office, aged 23.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HUTTING MONEY.

Fort St. George, Oct. 29, 1830.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the Regulation under which hutting money is allowed to native dressers and puckallies with native corps to the same description of persons attached to European corps.

CAVALRY ESCORT DUTY AND SENTRIES.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 16, 1830.—The subjoined circular memorandum from the Horse Guards is published for general information and attention:

Horse Guards, 20th July 1829.

The cavalry are in future, when on escort duty (even when escorting his Majesty), to be in marching order, without shabracque or valise, and with covered chacoes, without feathers.

The hussars when on escort, in summer, to wear the dolman instead of the pelisse, which is to be worn on winter duty only.

All cavalry sentries to mount in future without carbines, and to salute with the sword in the manner prescribed for the sentries of the household brigade, *viz.*

The Royal Family, Standards, and Colours.—The sword to be brought to the "recover," and then extended, with the edge outward, to the right the full length of the arm, the hilt to be in line with the shoulder—In two motions.

For Generals and Field Officers.—The sword to be brought to the "recover," and then extended, with the edge outward, to the front, the full length of the arm, the hilt to be in line with the shoulder—In two motions.

For all Officers under the Rank of Field Officer.—Swords to be simply carried "at attention."

By command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill, commanding-in-chief.

(Signed) H. Taylor, Adj. General.

The Commander-in-chief directs that the use of pistols by sentries of horse artillery and cavalry be henceforth confined to situations where they may be considered necessary, and the frog be worn only when required with the pistol for duty or inspection.

The salute to be adopted and practised according to the above instructions.

INFANTRY CLOAKS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 29, 1830.—The Commander-in-chief directs that cloaks be not in future carried by infantry for guard or orderly duty, unless when they may be considered necessary for the comfort of the men. In cold or wet seasons, or at other times when it may be deemed advisable that the men should be cloaked after night-fall, commanding officers of stations will issue orders for their being carried, and will discontinue them again in orders when no longer requisite.

HORSE AND FOOT ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Jan. 4, 1831.—In pursuance of orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two troops of the 2d brigade of horse artillery shall be reduced, and that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men shall be returned as supernumeraries until vacancies occur for bringing them on the establishment of the remaining troops.

It is further directed that the Golundauze, or 4th battalion of artillery, shall be reduced to six companies of 100 rank and file each; the excess numbers to be returned as supernumeraries as above directed in the case of the 2d brigade of horse artillery.

The establishment of gun lascars for each battalion of European foot artillery to consist in future of two companies of the following strength, *viz.*, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 8 havildars, 120 gun lascars, and 4 bheasties.

The establishment of gun lascars for the battalion of Golundauze to consist, in future, of two companies of the following strength: *viz.* 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 12 havildars, 120 gun lascars, and 4 bheasties.

The company of gun lascars attached to the Artillery Depôt of Instruction at the Mount to be abolished.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that four guns shall be left with each troop of horse artillery stationed at the head-quarters of the brigades for exercise, and the rest of the guns, with the harness, be duly placed in store. The surplus horses to be transferred to the commissariat, and the commissary general will report the state and condition of the whole to the Right Hon. the Governor in

Council preparatory to their appropriation or disposal.

The troops of horse artillery beyond the frontier to retain six guns as their full establishment of guns. The two remaining guns, with the harness, &c. to be duly placed in store.

The European commissioned officers serving with the two troops of horse artillery reduced, to do duty with the foot artillery.

The above arrangements to have effect from the 1st of February next.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 5 and 29, 1831.—With the sanction of Government, the following movement of troops will take place; and when the quarter-master general has made the necessary arrangements, he will forward the march routes:

5th Regt. N.I., from Bellary to Palaveram.

33d Regt. N.I., from Bangalore to Bellary.

45th Regt. N.I., from Kolapoor to Palaveram.

29th Regt. N.I., from Palaveram to Penang, Singapore, and Malacca.

46th Regt. N.I., from Palaveram to ditto, ditto.

6th Regt. N.I., from Quilon to Palamcottah.

20th Regt. N.I., from Quilon to Paulghautcherry.

CONDUCT OF H.M. 89TH. REGT.

Fort St. George, Jan. 7, 1831.—The officers and men of his Majesty's 89th regt. being on the eve of embarkation for their native country, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council performs a pleasing part of his duty in bearing public testimony to the merits of that corps.

During the last twenty-one years there has been scarcely a service of importance performed by the army of this establishment in which H.M. 89th regiment has not borne a prominent and distinguished part. At the capture of the Isle of France, at the reduction of the Island of Java, in the Deccan, in the Southern Concan, and in Ava, their gallantry and steadiness were the admiration of their companions in arms, and obtained for them the thanks of the highest authorities; and the Right Hon. the Governor will always have particular gratification in reflecting that their conduct in garrison, which has ever been as exemplary as in the field, has been latterly under his own immediate observation.

The cordiality with which the officers and men have at all times acted with the Company's troops is deserving of his warmest acknowledgments; and although he is precluded from granting to H.M. 89th regiment, on its quitting India, a donation of batta similar to that which has been conferred on other regiments whose conduct has not been more meritorious, he will not fail to bring to the notice of the Court of Directors the high claims which the regiment has established to every mark of their favourable consideration.

FIELD BATTA.

Fort St. George, Jan. 12, 1831.—Referring to the cases of officers and other individuals of the military department when ordered on duty to the Tenasserim provinces or Prince of Wales' Island, or when returning to those settlements after detachment therefrom to this coast on temporary duty, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council deems it expedient to direct that their field batta (no other extra allowance being authorized for such periods) shall not, in any case, be payable for more than one month previous to embarkation; but, subject to this limit, field batta is authorized from the date, in the one case, of being ordered to be in readiness for foreign service; in the other, from the date of arrival on temporary duty from the eastward; payable, in both cases, on embarkation; but if the parties do not ultimately proceed to their intended destination, no extra batta to be drawn.

BURMESE MEDALS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in announcing that a portion of the honorary medals promised by the G.O. by Gov. of the 9th of May 1826, to the native troops who served during the late hostilities in Arracan and Ava, have been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, and that they have been transmitted to the adjutant general of the army for distribution to those soldiers who shared in the perils and privation of that arduous war, and who so nobly maintained the high character for zeal and devotion to the service of the Hon. Company, which the native army of this presidency had previously established.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 12. G. S. Greenway, Esq., second assistant to collector of Chingleput.

26. Capt. D. Montgomerie, superintendant of roads of Madras, v. Dalziel.

28. H. Lacon, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

E. Eden, Esq., collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

Capt. J. J. Underwood, assessor and civil engineer for town assessment.

Feb. 2. W. Hudleston, Esq., register to Court of Sudder and Fouidarry Adawlut.

D. White, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

J. H. Cochrane, Esq., assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

W. Brown, Esq., Telogoo translator to Government.

11. H. V. Conolly, Esq., Canarese translator to Government.

18. Richard Clive, Esq., chief secretary to Government.

Henry Chamier, Esq., secretary to Government in revenue and judicial departments.

Robert Clerk, Esq., secretary to Government in military department.

Robert Davidson, Esq., second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Thomas A. Anstruther, Esq., second assistant to principal collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot.

22. Robert H. Clive, Esq., collector of sea customs at Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 4. The Rev. F. J. Darrah, M.A., chaplain at Secunderabad.

28. The Rev. F. J. Darrah, M.A., acting chaplain to Black Town, hospital, and gaol.

The Rev. W. J. Aislabie, B.A., acting chaplain at Secunderabad.

Feb. 2. The Rev. Poyntz Stewart, B.A., chaplain at Cannanore.

The Rev. Joseph Wright, B.A., chaplain at Poonamallee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 31, 1830.—The officers of the Invalid Establishment (see p. 90) are posted to corps as follows, from the 1st Jan. 1831:

Lieut. Cols. J. Hazlewood, 2d nat. vet. bat.; C. Mandeville, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.; J. Taynton, 1st nat. vet. bat.; W. Hankins, 2d do. (to join head-quarters at Chingleput); H. De Graves, 1st do.

Majors J. C. Francke, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (commissary of ordnance Trichinopoly); T. Hicks, 2d nat. vet. bat. (on leave of absence to Cuddalore); A. Turner, 1st do. (do.); J. K. Clubley, 1st do.; W. T. Brett, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (to join head-qu. at Vizagapatam); J. A. A. Willows, do. (in Europe); G. Field, 2d nat. vet. bat. (to join detachment at Guntoor); C. O. Fothergell, 1st do.; J. F. Palmer, 2d do. (to join detachment at Ongole); T. W. Wigan, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.; F. L. Burman, 1st nat. vet. bat.

Capts. J. Smith, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (on leave to Tranquebar and sea coast); C. S. Lynn, do.; D. Allen, 2d nat. vet. bat.; J. W. Moncrieffe, 2d do. (to join at Chingleput); D. Walker, 1st do.; B. Baker, 2d do.; W. C. Hasker, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (in Europe); R. J. Marr, 1st nat. vet. bat.; G. Gill, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (in Europe); S. Hughes, do. (in Europe); G. Maxwell, 1st nat. vet. bat. (in Europe); T. C. S. Hyde, 2d do. (to join detachment at Nellore); J. Tucker, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.; F. W. Morgan, 1st nat. vet. bat. (in Europe); F. Fosberry, 1st do. (in Europe); E. Dickson, 1st do.; H. T. Van Heythuysen, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (in Europe); T. Locke, 2d nat. vet. bat.; J. Macartney, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.; A. A. Mussita, 2d nat. vet. bat.; J. Stuart, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.; J. Metcalfe, 1st nat. vet. bat.; H. C. Lynch, 2d do. (in Europe); H. J. Lodington, 2d do. (in Europe); J. S. Impey, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.; W. Johnstone, do. (in Europe).

Lieuts. G. O'Connel, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (commissary of ordnance, Fort St. George); A. King, 1st nat. vet. bat. (deputy com. of ordnance, Bangalore); T. Brunton, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat.; W. T. Croft, do. (in Europe); T. C. Stinton, do.; R. H. Gordon, 1st nat. vet. bat. (in Europe); J. J. Jackman, 2d do.; E. Galtskell, 2d do.; W. Leggatt, 1st do. (adj.).

Ens. W. Jones, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. (adj.).

The officers posted to the Carnatic European vet. bat. and 1st nat. vet. bat. will join the head-quarters of those corps respectively. The officers removed to the 2d nat. vet. bat. will join the stations they are appointed to do duty at; and those now present will remain with the companies they are attached to; all others to join head-quarters at Chingleput.

Removals of Lieut. Cols. John Collette, from 6th to 1st L.C.; H. Raynsford, from 1st to 4th do.; P. Cameron, from 4th to 6th do.

Jan. 5, 1831.—Lieut. W. Wyndham, 7th, L.C., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Thomas, relieved at his own request.

Assist. Surg. O. Palmer removed from Madras Europ. regt., and appointed to do duty under medical officer in charge of Carnatic Europ. vet. bat. at Vizagapatam.

Lieut. Taylor to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 48th N.I., v. Watts resigned; date of order 16th Dec.

Jan. 8.—Cornet H. Garnier removed from doing duty with riding establishment at Bangalore, and posted to 4th L.C.

Cadet J. T. Walker app. to do duty with 9th N.I.

Fort St. George, Jan. 4, 1831.—Surg. John Burton permitted to resign Hon. Company's service from 1st Jan. 1831.

Major Richard Brunton, of H.M. 13th L. Drags., to command Poonamallee during absence of Maj. S. J. Cotton.

Jan. 7.—The services of Capt. Ricketts, 48th Madras N.I., placed at disposal of this Government for regimental duty.

Cadet J. E. Arbuthnot, of inf., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service.

Lieut. C. B. Lindsay, adjutant of body guard, to be honorary aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Jan. 12.—Surg. David Henderson permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service.

Cadet of Cavalry M. S. Ottley admitted on establishment.

Cadets of Artillery R. Kinkead, J. G. Balmain, John Caulfield, Geo. Selby, and H. T. M. Beardmore, admitted on establishment.

Cadet of Infantry P. G. Cazalet admitted on establishment.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 10.—Lieut. Yates to act as adj. to 46th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Lewis on sick cert.; date of order 13th Dec.

Lieut. Arbuthnot to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 3d L.C., during absence of Lieut. Lindsay; date of order 27th Dec.

Cadet Edw. Pereira removed from 49th to do duty with 43d N.I.

Jan. 12.—*Removals of Lieut. Cols.* H. Raynsford from 4th to 6th L.C.; P. Cameron from 6th to 4th do.

Cadet M. S. Ottley app. to do duty with riding school at Bangalore.

Cadet P. G. Cazalet app. to do duty with 15th N.I.

Jan. 13.—2d-Lieut. J. K. B. Timins removed from 3d to 1st bat. artillery at Bellary.

Assist. Surg. G. M. Scott removed from H.M. 55th regt. to do duty with left wing of Madras Europ. regt.

Jan. 14.—Assist. Surg. A. Allardice removed from 2d bat. artillery, and posted to 1st bat. pioneers.

Fort St. George, Jan. 14.—Surg. L. G. Ford to be superintending surgeon to Hyderabad subsidiary force, from 1st Jan., v. Moore proceeded to Europe.

3*d L.C.* Lieut. E. A. Langley to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Lindsay.

Major Sim, acting chief engineer, to be a member of military board.

4*th N.I.* Sen. Capt. John Dalziel to be major, and Capt. R. N. Campbell to take rank from 6th Sept. 1829, v. Baker retired.—Sen. Lieut. H. R. Kirby to be capt., v. Walker dec.; dated 24th June 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. H. W. Wood admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

The services of Maj. John Dalziel placed at disposal of com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. Baikie to be superintending medical officer on Neilgherries from 21st Feb.—Assist. Surg. Chippendall to be 1st-assistant.—Assist. Surg. Mc Dougall to be 2d-assistant.

Jan. 21.—Sen. Assist. Surg. G. A. Herklots to be surg., v. Burton; date 2d Jan. 1831.

Ens. Wm. Ritchie, 44th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

Jan. 26.—Supernum. Ens. W. M. Wahab admitted on effective strength of 44th N.I., to complete its estab.

Mr. W. C. Stirling, first member of medical board, permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service (having completed a service of five years in medical board).

Jan. 28.—Lieut. J. Alexander, 8th L.C., to be superintending officer of cadets at Fort St. George, v. Dalziel proin.

Maj. Arthur Stock, 15th N.I., permitted to place his services at disposal of Supreme Government with a view to his employment in Persia.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 25.— Ens. Wm. Ritchie posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Jan. 27.—*Removals of Lieut. Cols.* F. W. Wilson, from 36th to 25th N.I.; H. J. Bowler, from 15th to 36th do.; R. L. Evans, from 25th to 15th do.—F. W. Wilson to continue to do duty with 36th until further orders.

Cadet W. Hake removed from 36th to do duty with 9th N.I.

Jan. 29.—*Removals of Surgeons.* W. E. E. Conwell, from 25th to 51st N.I.; T. Williams from 51st to 25th do.

Lieut. W. Gray, 21st N.I., to act as adj. to that corps., v. Johnstone resigned.

Removals of Cadets doing duty. J. N. Warrington, from 46th to 27th N.I.; W. P. Luscombe, from 46th to 42d do.; H. F. Gustard, from 46th to 45th do.; Wm. Brown, from 46th to 10th do.

Surg. John Irving removed to 50th N.I., v. Campbell app. to horse artillery.

Deputies Judge Advocate General posted and reposted to districts and stations. Capt. Bullock, to Nagpore subsidiary (Kamptee); Capt. Woodburn, to light field division of Hyderabad subsidiary (Jaulnah); Capt. Macarthur, to Hyderabad subsidiary exclusive of light field division (Secunderabad); Lieut. Sprye, to northern division (Masulipatam); Capt. Nepean, to Mysore division (Bangalore); Lieut. Roberts, to ceded districts (Bellary); Capt. Alves, to centre division, and presidency, with St. Thomas's Mount (St. Thomas's Mount); Capt. Dun, to southern division (Trichinopoly); Lieut. Welbank, to western division, including Travancore and Paulghautcherry (Cannanore).

Removals of Assist. Surgeons. C. H. Auchinleck, from 46th regt., and posted to 2d bat. artillery; T. Ward from 35th to 46th regt.; E. Smith, from H.M. 55th regt. to 29th N.I.

Removals of Lieut. Cols. John Woulfe, from 6th to 24th N.I.; Wm. Woodhouse, from 20th to 33d do.; T. H. Smith, from 33d to 6th do.; John Carfrae, from 24th to 20th do.

Removals of Surgeons. R. Gibbon, from 39th to 40th N.I.; C. Currie, from 40th to 39th do.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26.—Capt. A. Ross, of engineers, to be acting superintending engineer in southern division, and to have charge of public buildings on Neilgherry Hills.

Lieut. F. C. Cotton, of engineers, to be acting civil engineer in centre division.

Lieut. Col. Cullen, superintendent of gun-carriage manufactory, to be also principal commissary of ordnance on his present allowances.

Capt. Cortlands Taylor, of artillery, to be deputy superintendent of gun-carriage manufactory.

Feb. 2.—Capt. R. G. Polwhele, of. artil., to be assist. adj. gen. of artillery, v. Taylor.

41st N.I. Sen. Lieut. Geo. Logan to be capt., v. Wilkie, dec.; date 27th Jan. 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. W. S. McCally admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Sen. Assist. Surg. N. A. Woods to be surg., v. Henderson; date 13th Jan. 1831.

Lieut. T. J. M. Johnstone, 21st N.I., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 31.—Assist. Surg. J. Richmond posted to 44th N.I.

Mr. John Smith (a pensioned lieut.) permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Nellore.

Feb. 5.—Cadet J. N. Warrington removed from 27th to do duty with 36th N.I.

Fort St. George, Feb. 4.—2d-Lieut. H. Watts, of engineers, to act as assistant to civil engineer in southern division until further orders.

Feb. 8.—Assist. Surgs. Edw. Smith, G. M. Scott, and Wm. Middlemass, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Feb. 11.—Major Gen. Thomas Hawker admitted on staff of this estab. from 10th Feb., and nominated to command of Mysore division, v. Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K.C.B., relieved.

Returned to duty, from Europe. — Lieut. Col. John Briggs, 31st N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. H. Smith, 48th N.I.—Maj. J. Moncrieffe, 20th N.I.—Lieut. A. E. G. Turnour, 21st N.I.—Lieut. A. Brady, 33d N.I.—Surg. T. Williams.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 4. Maj. W. K. Ritchie, 40th N.I.—Capt. H. T. Van Heythuysen, inv. estab.—7. Lieut. Col. C. Bowen, 11th N.I.—Capt. T. Thuillier, 17th N.I.—Assist. Surg. J. Woodforde, for health.—12. Assitt. Surg. J. Sandford, for health.—Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, 21st N.I., for health.—Cadet W. Fleetwood, to do duty with 2d N.I.—14. Capt. E. Lake, engineers, for health (to proceed from Singapore.—Assist. Surg. G. Lockhart, for health.—Cadet P. L. Pettigrew, of cavalry, for health.—26. Maj. J. K. Clubley, 1st N.V.B.—Surg. Geo. Melkle, for health.—Ens. A. Wood, 29th N.I., for one year.—Capt. W. Low, 8th N.I., for health (to proceed from Bengal).—28. Maj. J. Dalgairns, 19th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. Milne, 29th N.I., for health.—Feb. 2. Lieut. T. Wakeman, 20th N.I., for health.—8. Col. J. D. Greenhill, commanding light field div. of Hyderabad subsid. force (to embark from western coast).—Assist. Surg. J. Caswall, for health.—Assist. Surg. R. Wright.—11. Lieut. Col. W. Woodhouse, 33d N.I., for health (to embark from western coast).

To Moulmyne.—Jan. 7. Lieut. J. Yaldwin, 2d bat. pioneers, for three months.

To Madras (from Penang).—Jan. 12. Lieut. Hicks, 35th N.I., until 1st July 1831, for health.

To Calcutta.—Jan. 14. Capt. F. Bond, commanding detachm. of artil. at Penang, for three months, on private affairs.

To Bombay.— Jan. 21. Lieut. P. Chambers, Europ. Regt., to 15th July 1831, on private affairs.—Feb. 8. Lieut. W. H. Miller, of artil., until 26th April 1831, on ditto.

To Sea.—Jan. 21. Capt. R. Allan, 41st N.I., for twelve months, for health.—Feb. 2. Ens. W. C. Bell, 28th N.I., until 11th June 1831, for health.—8. Col. H. F. Smith, commanding Bangalore, until 1st Aug. 1831, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 29. Lieut. R. C. Moore, artillery, until 31st Jan. 1832, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Jan. 30. *Orontes*, Baker, from Calcutta.—31. *William Wilson*, Landale, from Calcutta.—*Feb.* 8. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher, from Trincomallee.—10. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, from London and Cape.—13. *Margaret*, Lambert, from Bombay and Cochin.—14. H.M.S. *Success*, Jervoise, from a cruize.—15. H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Montague, from a cruize; *Hercules*, Wilson, from China; and *Star*, Griffing, from Calcutta.—16. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Calcutta.—18. *Zenobia*, Owen, fromCalcutta; and *Boddington*, Noyes, from ditto.—19. *Catherine*, Fenn, from London and Cape.—

20. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from London.—21. *Tam O'Shanter*, Lindray, from London and Rio de Janeiro; *Eleanor*, Towle, from Bombay and Ceylon; *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Robinson, from Bombay; and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Point de Galle.—23. *Linnæus*, Winder, from Mauritius.—24. *Drongan*, Mackenzie, from Mauritius.

Departures.

Jan. 16. *Edward and Eliza*, Halse, for Malabar coast and Bombay.—18. H.M. sloop *Zebra*, Pridham, on a cruize.—*Feb.* 2. *Wellington*, Evans, for London.—7. *David Clarke*, Viles, for Singapore.—11. *Bengallie*, Tuillet, for Calcutta.—12. *Orontes*, Baker, for Cape and London; and H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher, for Trincomallee.—18. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Cape and London.—19. *Coromandel*, Boys, for London.—20. *Star*, Griffling, for Boston (America).—21. H.M. ships *Success*, Jervoise, and *Crocodile*, Montague, on a cruize.—22. *Catherine*, Fenn, for Calcutta; *Boddington*, Noyes, for London; and *William Wilson*, Landale, for Penang.—26. *Zenobia*, Owen, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 7. At Moulmayne, the lady of Lieut. Nott, 19th N.I., of a son.

Jan. 9. At Jaulnah, Mrs. J. Jones, of a son.

10. At Guntoor, the lady of Capt. B. Baker, 2d N.V.B., of a son.

13. At Vepery, the lady of Adj. R. B. Mousell, 2d N.V.B., of a son.

— At Fort St. George, Mrs. T. Dashwood, of a daughter.

15. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Chase, commanding body guard, of a son.

18. At Black Town, the lady of Capt. H. J. Vardon, of a daughter.

22. At Quilon, the lady of Claude Currie, Esq., garrison surgeon of Trichinopoly, of a daughter.

26. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. John Stoddard, H.M. 54th regt., of a son.

28. In Fort St. George, the lady of S. S. Trevor, Esq., Madras artillery, of a daughter.

— At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Codrington, 46th N.I., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Musgrove, 36th N.I., of a daughter.

31. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Campbell, of artillery, of a daughter.

Feb. 5. At Black Town, Mrs. W. Axelby, of a son.

6. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Wright, of a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson, 36th regt., of a daughter.

7. At Palamcottah, Mrs. John Regel, of a daughter.

— At Madras, Mrs. R. Santineer, of a daughter.

8. At Ootacamund, on the Neelgherry Hills, the lady of Lieut. Minchin, 47th regt., of a son.

11. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. T. A. Duke, 1st bat. pioneers, of a daughter, still-born.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Purton, engineers, of a son.

12. At Belgaum, the lady of Wm. Mason, Esq., civil service, of a son.

15. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. Shaw, 18th N.I., of a daughter.

18. At Madras, Mrs. E. Cullen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 28. At Madras, Assist. Surg. A. H. Cowen, of H.M. 62d regt., to Miss Sarah Egar.

Jan. 13. At Cannanore, Mr. A. H. Rodrigues to Cecilia Maximiana, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Leonard de Rozario, of Tellicherry.

18. At Madras, the Rev. F. Spring, chaplain, to Maria, widow of J. Trail, Esq., late assistant surgeon on this establishment.

20. At Madras, Lieut. Richard Hurlock, 29th N.I., to Virginia Genevieva, fourth daughter of the late Lieut. T. Hery, of H.M.C.M.'s navy.

Feb. 9. At Madras, Mr. T. Rodrigues, clerk in his Exc. the Commander-in-chief's office, to Miss Josephine Lovery.

— At Vepery, Mr. C. Heron, to France, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Harkness, of Sanquhar, Scotland.

16. At St. Thomas's Mount, Capt. R. M. Humfreys, 2d regt. N.I., to Miss M. M. Hawkes.

DEATHS.

Dec. 15. At Bellary, J. H. Ryan, sub-conductor of ordnance.

24. At Masulipatam, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, aged 60.

Jan. 5. At Jaulnah, Sub-Conductor Charles Buchan, ordnance department.

8. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Eleonara Trinder, in her 44th year.

9. At Cannanore, the Rev. J. Dunsterville, M.A., nearly twenty years chaplain at this station.

12. At Bangalore, C. E. Tomlinson, qu. mast. serj. 44th N.I., aged 28.

16. At Masulipatam, Mr. J. W. Wymss, formerly a draftsman in the quarter-master general's and surveyor general's departments.

25. At Madras, Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Vanderwart, in her 27th year.

26. At Madras, Capt. Richard Allen, of the 41st regt. N.I.

27. At Madura, Mr. Robert Lyon, aged 30.

Feb. 3. At Masulipatam, Wilhelmina Caroline, wife of Mr. Samuel Jamieson, superintendant of the collector's sea custom house department.

12. At Madras, Edward, infant son of Henry Chamier, Esq.

14. At Bangalore, Miss H. W. Cottenbuck.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR T. S. BECKWITH.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 17, 1831.—With sentiments of the deepest regret, the Government announces the death, at half-past 12 P.M. on the 15th of this month, at the Mahableshwar Hills, of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the presidency of Bombay.

In consequence of this melancholy event, the flag at the Castle is to be hoisted half-staff high, and so continue till sunset, and minute guns, to the number of sixty, to be fired from Hornby's Battery, on the flag being hoisted; the same ceremony is to be observed by the Hon. Company's cruizers in the harbour, the minute guns being taken up on the termination of those from the garrison, and continued under such arrangements as the superintendent of the Indian navy may direct.

The flag to be hoisted half-staff high, and sixty minute guns to be fired at every station subordinate to this Government on the receipt of these orders.

It is further directed that mourning be worn by the officers of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's civil, military, and naval services at this presidency, for a period of three weeks from this date, an example which the Government confidently expects will be generally followed by all other portions of the community.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 17, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council directs that

the following proclamation, issued from the general department on this date, be published in General Orders:—

"*Proclamation.*—Whereas, by the death of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B., late governor of the presidency of Bombay, the charge of the office of governor of the presidency aforesaid has devolved on John Romer, Esq., conformably to the statutes of the 24th and 33d of our late most Gracious Sovereign George the Third.

"It is, therefore, hereby proclaimed, that the Hon. John Romer, Esq., has this day taken charge of the said office of governor of the presidency of Bombay and of its dependencies."

ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 17, 1831.—In consequence of the lamented death of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. S. Beckwith, K.C.B., commander-in-chief of this presidency, Major Gen. James Stephenson Barns, C.B., the senior officer on the staff, is appointed commander of the forces.

MOONSHEE ALLOWANCE.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 27, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to explain that it was never intended that an officer who may become entitled to the reward of Rs. 800, on account of his acquirements in the Mahratta language, under the rules laid down in General Orders dated the 23d of Dec. 1829, should also draw for the same language the Moonshee allowance granted by General Orders of the 19th of April 1825.

LOCK HOSPITAL AT BELGAUM.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 31, 1831. — The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a Lock Hospital at Belgaum from the 1st of December last.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Jan. 21. Charles Norris, Esq., chief secretary to Government (having returned to presidency) to resume charge of secret, political, and military department.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 25. Mr. Alex. Bell to be judge and session judge of Conkan.

Political Department.

Feb. 3. Mr. J. P. Willoughby to act as political agent in Kattywar.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 11. Mr. W. Simson, to be sub-collector in southern Marhatta country.

Mr. J. W. Langford, to officiate, until further orders, as first assistant to principal collector of Ahmednugger, at Nassuck.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 16. The Rev. A. Campbell to be chaplain at Ahmedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 24, 1830.—*Infantry.* Sen. Lieut. Col. D. Campbell to be col., v. Hough dec.; and Sen. Maj. J. Shirreff to be lieut. col., v. Campbell prom.; dates of rank 15th Dec. 1830.

European Regt. (Left Wing). Capt. J. Little to be major, and Lieut. W. Burnett to be capt., in suc. to Shirreff prom.; date 15th Dec. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. C. R. Hogg admitted on effective strength, from same date, v. Burnett prom.

Dec. 27.—Assist. Adj. Gen. J. Keith to act as deputy adj. gen. of army on departure of Maj. S. Powell from presidency on sick certificate.

Brigade Major C. Hagart to act as assist. adj. gen. in Poona division of army, ditto.

Capt. J. M. Short, 21st N.I., to act as brigade major at Poona, ditto.

Ens. T. M. Dickinson, 14th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Dec. 28.—Ens. C. Cunningham permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Jan. 4, 1831.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed: Maj. J. Crozier, 22d N.I., to assume command of troops at Hursole on departure of Lieut. Col. F. Roome from station, on leave.—Capt. C. Massey, 7th N.I., to assume command at Baroda from date of departure of Capt. F. M. Iredell from station to join troops at Keerpoor.—Lieut. T. L. Green, 50th Madras N.I., to perform duties of interp. to H.M. 40th regt. during absence of Ens. J. M. Browne at presidency.—Lieut. H. Hart to be acting adj. to left wing of 6th N.I. during period of its separation from right wing.—Lieut. E. H. Hart to be acting adj. to left wing of 19th N.I. while detached from head-quarters.—Lieut. R. M. Hughes, fort adj., to have charge of military bazar department at Surat, from date of departure of head-quarters of northern division from station.—Assist. Surg. J. Anderson, 22d N.I., to afford medical aid to staff at head-quarters of northern division of army at Ahmedabad, from 6th Dec.

Supernum. Lieut. C. G. C. Munro, 16th N.I., admitted on effective strength from 20th Dec. 1830, v. H. T. Hopkins dec.

Jan. 8.—The following temporary appointments confirmed: Brigade Maj. C. Crawley to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. in northern division of army during absence of Lieut. G. J. Mant, on sick cert.—Capt. G. Macan, 15th N.I., to act as brigade major at Hursole.—Lieut. C. Birdwood, 3d N.I., to officiate as interp. to 26th regt.

Cadet of Engineers Jas. Bishop admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Jan. 10.—Supernum. Lieut. C. Rooke, 22d N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., from 21st Aug. 1829, v. Phipps, dec.

Supernum. Ens. A. W. Beavan, Europ. regt., admitted on effective strength from 28th Dec. 1830, v. Cunningham resigned.

Jan. 14.—Cadet of Engineers W. G. Hebbert admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Mr. H. C. Heath admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Lieuts. J. Holland, 21st, and C. S. Thomas, 22d N.I., permitted to exchange corps.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Thomas Gaisford, regt. of artillery, admitted on effective strength from 23d Oct. 1830, v. Pemberton dec.

Jan. 17.—*Personal Staff of Hon. the Acting Governor.* Major Thomas Powell to be private secretary; Capt. J. A. Wilson to be military secretary; Ensign T. M. Dickinson and Ensign Sidney Powell to be aides-de-camp.

Personal Staff of Acting Commander-in-chief. Capt. W. Greenville, H.M. 69th Foot, to be military secretary; Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d L.C., to be interpreter and extra aide-de-camp.

Col. H. Sullivan, H.M. 6th Foot, to command Poonah division of army, as a temporary appointment, in consequence of nomination of Maj. Gen. Barns to command of forces.

Col. T. Willshire, H.M. 2d, or Queen's Royals, to command at Poona, until further orders.

Col. W. Gilbert, 21st N.I., to command garrison and fort of Bombay until further orders.

Col. F. H. Pierce, regt. of artillery, to command at Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. Col. J. Kinnersley, 16th N.I., to command at Malligaum until further orders.

Jan. 19.—The following temporary appointments confirmed: Lieut. W. Baker to be acting adj. to left wing of 1st or Gr. N.I. while detached from head-quarters.—Lieut. G. S. Brown to act as qu. master, and Lieut. I. Liddell, 23d regt., to act as interp. to 16th N.I. during the period of Lieut. B. Crispin being in charge of latter regiment.

Lieut. Col. R. Robertson, 2d Gren. regt., to assume command of troops and charge of presidency in his Highness the Rajah's district, during absence to Bombay of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson; dated Mahableshwar Hills, 3d Jan.

Jan. 21.—*Infantry.* Col. D. Campbell having died on 7th July 1830, his com. of colonel to be cancelled, and Lieut. Col. F. D. Ballantine to be col., v. Hough dec.; dated 15th Dec. 1830.—Lieut. Col. J. Shirreff to take rank, v. Campbell dec. 8th July 1830.—Sen. Major J. B. Dunsterville to be lieut. col., v. Ballantine prom. 15th Dec. 1830.

European Regiment (Left Wing). Maj. J. Little and Capt. W. Burnett to take rank in suc. to Shirreff prom.—Lieut. C. R. Hogg admitted on effective strength of regt. from 8th July 1830, v. Burnett prom.

1st or Gr. N.I. Capt. A. Morse to be major, and Lieut. T. Donnelly to be capt., in suc. to Dunsterville prom.; dated 15th Dec. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. B. H. Crockett admitted on effective strength of regt. from 15th Dec., v. Donnelly prom.

Jan. 22.—Assist. Surg. A. Gibson to act for Assist. Surg. Robson as vaccinator in Concan, and Assist. Surg. W. Arding to supply Mr. Gibson's place as acting vaccinator in N.W.D. of Guzerat, during absence of Dr. Crawford.

Lieut. T. G. Parry placed on pension list in this country, and his name struck off list of officers of army.

1st L.C. Cornet C. J. Owen to be adj., v. Mc Kenzie resigned; date 1st Jan. 1831.

16th N.I. Lieut. B. Crispin to be adj., v. Hopkins dec.; date 20th Dec. 1830.—Lieut. S. Landon to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Crispin; date 1st Jan. 1830.

Jan. 25.—Capt. R. M. Cooke, 19th N.I., to have charge of invalids of H.C. service proceeding to England.

Jan. 26.—Assist. Surg. J. Scott to act for Assist. Surg. J. Don, as vaccinator in Deccan.

Jan. 31.—Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d L.C., to be military secretary to Hon. the Governor, in succession to Capt. J. A. Wilson, of royal artillery, returned to England.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. J. Holland, 22d N.I., confirmed in situation of deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., from 4th Sept. 1830.

6th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. W. Thatcher admitted on effective strength of regt., from 26th Jan., v. G. T. Parry pensioned; Supernum. Ens. E. C. Burt admitted ditto from 28th Dec. 1829, v. Harris dec.

Feb. 3.—Lieut. J. S. Grant, assist. to inspecting officer in Deccan, app. to erect some buildings at Sholapoor.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. S. Slight, engineers.—Lieut. S. Landon, 16th N.I.—Col. W. Gilbert, 21st N.I.—Col. F. H. Pierce, regt. of artil.—Capt. W. V. Hewitt, 5th N.I.—Cadet A. Prescot, cavalry.—Capt. F. T. Farrett, 6th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 27. Lieut. J. Liddell, 1st L.C., for health.—Capt. R. Cooke, 19th N.I., on private affairs.—31. Lieut. J. Holmes, 12th N.I., for health.—Jan. 5. Maj. R. W. Flemming, 9th N.I., for health.—13. Lieut. Col. F. Roome, 20th N.I., on urgent private affairs.—17. Lieut. G. J. Mant, 19th N.I., dep. assist. adj. gen. N. D. of army, for health.—22. Lieut. J. T. Forster, 15th N.I., for health.—25. Capt. T. Dillamore, 1st or Gr. N.I., for health.—27. Lieut. W. Coghlan, of artil., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 25. Maj. R. Barnewall, 26th N.I., for health (eventually to Europe).

To Sea.—Jan. 8. Ens. E. P. Lynch, 16th N.I., for six months, for health.—26. Capt. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I., for a further extension of six months, for health.

To Agra.—Jan. 26. Lieut. G. Clarkson, 12th N.I., from 2d Feb. to 2d Aug. 1831, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—Jan. 4. Surg. R. Eckford, 1st member of Medical Board, to Mauritius and eventually to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 29. *Triumph*, Green, from China, &c.—30. *Hannah*, Thomas, from Calcutta.—31. *Lady Ramsay*, Douglas, from Liverpool; *Sir Edward Paget*, Bourchier, from London, Madeira, and Cape; *Jean*, Finlay, from Greenock; and *Minerva*, Blake, from Singapore and Cochin.—*Jan.* 6, 1831. *Huddersfield*, Mathewson, from Liverpool.—8. *Upton Castle*, Duggin, from London; and H. C. schooner, *Royal Tiger*, Hawes, from Maculla.—9. H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, Pepper, from Severndroog.—15. *Fort William*, Naish, from China, Singapore, &c.—16. *Colconda*, Stewart, from ditto, ditto; and *L'Ernest*, Dufresne, from Penang, &c.—22. *Morning Star*, Adler, from London, Cape, and Ceylon.—25. *Virginia*, Hullock, from Calcutta.—27. *Newton*, Rising, from Colombo and Cannanore.—28. *Brunswick*, Rosindale, from London and Point de Galle.—*Feb.* 12. *Flying Fish*, Gardner, from Rotterdam.

Departures.

Dec. 27. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, for Goa and London.—*Jan.* 4. *Lady Munro*, Aiken, for Madras; and *Eleanor*, Towle, for Colombo and Madras.—5. *Abberton*, Percival, for Ceylon, Cape, and London.—9. *La Nymphe*, Barbot, for Bordeaux; *La Maly*, Rivier, for ditto; and *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Roberison, for Colombo and Madras.—10. *Caroline*, Fewson, for London.—11. H.C. brig of war *Royal Tiger*, Hawes, for Bancoote.—19. *Prinsep*, Hackwood, for Calcutta.—23. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, for London.—28. H.C. sloop of war *Coote*, Pepper, for Colombo.—30. *Sir Edward Paget*, Bourchier, for Cape and London; and *L'Ernest*, Dufresne, for Malabar coast and Bordeaux.—*Feb.* 5. *Triumph*, Green, for London.—6. *Huddersfield*, Mathewson, for Liverpool.—8. *Jean*, Finlay, for Greenock.—14. *Upton Castle*, Duggin, for London.—16. *Precious*, Mollins, for Hamburgh.

Freight to London (Jan. 29) £5 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 15. At Ahmednugger, the lady of Assist. Surg. W. B. Barrington, A.B., 1st bat. artillery, of a daughter.

26. At Hursole, Guzerat, the lady of J. P. Malcolmson, Esq., medical service, of a son.

29. At Kirkee, near Poona, the lady of Capt. W. Havelock, 4th L. Drags., of a son.

31. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Russell, horse brigade, of a daughter.

Jan. 3, 1831. At Sattarah, the lady of Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I., of a son.

4. At Girgaum, Charlotte, the wife of Robert White, of a son.

5. At Bhooj, in Cutch, the lady of Chas. Scott, Esq., Bombay medical establishment, of a son.

6. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. R. Bennett, of the chief secretary's office, of a daughter.

11. At Colaba, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, of a daughter.

30. In the fort, Mrs. M. Nelson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27. At Bombay, Lieut. Henry Hobson, 20th N.I., to Isabella Anna Finch, third daughter of

the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of King's Langly, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

Jan. 25 1831. At Bombay, Edw. J. Stracy, Esq., of the civils ervice, to Isabella Jane, daughter of G. F. Hughes, Esq., magistrate of police.

DEATHS.

Dec. 22. At Surat, James Edward Hallett, Esq., of the H. C. civil service, second son of James Hallett, Esq., of the same establishment, and late one of the provincial judges of that presidency.—Having highly distinguished himself at the Company's civil college at Hailcybury, he reached Bombay in June last. After passing a very creditable examination in the Oriental languages, he was appointed to be assistant to the principal collector at Surat, in the province of Guzerat. No sooner, however, had this accomplished youth commenced his career, than he was seized with an inflammatory complaint, and died, in his nineteenth year.

Feb. 8, 1831. At Bombay, Eliza Frances, wife of Crawford Mac Leod, Esq., late of the Accountant General's Office.

Lately. At Colabah, Suzannah Leonora, widow of the late Lieut. G. W. Thompson, of H.M. 30th Foot, aged 29.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.

Jan. 6. *Morning Star*, Adler, from London.—*Feb.* 1. *Bolton*, Clarkson, from London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. At Galle, the lady of Lieut. Deacon, staff officer, of a son.

28. At the Wesleyan Mission House, Colombo, Mrs. Allen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 1. At Kandy, C. C. M'Intyre, Esq., lieut. 78th regt., to Eliza, daughter of James Hadden, Esq., of Persley, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 12. At Matura, Bartholomews Adolphus Gysbertus, son of Mr. J. B. Keneman, aged 20.

19. At Colombo, Mr. J. C. Vanden Driesen, Dutch record keeper, aged 46.

29. At Colombo, S. Beaufort, Esq., aged 51.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Jan. 2. The lady of Capt. R. D. Odell, commanding the 25th regt. M.N.I., of a son.

DEATH.

Dec. 5. S. P. Singer, Esq., late of Entally, aged 30.

Malacca.

BIRTH.

Dec. 8. Mrs. George Rappa, of a daughter.

China.

BIRTH.

Jan. 15. At Macao, the lady of Christopher Fearon, Esq., of a daughter.

New South Wales.

ACTS OF COUNCIL.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Ralph Darling, governor, &c. of this colony, with the advice of the Legislative Council, has passed the following acts:—

An Act for regulating the slaughtering of cattle, and for preventing the improper driving of the same through the streets of Sydney; dated 15th March 1830.

An Act for prolonging, for a certain period, the term of all licenses for keeping public houses, which were granted in the year 1829; dated 15th March 1830.

An Act for the general regulation of the customs of New South Wales and its dependencies; dated 19th March 1830.

An Act for the relief of debtors, and for an equal distribution of their estates and effects amongst creditors; dated 2d April 1830.

An Act to suppress robbery and housebreaking, and the harbouring of robbers and housebreakers; dated 21st April 1830.

An Act for abating the nuisance occasioned by the great number of dogs which are loose in the streets of the towns of Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Windsor, in the colony of New South Wales; dated 14th April 1830.

An Act for confirming certain rates and duties heretofore levied and collected in the colony, and for continuing the like rates and duties, until further provision shall be made; dated 21st April 1830.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws now in force relative to the licensing and regulating of public houses; dated 12th May 1830.

An Act for the punishment and transportation of offenders in New South Wales; dated 12th May 1830.

APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 23, 1830.—C. D. Riddell, Esq., to be colonial treasurer, in room of the late Wm. Balcombe, Esq.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 17, 1830. At Sydney, the lady of F. Stephen, Esq., of a daughter.

April 1. At Sydney, Mrs. John Buckland (late of Calcutta), of a son.

10. At Sydney, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, of a daughter.

— At Sydney, the lady of G. Bunn, Esq., of a son and heir.

16. At Sydney, the lady of C. Prout, Esq., under sheriff, of a son and heir.

23. Mrs. W. Suttor, of Parramatta, of a son.

May 2. Mrs. Tucker, jun., of Albion Farm, Paterson's Plains, of a son.

5. At Melville, Hunter's River, the lady of G. Mitchell, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Sydney, Mrs. Geo. Brown, of a daughter.

8. At Sydney, Mrs. Chas. McLachlan, of Hobart Town, of a daughter.

June 4. At Windsor, the lady of S. North, Esq., superintendent of police, of a daughter.

— At Port Stephens, the wife of Henry Danger, Esq., of a son.

5. At Oldbury, Mrs. Atkinson, of a daughter.
11. At Mereworth, Mrs. John Atkinson, of a son.
22. At Norfolk Island, the lady of Lieut. Col. Morisset, commandant of that settlement, of a son and heir.
— At Sydney, the lady of James Laidley, Esq., deputy com. general, of a daughter.
29. At Sydney, the lady of Lieut. Col. James Allen, H.M. 57th regt., of a daughter.
July 6. At Sydney, Mrs. Morris, of George Street, of a son.
15. At Sydney, Mrs. Lamb, of George Street, of a son.
30. At Lake Macquarie, the lady of the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, of a daughter.
31. At Sydney, the lady of Mr. W. Macdonald, of George Street, of a son.
Aug. 1. At Elderslie, the lady of John Hawdon, Esq., J. P., of a daughter.
— At Sydney, Mrs. Inglis, of George Street, of a daughter.
3. At Sydney, the lady of W. H. Geary, Esq., R.N., commander of the ship *Gilmore*, of a son.
10. At Clare House, near Windsor, Mrs. Scarvell, of a son.
17. At Sydney, the lady of J. B. Montefiore, Esq., of a daughter.
25 Mrs. John Smith, Newcastle, of a son.
Sept. 4. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Dibbs, of a son.
27. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Wm. Ternan, office-keeper at the commissariat, of twin sons.
Oct. 4. At Sydney, the lady of James Raymond, Esq., postmaster for the territory, of a son.
9. At Sydney, the lady of F. Garling, Esq., of a daughter.
10. At Parramatta, Mrs. W. O. Davies, of a daughter.
23. At Sydney, Mrs. Edw. Lee, of a daughter.
Nov. 1. At Sydney, the lady of John Nicholson, Esq., master-attendant of his Majesty's dock yard, of a son.
4. At her residence, Surrey Hills, Mrs. Moore, of a son.
20. At Gillingham, the wife of Mr. P. H. Rapsey, of a daughter.
26. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Edw. Byers, of a son.
Dec. 10. At her residence, Surrey Hills, Mrs. Jas. Alderson, of a daughter.
13. At Glenfield, Mrs. Throsby, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 22, 1830. At Portland Head, Mr. Wm. Maingy to Helen, daughter of the late Mr. G. McLeod, under sheriff of the colony.
April 10. At Liverpool, John Tyre, Esq., of the commissariat department, to Sophia, eldest daughter of D. C. G. Allen, formerly in charge of the commissariat of this colony and Van Diemen's Land.
12. At Windsor, Mr. Chas. Thompson, jun., of Sydney, to Miss Morris, of Clydesdale.
June 7. At Castlereagh, J. B. Bettington, Esq., of Sydney, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Wm. Lawson, Esq., of Veteran Hall.
8. At Portland Head, Mr. Abr. Johnston, of Pitt Town, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Brown, of Pitt Street, Sydney.
17. At Sydney, G. B. White, Esq., assistant surveyor, to Maria, youngest daughter of James Mudie, Esq., of Castle Forbes.
July 12. At Sydney, Mr. John Spark to Mrs. Symons, of the George Inn, Castlereagh Street.
17. At Sydney, Leslie Duguid, Esq., to Anne, second daughter of the late Capt. Scargill, 22d regt.
— At Sydney, G. H. Stuart, Esq., of Colinsbrook estate, near Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Fred. Garling, Esq., Sydney.
30. At Sydney, J. H. Kennedy, Esq., D. A. C. General, to Miss Sarah Isabella Curlewis, of Charlotte Place.
31. At Sydney, James L. Macgillivray, Esq., to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Bradley, of Sydney.
Aug. 17. At Cardoness, Paterson's River, Lieut. James Nunn, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Miss Adair.
Sept. 30. At Sydney, Alfred Potter, Esq., second son of John Potter, Esq., of Green Bank Hall, Lancashire, to Miss Fisher, niece to Dr. Wardell.
Oct. 13. At Sydney, Wm. J. Dumaresq., Esq., to Christiana Susan, second daughter of Alex. McLeay, Esq., colonial secretary.
25. At Sydney, Mr. John Henderson, second officer of the *Woodlark*, to Elizabeth Hawkins, of Kissing Point.
Nov. 18. At Castlereagh, Henry Bayly, Esq., of Bayly Park, to Hannah, second daughter of W. Lawson, Esq., J. P., Veteran Hall, Prospect.
Dec. 2. At Parramatta, J. W. Martindale, Esq., surg. of H.M. 17th regt., to Miss Harriet Eliza Singer.
14. At Liverpool, Lieut. R. Sadlier, R.N., to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Cartwright.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24, 1830. At Port Stephen, Mr. Benjamin Stacey, in the service of the Australian Agricultural Company.
March 31. At Sydney, Mrs. Hankinson.
April 3. At Sydney, Mr. David Kelly, formerly an extensive butcher in Pitt Street.
9. At Sydney, Joseph Forcaux, second son of W. Redfern, Esq., aged 7 years.
May 11. At Liverpool, on her way to Sydney, Mrs. Riley, wife of the late Edward Riley, Esq., J. P.
20. At Sydney, Mr. Chamberlain, chief officer of the *Elizabeth*, aged 23.
29. At Sydney, Mr. Nicholas Divine, aged 104. This individual arrived in the colony with Governor Phillip, with the appointment of principal superintendent of convicts, which situation he filled for 25 years.
June 11. At Sydney, Mr. Samuel Budge, a native of Dundee, in Scotland, aged 45.
20. At Sydney, Mrs. Moss.
July 1. At Sydney, J. S. Harrison, Esq., merchant, aged 28.
3. At Sydney, Mrs. M. Jackson, lady of Major Jackson, aged 38.
13. At Sydney, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Wm. Fielder.
14. After a protracted illness, Sarah, wife of Wm. Lawson, Esq., of Veteran Hall.
20. At Sydney, Mr. Chas. Pickever, aged 56.
25. Mr. Samuel Otoo Hassall, son of the late Rowland Hassall, Esq., of Parramatta.
Aug. 9. At Sydney, Mr. Geo. Tate, victualler.
11. At Sydney, Mr. Joseph Palmer, aged 27.
18. At Parramatta, Mr. Gilbert Smith, late chief storekeeper of Port Macquarie.
26. At Pitt Town, John, eldest son of Mr. John M'Donald, of that place.
Sept. 17. At Sydney, Mr. John Smith, millwright, aged 37.
Oct. 4. At Sydney, Lucy, wife of Thos. Kent, Esq.
13. Murdered by the aborigines, at Moreton Bay, Capt. Logan, of H.M. 57th regt., commandant of that settlement.
Nov. 24. At Garden Island, after a lingering illness of several months, his aboriginal Majesty, King Boongaric, supreme chief of the Sydney tribe.
Lately. At New Zealand, on his way to England, J. Evans, Esq., principal surgeon to H.M. 57th regt.
— Mr. Clements, of Hunter's River.
— At Lane Cove, in his 24th year, Ross D. R. Bailey, Esq., attached to the commissariat of the colony.
— Mr. Wm. Hansy.

Cape of Good Hope.

LAWS.

The following Ordinances have been promulgated by the Governor and Council of this colony:—

Ordinance for erecting a toll on the new road over the Hottentot's Holland Mountain; dated 24th May 1830.

Ordinance for regulating as to the food, clothing, lodging, and hours of labour for slaves in this colony; dated 9th Aug. 1830.

Ordinance for regulating as to the baptism and interments of slaves, and declaring punishments in certain cases to be illegal; dated 9th Aug. 1830.

Ordinance for appointing a certain day of the week on which a market may be holden for the resort of slaves, and for the regulation of such market; for defining what shall be deemed works of necessity in which slaves may be employed on Sunday; and for prescribing the modes of punishment, which, in the case of female slaves, are to be substituted for the punishment of whipping, scourging, or beating; dated 12th Aug. 1830.

Ordinance for the better defining and fixing the duties and functions of the civil commissioners in this colony; dated 13th Oct. 1830.

Ordinance for altering and equalizing rates of the hearth or house-tax, and the public water tax, in Cape Town; dated 15th Nov. 1830.

Ordinance for preventing the practice of riding or driving carelessly or furiously on the frequented parts of the public roads in this colony; dated 15th Nov. 1830.

Ordinance for explaining and declaring the law relative to licenses for the brewing of malt liquors; dated 20th Dec. 1830.

Ordinance for the better regulation of the trade carried on beyond the land boundaries of this colony, between the inhabitants thereof and the Caffres and other nations residing in Africa; dated 23d Dec. 1830.

Ordinance for altering and amending the laws and regulations relating to medical practitioners and apothecaries in this colony; dated 23d Dec. 1830

APPOINTMENTS.

July 1, 1830.—The Rev. W. R. Thompson to be minister of church about to be established at Kat river.

Sept. 3.—The Rev. Chas. Wimberley to officiate as chaplain at Simon's Town, v. the Rev. G. Sturt, dec.

Oct. 18.—Ralph Rogerson, Esq., to be a justice of peace for Cape Town and district thereof.

Jan. 3, 1831.—John Steuart, Esq., re-appointed to act as, and be sheriff for this colony and dependencies, for one year.

Jan. 11.—Hamilton Ross, Esq., to be Prussian consul in this colony, subject to approval of Prussian Government.

March 11.—The Rev. T. J. Herold, to be minister of church at Stellenbosch, vacant by retirement of Rev. M. Borcherds.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 12, 1830. At Cape Town, the lady of Daniel J. Cloete, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At ditto, Mrs. Holl, of a daughter.

25. At ditto, the lady of J. M. Herak, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 18. At Graham's Town, the lady of Lieut. Williams, royal engineers, of a daughter.

20. At Cape Town, the lady of Capt. Stockenstrom, of a son and still-born daughter.

21. At ditto, the lady of John Carter, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

22. At ditto, the wife of Dr. Van Horstok, of a daughter.

24. At Roodehek, the lady of James Bance, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 7. At Cape Town, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Fielding, 98th regt., of a son.

12. At ditto, the lady of G. W. Prince, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Graham's Town, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wolfe, 98th regt., of a daughter.

Jan. 14, 1831. At Swellendam, the wife of Mr. Joseph Barry, of a son.

Feb. 1. At Cannon Terrace, Mrs. Harrison Watson, of a daughter.

12. At Cape Town, Mrs. Edward Norton, of a son.

16. At ditto, Mrs. G. F. Willmot, of a son.

21. At Cape Castle, the lady of T. H. Doyle, Esq., paymaster 75th regt., of a son.

March 3. At Graham's Town, the lady of Major Vaughan, H.M. 98th regt., of a son.

Lately. The lady of J. R. Innes, Esq., M.A., of a son.

— At Tulbagh, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Thom, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 1, 1830. At Cape Town, E. L. Chiappini, Esq., to Miss Anna Catharina M. Gie.

16. At ditto, Lieut. J. H. Vanrenen, of the Bengal army, to Miss Y. J. Deneys, only daughter of A. Deneys, Esq., of Roodebloom.

Aug. 26. At ditto, Lieut. M. Wilson, acting adj. of H.M. 55th regt., to Miss Maria Lumley.

Oct. 7. At ditto, Mr. R. M. Satchwell, of the ordnance department, to Miss E. M. Blankenberg.

20. At Stellenbosch, the Rev. J. S. S. Ballot, minister of George, to Miss C. E. Kicherer, daughter of the late Rev. J. J. Kicherer.

Nov. 16. At Cape Town, Horatio H. Noble, Esq., captain of the 40th regt. Madras N.I., to Miss Henrietta M. Moulton.

22. At ditto, Thomas Nightingale, Esq., second son of Sir Charles E. Nightingale, Bart., Kingsworth Hall, Cambridgeshire, to Hannah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John H. Parry, Esq., barrister.

23. At ditto, Samuel Smart, Esq., late king's advocate of the colony of Sierra Leone, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Okes.

27. At Stellenbosch, W. M. Mackay, Esq., civil commissioner of the Cape district, to Maria Josina Johanna, only daughter of Daniel J. Van Ryneveld, Esq., civil commissioner of the district of Stellenbosch.

30. At Cape Town, P. J. Roux, jun., Esq., to Maria Magdalena, third daughter of H. Stadler, Esq.

Jan. 3, 1831. At ditto, H. Hutchinson, Esq., captain of the *Lord William Bentinck*, to Miss Mary Scarman.

— At ditto, Mr. John Reid to Miss Ann Watson, of Rochester, Staffordshire.

15. At Port Elizabeth, C. A. Wentworth, Esq., surgeon of the district of Uitenhage, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. C. Dalgairns, of Land Fountain.

Feb. 23. At Uitenhage, the Rev. George Morgan, of Somerset, to Miss Elizabeth Shond, from Aberdeen.

DEATHS.

May 13, 1830. At Cape Town, Richard Heurtley, Esq., M.D., aged 60.

July 7. At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Mr. Alex. Sutherland, builder, aged 50.

Aug. 1. Mr. William Stringer, of Cape Town, aged 33.

13. At Cape Town, Mr. William Warburton, aged 43.

14. At ditto, Amy, wife of Mr. S. Capon, of Market Square, in her 55th year.

16. At Graham's Town, Lieut. W. S. Sanders, formerly an officer in the navy, and subsequently of the Royal African Corps.

18. At Cape Town, Isabella Sarah, wife of Simon Fraser, Esq., Bengal civil service.

— At Port Frances, Arabella Broome, wife of John Centlivre Chase, Esq., aged 32.

25. At Simon's Town, the Rev. G. W. M. Sturt, A.B., late colonial chaplain of that place.

Sept. 15. At Cape Town, Mr. William Fox, of London, aged 16.
Oct. 1. At ditto, Wm. Boyd Kerr, Esq., aged 29.
12. At Marlendal, near Stellenbosch, Aletta Jacoba De Wit, wife of the Rev. Mr. Meerut Borcherds, minister at Stellenbosch, aged 68.
— At Cape Town, Mr. Alex. West, chief officer of the brig *Ann*, aged 46.
Nov. 23. At ditto, Maria Fredrica, wife of John Carter, Esq., aged 35.
30. At ditto, Miss J. M. Truter, aged 19.
Dec. 9. At ditto, Mr. Jan Jacob Meinert, born in Hamburgh, aged 56.
11. At ditto, Mr. Thos. Goldsworthy, master of the brig *Resolution*, aged 33.
13. At Stellenbosch, Charles Vaughan Caulfield, only child of Chas. Robinson, Esq., Medical Board of Bengal, aged 16 months.
14. At Cape Town, Mr. D. Irvin, h.p., formerly purser of H.M.S. *Heron*, aged 40.
16. At the Residency, Saldanha Bay, Miss de Waal, aged 32.
19. At Cape Town, Mr. S. Probart, aged 30. His child died the day preceding.
28. At ditto, Mrs. Susanna Hendrica Truter, aged 57.
31. Suddenly, Capt. T. E. Ward, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Fairlie*, and late of the ship *Eliza*.
Jan. 11, 1831. At Cape Town, Charles Dawes, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 43.
25. At ditto, P. G. Vander Byl, senior, Esq., aged 77.
Feb. 4. At ditto, Mrs. C. Kincaid, aged 30.
6. At ditto, Mr. Geo. Hosking, aged 29.
7. At ditto, Mr. Jas. Congreve, aged 45.
25. At ditto, Mr. R. S. Clay, aged 25.
March 1. At the Paarl, Mr. Gideon Joubert, sen., aged 80.
7. At Cape Town, in his 20th year, Edward, son of Alex. Sinclair, Esq., of Trinity Square, London.
14. At the house of his uncle Sir John Wilde, in his 17th year, Herbert Carrington Wilde, third son of E. A. Wilde, Esq., of College-hill, city of London.
22. At Cape Town, Mr. Wm. Johnston, master of the bark *Thorne*, aged 30.
Lately. On the west coast of Africa, Capt. Geo. Smith, formerly commander of the schooner *Success*.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 22.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

The minutes of the last court having been gone through—

The *Chairman* (Robt. Campbell, Esq.) informed the proprietors, that a list of the superannuations which had been granted since the last court was laid on the table.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to state, that it is appointed at this court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of January last and ending on the 5th of July next. The court of directors have agreed to a resolution on the subject, which shall now be read."

The clerk then read the following resolution:—

"At a court of directors held on Tuesday the 21st of June 1831:—
"Resolved unanimously, that it be recommended to the general court to be held to-morrow to declare a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of January last and ending on the 5th of July next."

On the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the *Deputy Chairman* (John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq.) the motion was agreed to.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"It is ordained, by the by-law cap. 3, sec. 2. that, at the quarterly general court, held in the month of June, the by-laws shall be read.

The by-laws were accordingly read short.

COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. *Twining*.—"I have the honour to present to the court the report of the committee of by-laws. They have only found it necessary to offer a few remarks upon one point."

The report was handed in, and read as follows:—

By the committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's By-Laws, the 26th May 1831.

Your committee, in the discharge of their duty, have called before them and examined the several officers of the home establishments whose situations enable them to give evidence with respect to the observance and execution of the by-laws; and they now proceed to report to the general court the result of their inquiries.

In each of the last three years your committee have had occasion to notice a non-compliance with the by-law, cap. 1. sec. 5. which ordains:—"that the court of directors shall annually cause a general state per computation of the Company's affairs to be drawn out to the 30th April in each year, and laid before them for their observation; and that the same shall also be laid before the quarterly general court in the month of December following at the latest." It is with much regret your committee have to report, that at the quarterly general court held in December 1830, the court of directors were again unable to lay the prescribed account before the proprietors, the whole of the documents necessary for its preparation not having then been received from India. Your committee have not failed to direct their serious attention to this omission, which they find is entirely attributable to the delay which has occurred in Bengal, in the transmission to this country of the books and accounts relating to that presidency made up to the 30th April 1829, a portion of which do not appear to have been received at this house until the end of December last. The court of directors having, at the request of your committee, caused them to be furnished with copies of the dispatches which have been addressed to the Bengal government upon the subject, and of the communications which have been received from that government in reply, your committee would not be doing justice to the court of directors or to their own feelings, were they to omit the expression of their

entire approbation of the instructions which the court have issued, in view to the more expeditious preparation and completion of the Indian accounts. At the same time they must express their opinion, founded upon the best information they have been able to obtain, that the by-law, as it at present stands, affords sufficient time for the preparation of the account in question, if proper despatch be used in the transmission from India of the requisite materials; and that no satisfactory explanation has been given by the Bengal government of the delays which have so repeatedly occurred at that presidency. It appears by a statement that has been laid before your committee, that the documents from Bengal, which in the last four years were not received until the month of December, have in several former years, under the same system of account, been received in July or August, and, therefore, to use the words of the court, in their despatch of the 19th May 1830, it may be inferred, "that what has been accomplished in one or several instances might have been accomplished in all."

Your committee, whilst they attach much importance to a due observance of the by-law referred to, do not deem it necessary to submit any specific proposition on the present occasion; they rely upon the continued endeavours of the court to prevent a repetition of the delay which has led to the foregoing remarks, and upon their declared determination to punish any individual in their service who may be found guilty of similar neglect in future.

With the exception before-mentioned, it appears that the by-laws have been duly observed and executed during the past year.

East-India House, 26th May 1831.

The *Chairman.*—"It is ordained, by sec. 1, cap. 3. of the by-laws, that at the quarterly general court, held in the month of June, fifteen persons shall be appointed to inspect the by-laws.

The following members of the committee were then unanimously re-elected:

Richard Twining, Esq.; P. Heatly, Esq.; B. Williams, Esq.; B. Barnard, Esq.; Sir H. Strachey, Bart.; J. Darby, Esq.; J. H. Tritton, Esq.; J. Carstairs, Esq.; Sir J. Shaw, Bart; W. Burnie, Esq.; J. Hodgson, Esq.; W. Ward, Esq.; Sir John Rea Reid, Bart.; and A. Robarts, Esq.

The *Chairman.*—"I beg leave to propose, in the place of Mr. Grote, J. Woodhouse, Esq."

Agreed to unanimously.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The *Chairman.*—"It is necessary to state, that on the 22d of April, the speaker of the House of Commons, communicated to the court of directors a resolution, to which that House had agreed, which shall now be read.

The clerk read the resolution, as follows:—

"Resolved, that notice be given that the sum of £1,207,550. 15s., and all arrears of annuity payable in respect thereof, being the remainder of the capital stock debt or sum due from the public to the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, will be redeemed and paid on the 22d day of April, 1834, agreeably to the power of redemption contained in the act of the 55 Geo. III. cap. 155."

PENSIONS.

General *Thornton.*—"At the last general court, a motion was made and carried, that the Company's pension list should be printed. Not seeing the mover of that resolution in the court, I, as the seconder, wish to inquire when the paper in question will be printed?"

The *Chairman.*—"The documents are now in a state of forwardness, and the account will be speedily produced."

THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

Capt. *Maxfield.*—"I should be glad to know whether the court of directors had subscribed to the fund for the relief of the distressed Irish?"

The *Chairman* answered that they had not.

Capt. *Maxfield* wished to see the name of the Company recorded, as having granted assistance on this calamitous occasion. In a case of this nature, he thought the Company ought to come forward with their mite. They had, on many other occasions, shewed a praiseworthy desire to aid in the promotion of public measures. He was inclined to move, that the court of directors be requested to issue such a sum of money as they might think proper towards the relief of the starving Irish.

The *Chairman.*—"It is necessary that due notice of such a motion should be given. We are anxious to do that which is right, not only on this but on all occasions. It is a subject that has been under the consideration of the court of directors."

Capt. *Maxfield.*—"I only asked the question to satisfy myself on one point. I can have no doubt on the subject of the humanity of the court of directors.

EAST-INDIA DOCKS.

Capt. *Maxfield.*—"I understand, that we have entered into an extensive engagement with the East-India Dock Company, and I should be glad to have the means of ascertaining whether that engagement is likely to prove beneficial. I beg leave to ask, whether a cognizance of that engagement comes within the province of the court of proprietors or is excluded from it, because I wish to receive an answer to certain questions?"

The *Chairman.*—"There is no reason to prevent the hon. proprietor from putting any question he pleases on the subject; but time must be given to procure the information necessary for answering them."

Capt. *Maxfield.*—"Then I shall defer my questions. I merely seek for information, and I am sure the engagement to which I allude, however it may turn out, was meant for our benefit."

The court then, on the question, adjourned.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(*Continued from p.* 107.)

March 22, 1830.

Mr. *Thos. Thomley*, a merchant at Liverpool, examined. Witness has the authority of an American merchant of great respectability, who has lived at Canton for twenty-five years, to say that bills upon London may be negociated there with great facility, and to almost any extent, at 5s. 6¾d. the tale, payable at six months' sight; witness understands that, at the Company's course of exchange, the tale is estimated at 6s. 8d. Comparing the two exchanges, for the last ten years, the difference would be one-sixth. "You must deduct from the public accounts of the Company, to bring it to the current exchange, one-sixth of the purchases of tea: that deduction would be £3,039,351." [Witness here produced a statement, intended to show the loss to the country in the price of tea, arising out of the East-India Company's monopoly; which he makes amount to £1,727,934 annually. It is unnecessary to insert this statement, because it is founded upon the supposition that the tale was in every one of the ten years no higher than 5s. 6¾d., which is notoriously not the fact.]

Mr. *Robert Rickards* examined. Witness resided in India about twenty-three or twenty-four years, on the Bombay civil establishment; he returned in 1811, and has since been an India-agent in London. He never was engaged in trade whilst in India, but had opportunities of seeing a good deal of what had passed in the trade between India and China, and has since had correspondence with a house in China (Thos. Dent and Co.), from which the house witness belongs to (Rickards, Mackintosh, and Co.) has received consignments. Witness has always felt a great interest in respect to the financial concerns of India, and when he was in Parliament, in 1812-13, he had an opportunity of analysing the Company's accounts laid before Parliament, from whence he first derived a knowledge of the state of their finances, including their trade with India and China. He formed a decided opinion in 1813, that the received notion of the profits of the Company's India and China trade being their only means of paying their dividends and interest upon their home bond-debt, was altogether erroneous; that on a fair mercantile statement of their commercial operations, the profits, if any, would be found altogether insufficient to pay their dividends in this country: and from the papers since printed and laid before the public, he is still further confirmed in that belief. Witness has compiled a statement from official documents (he looks upon no other source of information to be worth a farthing) laid before Parliament 14th May 1824, 4th June 1829, and in February 1830, for the year 1820-21, the latest for which all the charges on the China trade are printed or published, showing the deficiency of means to pay the interest and dividends out of the profits of the China trade. [This statement is given in our present volume, p. 15, first part. The witness was afterwards examined in further explanation of the account.] Witness is in the habit of receiving information as to the prices of tea at Canton from his correspondents and from price-currents thence. He has prepared a statement to show what the same quantity of teas purchased in China at the Chinese prices would amount to, and the prices for which they can be imported into this country by an individual merchant, who would charge himself with all the ordinary charges upon such consignments, which is compared with the prices charged on the Company's teas for the same period. [The statement was given in. The elements of the statement are as follow: the quantity of teas imported in 1828-9 is taken at 30,269,418 lbs. The Canton prices are assumed to be, bohea, 14 tales the peeul; congo and campoi, 22; souchong, 28; pekoe, 42; twankay, 22; hyson-skin, 24; hyson, 45; gunpowder, 60. The price of the Spanish dollar is taken at 4s., making the tale 5s. 6¾d. The average cost price is thus 11d. per lb.; total cost £1,386,951. The freight is assumed at £10 per ton on 30,000 tons, £300,000; insurance, 3 per cent., £41,608; commission, 2½ per cent., £34,673; total £1,763,232, or 1s. 2d. per lb. The price of 2s. 3d. 97 per lb. is then assumed as the average sale price of the Company's tea in 1828-9, which, on 30,269,508 lbs. sold in that year, is £3,527,659. The duty is added, £3,515,913, making together £7,043,572. Adding 4d. as profit to the 1s. 2d., and the duty, the total value of the assumed statement is £4,455,073, which being subtracted from £7,043,572, the "additional amount paid by the country for tea in one year, in consequence of the Company's monopoly," is assumed to be

£2,588,499, and by another account, £4,091,107.] The witness proceeded to state that he had taken the Canton prices from the price-currents, and the average sale prices of the Company's teas from the Parliamentary papers of February 1830. The witness then gave in statements showing that, if tea in this country paid the same scale of rated duties as in America, the amount of duty (which, according to the present mode of charging it *ad valorem*, would be reduced by a reduction of price) would be £1,532,934; and showing that, assuming the importation of tea to increase one-third, and a rated duty to be imposed less than two-thirds the present *ad valorem* duty, the amount would be nearly equal to that of the duty at present collected on tea. These calculations were founded upon the supposition that there will be no increase of price in China. The Chinese have the means of producing much larger quantities of tea, if there was an effectual demand for it. If an increase in the demand to the amount of 10,000,000 lbs. were progressive, it might be furnished without any material advance in price. The increase in quantity would chiefly be in bohea and congo. Supposing the consumption of tea did not increase in this country, the same amount of revenue might be realized at present by making the rated duty equivalent to the *ad valorem*.

Private merchants of this country are shut out of China altogether; the merchants of India are allowed to carry on a trade between India and China, but that trade now, and the consequences of it, are most materially obstructed by its not being entirely thrown open. The removal of those obstructions would be attended with immense advantages to this country. The obstructions are interposed by the system itself—what is called the Chinese monopoly particularly, both in India and China. Witness has long been of opinion that the Company's trade has been a source of great injury to India and England, and has involved the Company in their present difficulties. He considers it, from the official accounts, printed and published, to have been the sole cause of every fraction of their debt at home and abroad. It must be very injurious to any country for the sovereign to be carrying on trade on his own account in his own dominions. Such injury was experienced to a very considerable extent during the whole of the time witness was in India. The Company, from having no active circulating capital, derive funds for the purchase of their teas in China from their Indian revenue. They take (or used to take) a large quantity of cotton from the western side of India, from the districts belonging to themselves, where, as sovereigns, they consider themselves entitled to one-half the gross produce of the soil as a land-tax, which, in the cotton districts, being taken in kind, the cultivators were compelled to surrender the other half to the Company's agents at a certain price, which was fixed, not at the time, but after the cotton was shipped to China, by a committee consisting of the judge and collector of the district, and the commercial resident. The price was often below that which they could have got from private merchants. Besides, whenever the Company go into the market to purchase any commodity in India, not under their immediate control, it immediately raises the price of the article so materially as to render it difficult for merchants to make remittances without dead loss; their legitimate commercial operations, between India and England, are thus materially obstructed. It would be a vast advantage to the Indian merchants if they could be allowed to remit by way of China; but there they are obstructed also. If the trade of China were perfectly free, the merchants of India would increase their consignments to China, and from the sale proceeds might purchase the bills of British traders on England at a reasonable rate of exchange, and thereby make remittances on favourable terms. At present the returns for their consignments to China are sent back to India, partly in bills granted by the supercargoes in China on the India governments at a low rate of exchange, and partly in bullion and goods. In 1828-9 the exchange from Canton on Calcutta was but 200 rupees for 100 Sp. drs., the par being 207 rupees. At Bombay, private merchants could only get bills at 212 rupees for 100 Sp. drs., instead of 220, the real par. Merchants were consequently under the necessity of carrying back, in small quantities, such goods as will sell in India; and, of late years, particularly as the Company's treasury in Canton has been shut against bills on this country, of returning to India with large quantities of bullion. Instead, therefore, of the ordinary advantages of legitimate traffic, the Indian merchants are deprived of those means of remittance to England through which the national interests would be greatly promoted. The dealing with the Chinese would be proportionally increased if the trade was thrown open, because it would encourage greater exports from this country and from India to China, if the India merchants had the means of remittance to England. From such a country as China, with its varieties of soil and climate, and its industrious population, almost any amount might be provided for the purpose of returns to this country, to India, and to other parts of the world. The Chinese are a perfectly commercial people. Wherever they have

been established, they are found to be the principal traders, and the most industrious people. Witness, therefore, takes them to be exceedingly anxious to extend their commercial dealings, in spite of any restrictive regulations of their government. [Witness read a letter from a merchant at Canton, giving an account of a visit to Amoy, and of the desire of the people there to trade.]

The witness believes that opening the trade with China to Englishmen generally would have the effect of extending the commercial intercourse between this country and the East most materially. He predicted, in 1813, that that would be the consequence of opening the trade to India, though it was stated by the advocates of the country that it was impossible to increase the export trade to India. Though the increase exceeded even witness's expectations, considering all circumstances, still, great as it is, he is perfectly convinced that, if the trade to China were also opened, there would be a far greater increase in the exports from this country. He knows that the Chinese government have imposed restrictive regulations upon the foreign trade of their own country; but he knows, at the same time, that these regulations are completely set at nought by the commercial spirit of the people. The Chinese government prohibit entirely the exportation of silver; but large quantities are exported. A Canton price-current, 26th February 1828, states the export of bullion in the year 1828 to be as follows: to Calcutta, 2,244,320 dollars; to Bombay, 3,423,659 dollars; total, 5,667,979 dollars. The importation of dollars, in the season 1828, are stated to amount to about 2,304,800. The circulation of Company's bills on the Supreme Government of Bengal would probably not amount to 1,700,000 dollars.

Witness is not in the least afraid, if the trade were thrown open, there is danger of interruption to it. He is clearly of opinion that we have means, and more powerful means, of controlling the trade with China, than the Chinese government itself. It appears from a printed official statement, that of the 15,000,000 of imports into Canton in one year, 11,000,000 were of opium, which the Chinese cannot do without. They require also large supplies of dollars, which they could only procure from private traders. They also require supplies of rice from Formosa. Two, at least, of the provinces on the eastern side of China, are deficient in that commodity; and if supplies were stopped, it would go a great way to create disturbance in the country. Although witness has no idea that the Chinese would have the least objection to the opening of the trade, still, if measures of coercion should be rendered eventually necessary, two or three cruizers would effectually prevent the entrance of those important supplies into China; the consequence of which would be great distress to the Chinese themselves, and in all probability, immediate concessions and advances for a renewal of friendly intercourse. Moreover, if the trade were stopped, they would have large supplies of tea on hand, and witness would be glad to know to whom they would sell them. It is, therefore, to the full, as much their interest to sell as it is our's to buy. If these means fail, the Chinese merchants in the eastern islands would at any time contract with foreigners upon the spot to supply any quantity of tea, and of any quality. If, therefore, English ships were prohibited going to China, supplies of tea and other Chinese articles might just as easily be got from Singapore, Java, and other ports in the Eastern Archipelago, as now from China. It is as much the interest of China to trade with us, as it is of England to trade with China, if not more. Witness alluded to the employment of cruizers as an extreme case, only to be resorted to in the event of its being found indispensably necessary, or justified by some previous act of aggression on the part of the Chinese authorities. He does not, however, anticipate the being obliged to resort to any such measure of hostility.

In the extended trade witness contemplates, it would be no more necessary to export bullion to China for the purchase of tea, silks, &c., than it is now to export bullion to India. The trade would soon fall into channels which would render it easy for British merchants resorting to China to furnish themselves with funds, by giving bills to India merchants or their representatives on the spot, to any extent, and upon reasonable terms. The advantage to the Indian merchants from making the trade to China perfectly free, and by thus promoting British exports, appears to witness absolutely incalculable.

Witness has been of opinion, since 1812-13, that the Company's trade is entirely supplied by their revenues, and that, so far from their commerce ever being of the slightest aid to the territorial concern, it is the territory that alone supports and upholds their commerce. They could not carry on trade without the support of the revenue. Their investments, both from India and China, are invariably furnished by Indian revenues. "*Q.* Is it your opinion, that the Government of India, under these circumstances, would be maintained better by the Company not being traders, either to India or to China, than as they now are?—*A.* I am quite sure that it would. I have no doubt that

it would be found, upon a careful examination of the official accounts which have been laid before Parliament, that there has been a surplus revenue from the territories of India to a very considerable amount, for the last thirty-five or thirty-six years at the least, which accounts I have had an opportunity of inspecting. That surplus revenue would have enabled the Company to carry on the political concern without any foreign aid whatever. I consider, on the other hand, that the commerce of the Company is the sole cause of all their incumbrances and debts. I avail myself with pleasure of the opportunity which the question affords me, of adding my unreserved belief, from a careful examination of the records of the Company, which have been printed and circulated in four large folio volumes, for the use, I believe, of their servants abroad—from the ability displayed in those records, and the anxious disposition uniformly expressed to promote the welfare of their territorial possessions, that the East-India Company will be found to be by far the best organ or instrument that his Majesty's Government can employ for the future political administration of that country; and I do lament most sincerely that they should ever think it necessary to mix up a commercial character with their political one, inasmuch as I, as conscientiously, believe their commerce to be their bane."

The Company's purchases of goods in India has run up prices from fifteen to thirty per cent. When they first entered into the indigo trade, they employed an agent to make the purchases; it was soon found out that a Company's agent was in the market, and the price of indigo got up, in eight or ten days, from 190 rupees a maund to 250. In some instances, the sales of their large purchases may affect the markets here; but the Company's sales in general of their goods have been very fairly made, and witness would not say it affects the markets here materially. The great cause of derangement is their purchases in India. The mode in which the Company's purchases in India are made, for the Canton market, upon a fair mercantile statement of the concern, would affect the out-turn of the speculation. Witness has letters from gentlemen in Calcutta, stating that the price of cotton sold to the Company in Bengal, in 1821, was about twenty-five rupees per maund, when it was procurable by private merchants at fifteen. Another year, the price to the Company was eighteen, when the current market price was fourteen.

The effect of opening the trade to China to the English generally, would be to give a very great advantage to British merchants over all other nations, arising out of the facilities mutually granted to each other by the Indian and the British traders. It would enable British merchants to supply all our colonies, South America, and even Europe, with Chinese produce, upon better terms than any nation that has been in the habit of trading to China. The Americans now participate very largely in the carrying trade; but witness has had conversations with Americans on this subject, and their apprehension is, that if the trade to China were once thrown open to British merchants, the Americans would be entirely thrown out of the market. In consequence of the degree of freedom given to the trade with India since 1813, British merchants have completely excluded the Americans from that country; the same event would probably be produced by opening the trade to China.

Mr. *Henry William Masterton*, vice consul at Rotterdam, examined. Witness receives no remuneration for that office. For the last fifteen years he has had the superintendence of an extensive commercial concern at Rotterdam. He has, for the last ten or twelve years past, directed much of his attention to the tea trade. [The witness gave in a statement of the Netherlands' tea-trade for the last twelve years, distinguishing the quantity imported by the Dutch and by the Americans. The average annual importation was about 41,000 quarter-chests, or about 2,700,000 lbs.; three-fifths by the Americans, two-fifths by the Dutch. The average consumption is estimated at 2,600,000 lbs. The duty varies from $\frac{3}{8}$d. (English) to 4$\frac{3}{8}$d. per lb. The account of price does not distinguish denominations.] The population of the Netherlands is 2,000,000 in Holland and 6,000,000 in Belgium. The Belgians consume very little tea in comparison with the Dutch. A very small portion of tea is exported from Holland; some of it (black) goes as far as Poland; it is supposed to be smuggled into Russia; and some green tea up the Rhine to Germany. The Dutch consume more black than green tea; some provinces, Friesland for example, more green than black. Brabant takes chiefly green tea from Holland. The consumption of tea in Holland has been stationary since 1818. Witness cannot speak as to the quality of the tea consumed in Holland; he produced a sample of a cargo of tea, considered a good cargo, and a fair specimen of tea exported from China by foreigners, which was sold at Amsterdam, 17th March. He could not say whether it was inferior to the tea consumed in England. Witness knows a case in point: a person in Holland required some good souchong, about a year ago, of a particular quality, not at that time to be obtained in Holland; he sent

a sample of what he required to a merchant in England, who said that a broker had pronounced it superior to any in the London market at that moment, and that it would be worth from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per lb. The grocer's shop price of that tea in Rotterdam was 2s. 10½d. per lb., duty off.

There has been very little fluctuation in the prices of teas in Holland for ten years; 8d. has been the lowest and 10d. the highest for the lowest quality of bohea, wholesale price, duty paid. The lowest price of hyson-skin has been 1s. 8d., duty paid, the highest price 2s. 1d. The retail prices, as compared with the wholesale prices, in Holland, show a very great difference in the low qualities, but in the higher qualities the retail prices differ but little from the wholesale. In the lower qualities the shopkeeper, whose profits are very great, fifty per cent., is obliged to allow this to be apparent, because he can mix no tea of an inferior price therewith; but in the higher, he sells it at nearly the wholesale prices, because he mixes inferior teas with those superior qualities. Bohea tea at 8d. and 10d. wholesale, is about 1s. 2½d. per lb. English retail.

The Dutch Trading Company was established, in 1824, for trade to all parts of the world, with a view to promote the trade of the country generally, and Netherlands' manufactures particularly. The capital originally amounted to 37,000,000 guilders, or £3,000,000 sterling; it has been reduced to 27,000,000 guilders. It has been reduced by losses considerably more than that, but they have reduced their nominal capital to that extent by buying up some of their bonds in the market. The trade in tea has been a favourite object, particularly with the king of the Netherlands. Since 1825, they have imported about 100,000 quarter-chests, and are understood to have lost about £200,000 in the tea trade, or about twenty-five per cent. upon the capital employed in the China trade. In this year (1830) they send no ships to China. It is reported by persons who state they have it from the directors, that the company are induced to lie by this year, to see what is the result of the present inquiry here; that they have struggled to great disadvantage against the Americans, but if British merchants are enabled to enter it they will discontinue it, since the English, merely for the sake of obtaining remittances for their exports from India to China would undersell them, and English manufacturers would undersell the Americans considerably. The Dutch and merchants of other nations have latterly given up the hope of importing teas or colonial produce to any profit upon the cost prices, and are aware that they can merely import to advantage as remittances for exports. In Holland they have nothing of any value to export to China. The Dutch Company have exported from Holland very little latterly to China, and hardly any Netherlands' manufactures, to which they are restricted. M. Schimmelpennick, president of the Dutch Trading Company, in his discourse to the commissioners in June 1828 says, "although the result of the late speculations to Canton have produced less loss than the preceding, this trade has cost fresh sacrifices of too serious a nature for the Company, in the end, to think itself authorized to incur." If they were allowed to export British manufactures to China, there seems no doubt they they might carry on the China trade with a greater prospect of advantage, since the Americans carry on the trade, and it is understood in Holland, that the Americans are only enabled to bring tea to Holland at present prices, by the manufactures they import to China. It is also understood, that the English merchants have considerable advantage, inasmuch as it is England which produces the article most in requisition in the China market, and from their exports of raw cotton and other goods from India. Witness's opinion, and that of most people in Holland, is, that if the Dutch government were not excited by any particular jealousy of England, that is, allowed the English to remain upon the same footing as the Americans now are, both the Americans and the Dutch would cease to supply Holland, and which would be supplied by British merchants: he should suppose the chief supply of the continent of Europe would go through this country.

The history of the tea-trade in Holland, since the expulsion of the French in 1814, is as follows. In 1815, a monopoly was granted to a Dutch Company, "to prevent," as the preamble of the royal decree stated, "the trade falling into the hands of foreigners." In 1817 that company was dissolved. In 1818 the Americans took the lead in the trade. In 1822 an alteration in the duty was made to favour importation by national vessels. In 1825 the Trading Company entered on it; and in 1826, Dutch importations again became considerable, but were still unprofitable, and were again abandoned by private Dutch merchants, but have been continued by the Company till now, when the Dutch altogether have abandoned it.

The last freights of the Dutch Company amounted to about 5d. per lb. English on tea, subject to the deduction of any outward freight they can make. Supposing the Dutch Company to carry on the trade, and not to have manufactures, almost the whole of the freight would fall upon the tea. In the case of a trade

carried on by private individuals, the manufactured and exported articles must yield profits sufficiently large to pay the freight charges, and the difference between the cost price and the selling price of the article, which appears to be the case with the American trade; so that the tea imported would be only a means of realizing the profit to be made upon exports.

There is never more than a year's consumption of tea in Holland. The Americans never hold stocks. Fresh tea is so much better than tea which has been kept, that American cargoes from America are not, on that account, of so current a sale as those direct from China.

Witness has heard that black tea is grown in the Brazils equal in flavour to any from China. He has had samples of tea from Moscow, but it appeared to be of a different growth and quality from the teas used in this part of the world, and not at all suited to the Dutch taste. The tea was very fine to look at.

When the trade was in the hands of private merchants, dollars were the chief means of impostation for tea. The dollars were procured, without difficulty, from England.

Witness believes the American freight to be much lower than the Dutch. The Dutch employ generally vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; larger vessels are not suited to their rivers. The crew of a 400-ton Dutch ship would be twenty or twenty-two. The insurance is principally done here; it is rather high, Dutch Indiamen having had a bad character, the English underwriters having lost by them. It has been £6. 6s. They are not armed vessels.

The principle upon which the Dutch Trading Company originally went was that of possessing exclusive privileges. The stock of the Company opened at 100, was soon after at 105, has been down to 79, and is now about 94½. The establishment of the Company is offensive to almost the whole of the people in Holland. They were led to suppose that their manufactures would flourish with the support of that Company, but it does not appear that the Company have been able to force their manufactures into use abroad, and they have lost a very considerable sum, the amount of which remains yet to be known. The dividend or interest does not afford any criterion of it: that has always been the same, 4½ per cent., and is guaranteed by the king. It is considered that the Company have nearly ruined almost every branch of trade they have meddled with. It is the opinion of the merchants of Holland generally, that the dissolution of the Company would be one of the greatest benefits they could receive. At the end of the term originally fixed for its existence (twenty-four or twenty-five years), it is feared that the losses will have absorbed the whole capital. The King is a large shareholder. The Company are merely on the footing of ordinary merchants; but they have had great advantages given to them. There is no law or regulation in Holland to prevent private adventurers sending ships to China and receiving back returns. Such adventures having frequently taken place up to 1825. The general result of those private adventures was loss—it might be twenty-five per cent. Such trade has been certainly unprofitable. There is no regulation in Holland which would prevent the trade to China being carried on by private Dutch merchants in the same manner as it is now done by Americans, by sending their ships to England, loading them with British manufactures, and carrying them on to China. It is a singular spectacle to see the Americans doing what the Dutch have the same means of doing, if they had the same enterprize and ability for the trade. The interference of the King of the Netherlands as a private merchant is deprecated by the whole nation. The injury done to the Dutch trade by the Trading Company has arisen from the government favouring them, and from their great command of capital, coming into the market with large quantities of goods, thereby deranging the market; the Company also trading at a loss. They sell their teas, as they do other goods, by auction, at fixed periods, in spring and autumn: generally, much does not remain unsold; the Company have a habit, however, of buying in. There is no fixed rate of advance at the auction. They sell in lots of twenty quarter-chests. The bidding is by the rise. They are not bound as to the prices the teas are to be put up.

Witness never heard of the Dutch meeting with any difficulty of transacting business in the port of Canton. The Dutch Company have no consul or factory there.

(To be continued.)

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

Supreme Court, January 17.—*The Bank of Bengal* v. *the East-India Company.* Our readers must be pretty familiar with the facts of this case.*

The *Advocate General* showed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Prinsep to set aside the non-suit, and to enter a verdict for the plaintiffs. The cause came on for trial in the month of February last before one of the learned judges, when a verdict was found for the plaintiffs, subject to any objections that might be raised on behalf of the Company. The learned judge who tried the cause stated at the time that it was immaterial which way the verdict was found, as the other party would have liberty to move on all the points, and he refused to express any opinion on those points at that time. He (the Advocate General) did accordingly move, and it appeared that there had been a deficiency in the pleadings which was fatal to the case of his learned friends. He, however, acted on that occasion, as he would always act when he was concerned for government; he would not take advantage of any irregularity of that kind, but consented that the plaint should be amended in order to bring the question forward for a more complete investigation. The cause came on again for trial in July last, and then the result was that a non-suit was entered as against the plaintiffs, with leave to them to move to have it set aside, of which leave they now availed themselves.

The learned counsel here detailed the particulars of the case, as one of the judges (it being a full court) had not been present at the trial.

This was an action brought against the Company as the government of a great country, and not in the capacity of a commercial body. How was the debt contracted for which the paper in question was given? This was not like a commercial bond given for money borrowed for commercial speculations; it was on a government loan, which had been borrowed for the purpose of carrying on national wars, and a debt so contracted was to be paid out of government funds. He submitted that under these circumstances no action would lie. He was far from saying, that if the plaintiffs had any claim in justice or right, there was no mode in which that justice might be obtained and that right satisfied. On the contrary, he knew there were such modes, but he was confident this was not a question for a court of municipal law.

The *Chief Justice* wished to know, whether the Advocate General meant to contend that an action could not be brought even if the note were a good one. He wished clearly to understand whether the Advocate General, as the officer of government, meant to contend that this was not a question of municipal law. If that proposition were correct, it would preclude the court from entertaining an action on a good note.

The *Advocate General* would rather that the court should learn his opinion from the tenor of his argument, for when the opinion of the government on a question of law was spoken of, it of course meant the opinion of the person who addressed the court on its behalf. For his own part, he could not draw any great distinction between government paper here and Exchequer bills at home. According to his ideas of English law, he could not form the notion of an action being brought against persons exercising sovereignty, whether that sovereignty were inherent or delegate. If it was to be considered that the Company were acting as sovereigns, he submitted that no action could be maintained against them in that capacity. He trusted he should not be misunderstood or be supposed to deny that actions would lie against them for all they might do in their mercantile character. He confessed that it appeared to him that the Company were not strictly sovereigns here, but that rather, they, with other ministers of the Crown, exercised the delegated sovereignty of the King of England, and he contended that in that point of view the action would not lie. It seemed to him to make no difference whether the sovereignty was vested in them, or whether they only exercised it as the delegates of the King of England, because he contended that in either case they were equally secure from actions at common law. Would any man tell him that the commerce of the Company had derived any benefit from this paper? Was it not known historically that the money was borrowed for the purpose of carrying on a war extending the territories of the crown? Could any man consider it to be like a bill of exchange given for the purposes of commerce? To say that the Company were to be liable to an action for a public debt contracted for the purposes of the crown and the extension of the British empire, did confound and confuse all distinction between corporate bodies and governments. Then if the Company were not liable as exercising the

* See last vol. p. 177.

delegated sovereignty of the King of England, neither he contended had they rendered themselves liable by any thing they had done. This money was not lent to them at all as a trading company, but on the faith of an act of parliament, and they were to account regularly to parliament for it.

His next argument was founded on the acts of parliament, which required that all orders of the Governor General in council should be signed by the Chief Secretary to Government, or by the Secretary of the department in which the proceeding takes place. These notes were signed by Mr. Mackenzie in his capacity of secretary in the territorial department. It had been contended that the subsequent recognition was equivalent to the making of this paper. He need do no more than state the proposition in order to show its fallacy. How could it be contended that the recognition of Mr. Oxborough, a subordinate uncovenanted officer, was equivalent to the written authority of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, one of the Secretaries to Government? On what principle was it that on a bill of exchange the recognition of an acceptance had been held to give validity to the instrument? Why, because the recognition had been held to be a new acceptance, and therefore, in order to give validity to these notes, the person making the recognition must have been possessed of powers equal to those which the act of parliament required for making the note. He would say that a recognition by Mr. Holt Mackenzie or the Accountant General would not have been sufficient under the act, and *a fortiori*, a recognition by Mr. Oxborough could amount to nothing.

The main points he urged were, first, no action in this court would lie against the United Company in their character of sovereigns, or delegates exercising the sovereignty of the crown, for government affairs; secondly, even if such an action would lie, yet in this case the debt for which these notes were given had been provided for and appropriated under an act of parliament; and lastly, the way to give validity to one of these government papers had been most distinctly pointed out by an act of parliament, and the recognition of the notes by this uncovenanted servant could not possibly bind the Company.

Mr. *Dickens*, for the Bank, said, he had all along apprehended that this case turned substantially upon one point only, *viz.* whether Oxborough, the uncovenanted assistant, had or had not sufficient authority to recognize these notes as genuine, and to certify that fact. If he had such authority, he was glad to have the admission that upon every principle of public faith and private honour (and he would add on every principle of public policy), the government would be bound to pay. He thought that Oxborough had that authority, and it would be his business to endeavour to make that out to the satisfaction of the court.

Before proceeding to that part of the argument, he would however shortly notice three points that had been taken on the other side. The first was, that no action could be maintained in this court against the United Company even on a good promissory note payable out of the territorial funds. Now this court possessed the same power and jurisdiction as the Court of King's Bench at home, except in regard to those matters which were specially mentioned in the statutes. Had he not heard what had fallen from the Advocate General, he should have said that no man could have been found bold enough to deny that an action could be maintained in the King's Bench against the Company on a bill of exchange, supposing it to have been drawn on the territorial revenue, and that it would be useless in such a case to say that it was an act of government. It was rather curious, that at this stage of the cause they should still be on the preliminary point of jurisdiction. He would, however, examine the matter with reference to the 33d Geo. III., which statute first mentioned the debt which then amounted to seven crores of rupees. It was directed by that statute that the debt should be reduced to two millions, by annual payments of half a million, which were to be made by bills of exchange to be accepted by the Secretary to the East-India Company. Supposing those bills had been sent home and the Company had refused to pay them, did any man in his senses think that the Court of King's Bench would have had no jurisdiction to enforce the payment? It had been made an article of impeachment against Lord Somers, that he had said there were wrongs for which there were no remedies, and were they now very coolly to be told that the Company might contract obligations to the amount of millions, and yet that there was to be no remedy against them, except it were by some proceeding analogous to a petition of right—in fact, that there was no remedy against them by the law of the land?

The next proposition was, that the revenue was so specifically appropriated by Act of Parliament, that though the Company could pay a good note, yet they had not the power to pay a bad one. He apprehended there was no authority for that, and if there were any thing in the argument, it must have this effect, that you could bring no action on such a note, without averring in your plaint that there were funds out of which it could be paid, and then you must proceed in

Equity against the Company for an account of all their revenue. He did not mean to be understood as contending that there was such an appropriation, for he contended the contrary. The funds were vested in Government for the military defence of the country, for the civil charges, for payment of the interest and certain other purposes, and then for the payment of the principal of the debt. Where then was the specific appropriation? If this were a debt fairly incurred, or in other words, if the government could be liable here as a private firm would be liable, there was no appropriation that would prevent their paying a debt fairly incurred. One of their Lordships had seemed to dwell upon the term "registered debt," and to think that there was such an appropriation that the Company could only pay one note of each kind that was registered. He could find no such expression in the 65th section of the act; and if he turned to a subsequent section he found it amounted to this, that after the payment of certain charges, the Indian revenue and commercial profits were made liable to the payment of the Indian debt, which included every kind of debt, registered and unregistered, floating and funded. The Company had therefore the same means of paying as if there had been no distinction between the accounts, and it was a matter of notoriety that between commerce and territory a balance never had been struck. In fact, it would be impossible for any accountant to attempt to strike such a balance; and even if it were practicable, it might fairly be supposed that there was no great desire it should be done.

The third proposition of the Advocate General was, in substance, that at all events no one but the chief secretary could certify the genuineness of these notes, because no one but the chief secretary could sign notes of this description. In the first place he denied the proposition; he denied that the two sections of the statutes that had been quoted were any authority for it. The acts related only to the general political proceedings of the Governor General in Council, and it could not be contended that they were meant to apply to the drawing of a promissory note. The Chief Justice had intimated that that would only be advancing a single step, for supposing any one else could sign the notes, still the authority must be in writing and signed by the secretary. Even if it were so that would not make the smallest difference in this case, because Oxborough had given evidence of the usage and course of action having been persevered in with the knowledge of Government. It was not for the plaintiffs to show that this usage was consistent with the act, neither was it for the court to presume against it, but it was for the defendants, if they chose to put themselves into such a predicament, to come forward and show that they had been acting illegally and in defiance of the act. All that the court could do would be to presume that there was a proper written order among the records of the council. He contended, however, that no such authority was necessary. He would now consider the question as to the agency of Mr. Oxborough, and this might be regarded in two points of view—first, how his acts would affect a private firm or corporation or individual; and secondly, how they would affect the government. The first point with respect to the agency, would be to enquire what it was that Oxborough did. It appeared that he had been in the habit of permitting his time to be taken up in the examination of these papers, and about the year 1827 Mr. Wood wrote a letter to the government, stating that he thought it reasonable that Oxborough should have a remuneration for his trouble, and proposed that he should be allowed to exact a fee. In consequence of this he was authorised to charge a fee of one rupee. In 1829 forgeries became very common, and the number of papers brought to Oxborough greatly increased. The Bank of Bengal, instead of paying one rupee each time, made a commutation with him, and gave him a salary of one hundred rupees a month, the bank being a chartered corporation in which government were share-holders, and two of their principal officers were directors at the time. It was also shewn that the bank refused to take any paper without the certificate of its genuineness, and Oxborough had distinctly sworn that he did examine the signatures and intended to certify their genuineness. All this was done for a long course of time in the government office in which he was the head assistant, with the full knowledge of the officers of government, and that he did this was a matter of public notoriety. Now what would be the consequence of similar actions in the case of a private firm or corporation? The authorization to accept might be in parole, or there might be a course of action which proved the authority. The Bank of England was authorised to establish branch banks in the country, and they sent down some of their cashiers to conduct them. Suppose these branch banks had authority to draw bills of exchange, and some cashier of the bank had accepted one of them which turned out to be a forgery, he would say, that in order to bind the bank in such a case, it would only be necessary to prove that the person sat at his desk in that place and professed to have such an authority. If this would be so in the case of a private firm, how was it varied in the present instance? One of their Lordships

had dwelt on the immense mischief that might ensue from holding the government to be liable in such a case; but it was quite clear, that if the mischief did not fall upon government, it must fall upon individuals. He did not think that there was any thing here to permit their Lordships, sitting as a court of justice, to enter into considerations of convenience, but he knew that a government must be bound by the acts of its agents. The government would be responsible for the acts of its agents. They might have taken security from their uncovenanted assistant, and if they did not do so that was their own affair. The Advocate General had said, that it was not to be supposed the government would take this risk upon itself for nothing. Was it nothing to government that the credit of its paper should be kept up? That was the point to be gained. As to the fitness and good faith of the agent, there was no doubt whatever; and though government might have omitted to take security, yet the plaintiffs were not to be prejudiced on that account. The question really was, whether the United Company were to be treated as any any other company would be. He contended that they must be so treated, and no answer to this had been attempted, except by the three propositions to which he had already adverted. He put it to their Lordships, whether those propositions were a sufficient answer: if they were, then the whole case was disposed of; but he contended that they were not.

The *Chief Justice* said, that as this was a case of great importance, the court would take time to consider it.

Jan. 24. This morning the judges delivered their opinions *seriatim*, and at great length, on the motion in this case. The *Chief Justice* and Mr. *Justice Franks* decided that the nonsuit shall stand. Mr. *Justice Ryan*, on the contrary, was of opinion that the nonsuit ought to be set aside and a verdict entered for the plaintiffs.

We shall abridge the judgment of the court, and publish it next month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFAIRS OF RAJPUTANA.

An intelligent writer in the *India Gazette*, with reference to some remarks in that paper on the affairs of Rajputana, observes:—"That Jypúr is in as wretched and deplorable a condition as tumult, rebellion, robbery, and murder combined, can render a country, I am fully prepared to admit, as also the fact, that the authority of the native government has been openly braved and defied. Is there any thing remarkable in this state of affairs? Quite the reverse. It would indeed be a subject for wonder and admiration if matters wore a different aspect. But that the history of Jypúr as well as that of all the petty states of Rajputana, has been one of anarchy, turbulence, and rebellion, for many centuries, may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to peruse the elaborate work of Lt. Colonel Tod, entitled 'Annals of Rajasthan,'* nor have the interests of these states been much benefited by their connection with the British Government. For the last twelve years, Jypúr, Marwar, and Kotah Boondi, have each at different times, and in a greater or less degree, been the scenes of oppression and misgovernment on the one hand, and discontent, suffering, and consequent rebellion on the other; and yet to aid the cause of the tyrant, to legalize his oppression, and to forge still stronger and more enduring chains for a suffering people, you would call for the vigorous employment of the British troops! Depend upon it, the better and more humane policy is to leave the native princes to their own resources, for they very soon discover that what cannot be effected by force and oppression may be carried into execution by kindness and conciliation. This is not a political theory, it has been practically proved in the case of Marwar. Maun Sinh, the rajah of that country, was engaged in constant disputes with his thakoors and subjects, in fact, demanding larger contributions than they were able or willing to pay. Whenever he attempted to enforce his demands by the display of military power, the thakoors, noble and high-spirited rajpúts, arming their adherents, shut themselves up in their feudal strongholds and defied the oppressor. In these emergencies, finding himself too weak to reduce his refractory nobility, he applied for the assistance of the paramount government of India; but it, much to its credit, invariably refused any aid whatever excepting its advice, which was to rule and govern his subjects with more lenity and justice. He did so, and what have been the consequences? Rebellion in Marwar is at present unknown, and Maun Sinh lives with his thakoors and subjects in the bonds of amity and peace. You see here the beauty and loveliness of non-interference—it has metamorphosed the tyrant Maun Sinh into Maun Sinh the benevolent father of his people; and why? exactly because it was more conducive to his own advantage, particularly to the interests of his royal treasury, to assume the latter, instead of

* "I am astonished that none of your Calcutta editors have ever condescended to bestow the slightest notice on this important and meritorious work—a work displaying considerable talent and the most laborious research. One so splendidly got up and embellished, I have rarely seen in India. To go through it I confess requires much patience and attention, but the perusal will give you a better insight into the history, customs, and present state of Rajputana than five hundred letters of mine would afford."

persevering in futile attempts to retain the former hateful and unpopular character. To be sure, few princes possess the good sense and openness to conviction of Maun Sinh, few also are gifted with such excellent friends and advisers, and it is to the absence of these qualities and blessings that I attribute the present deplorable proceedings at Jypúr. There, however, the supreme power is vested in a woman, a woman too of indifferent reputation, who is supposed to have palmed her own illegitimate offspring on the high-born nobles and people of the state, as the heir to the hitherto unstained and unpolluted musnud of the great and enlightened Jye Sinh. I do not mean to say this is positively the case, but I believe it to be the opinion of the majority of the population, and it will in a great measure account for the discontent now unhappily prevailing in that country. Whether the young raja's title to the throne be good or bad, is now a matter of little importance, as he has been formally recognised as sovereign by the British Government, who, I imagine, will not suffer his being ousted *quamdiu se bene gesserit*."

ENVOY FROM AVA.

Advices have been received from Ava, which are stated to be of a satisfactory nature. His Burmese Majesty has conferred on Major Burney a title of rank, and the more substantial advantage, it is expected, will be conceded, of having the duties and fees levied on traders and boats leaving Ava fixed and regulated. When we hear of the amicable footing on which things stand at Ava, we are naturally led to enquire whether a corresponding feeling exists in Calcutta towards the Burmese authorities. If our information is correct, which we have reason to believe it is, the Burmese envoy, after having been upwards of six weeks in Calcutta, has not yet been honoured with an audience. We would infer from this, either that the Bengal Government is convinced of the hollowness and insincerity of the professions of the Burmese court, or that they give a rather inadequate return for the liberal treatment which the British envoy has received. Would Major Burney have been satisfied, if he had been six weeks in Ava before he was admitted into the presence, besides having reason to believe that the slight was studied and intentional?—*India Gaz. Jan.* 18.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST A BRITISH FUNCTIONARY IN ARRACAN.

We learn on good authority, that several natives of Arracan have recently arrived in Calcutta, ostensibly on purposes of business, but in reality to prefer complaints against a British functionary now in authority in that province. Having, it is alleged, experienced some difficulty in an attempt to leave Arracan on a former occasion with the avowed purpose of complaining, they have been induced to cover their real design under the above-mentioned pretence. The complaints of the natives have, we believe, not yet reached government; and it would be unjust to the accused party to enter here into details, or to say any thing tending to leave on the minds of our readers the impression that he is charged with very heinous offences affecting either life or limb. Some of the acts that have been mentioned to us, although grossly arbitrary and highly irritating, are yet such as we suspect most natives of Bengal would submit to without at least any public complaint or remonstrance. The Arracanese, it would appear, are made of sterner stuff, and require kindlier handling than they have yet received, if all the statements that have reached us are correct; and we may hope that the attention of government will be strongly attracted to these frontier dependencies of the British Indian Empire, with a view to place them under the operation of a mild system of taxation and government.—*Ibid. Jan.* 24.

THE FANCY BALL.

After all that has been written and said upon the subject, it appears that each subscriber to the late fancy ball has been only called upon to pay sixty-six rupees as the amount of his subscription. This charge is certainly moderate enough, when every thing is taken into consideration. All parties appear to have been much pleased with the entertainment; the ladies who had an opportunity of displaying their charms to the greatest advantage, the gentlemen who were blest with the sight of the said charms, and the stewards, whom we beg to congratulate on the excellence of their morning appetites, and the admirable state of their digestive organs. If eating five breakfasts, all for the love of liberty, at the public expense, be not a proof of indefatigable zeal in the sacred cause, we know not what can be so considered.—*Ibid. Jan.* 17.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that a gentleman, who has had considerable practical experience in the agriculture of India, has recently returned to Bengal from England, with the purpose of establishing a sugar concern on an extensive scale. We are informed that his views for the present extend merely to improvements in the manufacture, by combining the English refining process with that in use in our West-India Islands. As he has acquired this knowledge in

England, and is no stranger to this country, has a plentiful command of capital, and moreover, has been able to collect the proper machinery under his own immediate superintendance, we do not doubt that the adventure will now be brought to a fair test, and we look with confidence to a favourable result. It is also proposed to afford a supply of loaf sugar, and it is expected this will be done at a rate so considerably below the price of sugar candy, as may tend greatly to supersede the use of that article.—*Ibid. Jan.* 18.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Extract of a letter dated Commander-in-chief's Camp, Jan. 23.—"The Commander-in-chief will reach Cawnpore to-morrow, the 24th instant. We shall halt there two days, and then proceed, *via* Futtighur, Meerut, Delhi and Kurnaul, to Simla. The 43d regiment N. I., under the command of Lieut. Colonel G. Hunter, C. B., is to accompany his Excellency to the foot of the hills, after which it will be cantoned for the hot winds and rains at Kurnaul, until the middle of November, when this regiment will again form the Commander-in-chief's escort on his Lordship's tour of inspection through the western provinces. This arrangement has been hailed with great satisfaction by all concerned. I am happy to say that his Excellency's health appears to be completely re-established."—*John Bull.*

Bombay.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Feb. 10.—*The King* v. *Hawkins.*—*Piracy.*—The Supreme Court was crowded to excess, in consequence of the prevailing understanding that the trial of Captain Hawkins, of the H.C. ship *Clive*, was to come on in the course of the day.

Upon his name being called, the accused voluntarily appeared at the bar, as he had hitherto placed himself out of the jurisdiction of the court, for the purpose of avoiding the lengthened imprisonment which must have been the consequence of his previous surrender. The indictment chosen out of the twelve, which had been found against him by the grand jury, and upon which he was arraigned, charged him with having conveyed certain natives of Africa, on the high seas, as slaves, against the form of the statute, &c. The indictment was of immense length.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty;" but previously to the impannelment of the jury, the counsel for the defence objected to the indictment, on the ground that it stated the crime to have been committed against the peace of our Lord the King, while it appeared, upon the face of it, that the act complained of took place during the life of his late Majesty. The Judge, having called upon the Advocate General to answer the objection, the learned gentleman, after some discussion, admitted that it was a fatal one; and as it appeared that all the other bills were subject to the same defect, it was impossible to proceed further until new indictments could be preferred.

The prisoner in consequence was admitted to find bail for his appearance at the next sessions, and was immediately afterwards released.

China.

The *Canton Register* of February 2 states, that a good deal of mystery prevails in the government offices about news from the seat of war, the dispatches being kept secret; whence it is inferred that they are of an unfavourable tendency.

The commercial season ended at Canton with sundry pacific demonstrations on the part of the local authorities, who, it is said, have lately manifested a spirit of concession almost unprecedented, in their intercourse with the British representatives.

Owing to the Select committee taking up the refusal of the claims on Chunqua's hong, on behalf of the British creditors, a considerable dividend is about to be declared and will be followed by an arrangement for an early and final liquidation of the debts.

Recent Edicts.—Foreign Ladies.—Proclamation from the Governor Le, against foreign ladies going to Canton, pasted about the streets at Macao: dated 8th December, 1830:—

"Le, cabinet minister, member of the military board, Governor of Canton and Kwang-se, &c. &c., hereby issues his commands clearly on a certain subject:

"It appears that when the foreigners of various nations come to Canton to trade, the foreign women, whom they bring with them, are allowed only to be taken to Macao, and lodged there, before the merchant ships have entered the port; and there they must wait till the foreign ships leave the port, when they may again be taken to their original ships, and carried back to their country; it is altogether disallowed that any presume to bring them to the provincial city. The prohibitions of the Celestial Empire are delivered down perspicuously, how can it be suffered that they be opposed and violated!

"But this year the foreigner Baynes and others have repeatedly opposed the prohibitions and brought foreign women from Macao, to the provincial city in boats. The soldiers and police runners impeded

them, but they, with audacious daring and presumptuous barbarism (or savageness) obstinately resisted. This is indeed the extreme of contempt and trifling (with the laws). I, the Governor, have already strictly commanded the local officers and the Hong merchants to take all the foreign women and drive them back to Macao.

"Besides writing officially to the Tung-che of Macao, and the various naval officers, requiring them all to exert themselves strenuously in examining strictly, and, if the foreign boats again bring up foreign women, immediately to stop, seize, and conduct them back to Macao: and if they with presumptuous barbarism (or savageness) oppose, instantly to open their guns and fire (literally a rumbling or thundering attack) on them. I, furthermore, unite the above circumstances, and issue this proclamation for the purpose of delivering my commands clearly, and hereby order the foreigners of various nations to know fully that, hereafter, every foreign merchant ship coming to Canton, must take the foreign women (therein), and leave them at Macao, then may it be allowed to advance to Whampoa and trade.

"If any again dare obstinately to oppose the prohibitions, by presuming to bring foreign women up to the provincial city, I, the Governor, have commanded the civil and military officers along the coast to examine strictly, prohibit and stop them, and if they dare to persist in opposing, immediately to open their guns and fire on them: also to examine what nation's merchant ship, or foreign merchant, has brought up a foreign woman, that I may immediately close the hatches of that foreign merchant ship, drive it back to its country, and never again allow it to come and trade, thereby to chastise their barbarian obstinacy. Decidedly, not the least clemency shall be shown,—each ought tremblingly to obey,—do not leave it to future repentance. A special proclamation."

"Taou-kwang, 10th year, 10th moon, 24th day. (December 8th, 1830.)"

Order from Governor Le, communicated by the Kwang-chow-foo to the hong merchants, dated January 12th, 1831.

"Hoo, the Kwang-chow-foo, to the senior hong merchants for their full information: a document has been received from the treasurer, who received it from the Governor, who says:

"'The imperial commands have been respectfully received, saying:

"'Former regulations have disallowed foreign women residing at Canton; foreign merchants are not allowed to enter their factories sitting in sedan chairs; and their bringing muskets and cannon is only to defend themselves against pirates at sea; they must not, on any account, transport them to Canton. These foreigners having presumed to oppose old regulations, you must issue strict, severe, and explicit orders for them to obey, and keep the old regulations. Hereafter, there must not be the least opposition or disobedience to prohibitions. If still they dare to procrastinate and resist, let them immediately be expelled by force, and a manifestation of chastisement exhibited.—Respect this.'

"'Having respectfully transcribed this, it is hereby sent to the treasurer, to pass it to the Kwang-chow-foo, who must transmit it for implicit obedience, examine into all, and act accordingly.'"

"I, the Kwang-chow-foo, having received the above, have written to the Nan-hae-heën, commanding him to obey it; besides which, I hereby issue an order to the senior merchants, that they may forthwith reverently obey, and order with strictness, severity, and perspicuity, the said Chief and others, one and all of them, to obey and keep the old regulations: they must not in the least oppose or violate the prohibitory orders of government. The two ladies now in Canton of whose return to Macao there is as yet no authentic report, must be urged and commanded to be removed to Macao this very day, and a report of the same presented to government. If they still dare to procrastinate and resist, assuredly his Majesty's commands will be implicitly obeyed, and a rigorous infliction of expulsion and chastisement be manifested. The said Hong merchants also will greatly offend, and find it inexpedient. Tremble at this—attend heedfully to this—these are the commands."

"Taou-kwang, 10th year, 11th moon, 29th day. (January 12th, 1831.)

Disrating of Hong Merchants.—From Hoppo Chung, ordering foreigners not to deal with the two last made Hong merchant. Ching-qua or Mowshâng and Takune; dated January 15, 1830:—

"Chung, commissioner of customs at Canton, &c. &c., hereby issues an order to the senior merchants, with which they are required to make themselves fully acquainted.

"It is authenticated that a Wei-yuen of the great custom-house has presented the following statement to me:—

"'A document has been respectfully received from your Excellency, which being opened, is as follows:—

"'It appears that a Hong merchant bears the responsibility of having to become security for foreign vessels, and of having to arrange with regard to the duties. It is therefore necessary that he be of a wealthy and substantial family, to be able to avoid hindrances and impediments in business.

"'Now, on examination, it is found,

that Takune Hong is accused in a petition from a foreigner of having deceitfully taken away three gold watches, and of having concealed himself and not shown his face since. As this Hong, after being established and commenced, immediately acts in this weak, failing, and irregular manner, how is it to be hoped that if, hereafter, it should have any duties or other public moneys to pay, it will be able to pay them with ease and freedom? I, the Hoppo, find on examination, Mowshâng Hong also is possessed of very small capital, so that it is unable to progress in business.

" ' Uniting these things, I forthwith order that examination be made into the above circumstances. When this order reaches the Wei-yuen let him obey accordingly, and immediately examine clearly and truly, if the said two Hong merchants have really, without capital, rashly obtruded themselves to fill their present situations. Immediately return a clear statement to afford evidence for me to write to the Governor on the subject, that he may note down explicitly the said two Hong merchants as having failed, thereby to prevent hindrances and delays.'

" This order having been received (by me, the Wei-yuen), as well as another requiring haste in the performance of the above, I returned, at the time, a statement of the causes of the two Hongs, Takune and Mowshâng's, weakness and inability, as is on record. Afterwards I received from your Excellency the following reply:—

" ' It appears, on examination, that the Nan-hae-heën has requested orders from me, with respect to Tam-ho-an-fun, the merchant of Takune Hong, who owes money to a foreigner for gold watches. I, the Hoppo, have replied commanding himself to seize and examine the said merchant, as is on record—whether or not Law-une (King-lung?) has yet gone to the Nan-hae-heën to fix a time for paying the money, must be enquired of at the Heën's office.

" ' As to Mowshâng, who is in debt for the measurement charges of the ship commanded by Yates, to the amount of more than 2,500 taels, I, the Hoppo, have also replied, commanding that he give a voluntary bond, stating that when a time appointed shall arrive, if the money be not paid, he is willing to be delivered over to the Nan-hae-heën for prosecution. This is on record.

" ' Let the Wei-yuen take this and transmit it to the said merchants, that they may obey accordingly, and also change the bond;—that will do. The original statement, containing their own deposition, is sent back herewith.'

" Now, it appears on examination, that although Tam-ho-an-fun, the merchant of Takune Hong, has not yet been security for a ship, nor taken any portion of goods from, nor entered into any commercial transactions with the foreigners; yet, if he should hereafter assume the management for a foreign ship, it is to be feared that he cannot be forward in paying the duties on any of the cargo. It will then be necessary to wait for your Excellency to examine, and arrange matters: uniting these circumstances, I report back for thorough investigation.

" This statement of the Wei-yuen coming before me, the Hoppo, and being authenticated, I have examined and find that the money which Tam-ho-an-fun, the merchant of Takune Hong, owes to the foreigner for gold watches is only 900 dollars and odd, and yet he is unable to pay it immediately. If he should trade then with foreign merchants, and become security for a foreign vessel, how can it be hoped that he will be able to arrange freely and easily with regard to the duties! Now, Mowshâng, who is in debt on account of measurement charges, I have already ordered the Nan-hae-heën to prosecute. As to Takune, his conduct is still worse, and indeed extremely disgraceful, as is authenticated by the above statement.

" Uniting these circumstances, I issue this order;—when it reaches the said merchants, let them obey accordingly, and immediately enjoin it on the foreigners of every nation.

" They are not allowed to trade any more with the two Hongs, Mowshâng and Takune, lest it should cause hindrance and delay.

" When Mowshâng has accomplished his bond for the payment of duties, I will immediately take the circumstances of these two Hongs having shown themselves, on trial, inadequate to manage, and communicate them clearly to the Governor, that he may note down their names explicitly, as being at an end.

" Oppose not! A special order."

" Taou-Kwang, 10th year, 12th moon, 3d day. (January 16th, 1831.)"

Cape of Good Hope.

A public meeting of the inhabitants was held in the exchange on the 18th October, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Lords respecting the trade of the colony as connected with the renewal of the East-India Company's charter; Mr. Muntingh in the chair.

Mr. Pillans complained bitterly of the manner in which the evils of the Company's monopoly pressed upon the colony. In proof of the immense benefits likely to result from opening the China trade, he submitted a statement, whereby he

professed to shew, that the Company gained an annual profit of £9,498, and that private traders could supply the Cape with teas, of better quality than the Company's, at half the price the Company exacted.

Mr. De Wet adverted to the other advantages likely to result to the colony from a free trade with China, particularly in the exchange of seal skins, which were always in great request in China. He had been informed that two American vessels, recently employed in sealing, on the coasts of the colony, took skins to the value of £4,000, which were exported to China. The colonists might pay for all the tea they wanted in seal skins.

After several other persons had spoken to the same effect,

Mr. Collison said he differed now, as he had done last year, from the sentiments of the meeting relative to the opening of the trade to China. The annual amount of the Company's tea sales in this colony did not exceed £10,000 to 12,000, and it was strange indeed if the tax complained of so loudly as resulting from the tea monopoly exceeded or equalled the total amount of all the tea sold. He must confess he expected to have heard a great deal more in elucidation of the great advantages that appeared to be expected from the opening of the trade. He thought it but fair to say something in favour of the Company as well as against it: from the Company we received, at least, good teas, whilst we could purchase none but trash from the private trade. (A general cry of no! no! no! was heard from all quarters.) There was a great inferiority also in the quality of manufactured piece-goods from England, as compared with those from the Company; as an instance of which he would mention nankeens and silk handkerchiefs.

Mr. Pillans said, private traders sold nankeens at least 25 or 30 per cent. cheaper than the Company, and if it were true that the Company came to us for some of our wines, it was for their own advantage, and not to benefit the colony. If we could obtain our teas at low prices, we should soon perceive an improvement in the industry and morality of our population.

Mr. Collison having, in the course of his address, produced a sample of very inferior tea, which he had just seen for sale at one of the auctions, was asked by Mr. De Wet whether the sample was not Company's tea, to which the former replied that it was some of the trash that had been smuggled from St. Helena into the colony.

Mr. Buckton said the tea with which the Company supply this colony, was no other than trash. With regard to smuggling tea from St. Helena, supposing it to be smuggled, still he contended it is the identical trash which the Company itself had previously imported into that island.

The following resolutions were then voted:

1. That the price which the inhabitants of this colony are compelled to pay for tea in consequence of the monopoly enjoyed by the East-India Company, is double the price at which this important article might be supplied by private merchants, if a direct trade to China were permitted: the difference of price being a tax annually extorted from the inhabitants of this colony of upwards of £8,000.

2. That although, from the nature of the climate and the habits of the people, the article of tea has become almost a necessary of life to the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope; yet its consumption is greatly limited by the high price at which it is maintained, by reason of the exclusive supply being in the hands of the East-India Company, to the manifest injury of the colonial revenue, and the diminution of the comforts of the people; and that although the population of the colony has of late years rapidly increased, the consumption of tea, according to the latest returns, is less by nearly 47,669 lbs. than it was in 1816.

3. That although the Hon. East-India Company enjoy the exclusive privilege of supplying this colony with tea direct from China, yet they only permit two of their ships to touch here with the annual supplies thereof; and prohibiting all their other vessels, under a heavy penalty, from calling at any ports of the colony, thereby depriving the inhabitants of the colony from the benefits which they would obtain by the resort of shipping were the trade open.

4. That from the geographical situation of the colony, the supply of vessels with stores and refreshments is a national source of advantage to its inhabitants; and that the increase of shipping touching at the ports of this colony since the partial opening of the trade to India in 1815, is a decisive proof that similar advantage would result by the removal of all restriction on mercantile enterprise in the trade with China.

5. That were the trade to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope fairly open to the skill and enterprise of private merchants, the Cape of Good Hope would probably become an entrepôt for the productions of the east, from which the markets of South America, and other parts of the world, might be supplied; and as Cape produce, together with articles of British manufacture, would be taken in exchange of eastern commodities, this traffic might shortly become a source of incalculable advantage to the colony in

general, and to its mercantile interest in particular.

6. That the draft of a petition now read be approved; and that the committee of the exchange be requested to prepare it for signature, in the commercial room, and afterwards to forward it to the Cape Trade Society in London, for presentation to the House of Lords.

South African College.—The annual report of the Council of Directors of this college states, that the college was solemnly opened on the 1st of October, in the Dutch reformed church, on which occasion a collection was made, for the purpose of increasing the library of the students. That a part of this sum has already been laid out for the purpose, and the books placed in the library of the college; and that the remainder will be employed whenever any advantageous purchases can be made.

The council further report that lectures and instruction were given to a number of 115 students; and that, in compliance with the resolutions of shareholders in their last general meeting, they have made arrangements so that the pupils of the college may receive their catechetical instructions without any interruption to their classes. The council has also ordered that the Bible be one of the fixed text-books in the several classes, and that it shall continue to be read with due decorum and attention at stated times. The council has also informed the professors through the Senate, that it is expected from them that they will, as has been hitherto done, open and close the classes with prayer and thanksgiving.

The progress made during the last college year by the pupils having already been made public in the programme of last public examination, the council do not repeat it.

The council has further to report, that, a considerable want having been felt during last year's course of instruction of the necessary elementary school books, the Senate will, with the concurrence of the different professors, avail themselves of an early opportunity of fixing what text-books will for the future be permanently used in the college, in order that the council may have an opportunity to provide always in sufficient time for the necessary supply.

The council further report, that they have every reason to expect, from the high degree of popularity of the institution, that it will continue to increase and extend itself to the general satisfaction of the public.

Postscript to Asiatic Intelligence.

Accounts from the Earl of Clare, the new Governor of Bombay, state, that he had been detained at Jiddah, on the Western Coast of Arabia, waiting for a supply of fuel for the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer upwards of seven weeks! His Lordship expected to leave Jiddah for Bombay on the 23d of February.

The last advices from the Governor General were from Cawnpore, dated 10th January. The King of Oude had visited his Lordship at that station. The Governor General was then about to enter Lucknow.

One of the Calcutta papers contains an account of an attack upon five or six English gentlemen, by the natives of a village near Bhansbarriah. So intent were the assailants upon their destruction, it would appear, that the party had some difficulty in escaping. Some of the miscreants were afterwards taken, and on the 22d January they were brought before the zillah magistrate. Sixteen of them were convicted. They offered no other defence (if such it may be termed) than that of mistaking the gentlemen for dacoits in the assumed garb or disguise of Europeans!

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *June* 27.

Cholera Morbus.—The *Earl of Orford* stated, that it was his intention to move that there should be laid before the House the opinion of the medical board with respect to the nature of the disease which was now ravaging the north of Europe, and also their views of the most effectual remedy for that disorder. He had seen published the names of a number of medical men, who were appointed commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the origin of the distemper, and also for devising the best means of preventing its introduction into this country. Now, he believed, that amongst the whole list, there was not the name of any one individual to whom the nature of the distemper was personally and practically known. He did not mean to say that the gentlemen who were appointed to this situation were not eminently skilful practitioners of the healing art; but he thought that when this evil approached near to our shores, it was absolutely necessary that persons intimately acquainted with the nature of the disease, and who were best informed as to the means of checking and removing it, ought to be employed. Many such persons might be selected, and by adding them to the commission, much good might be effected.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* had no objection whatever to produce a variety of documents on the subject to which the noble earl had adverted. At the earliest opportunity, several papers connected with that subject would be laid before the House. Every information which Government had received, or were likely to receive, would be submitted to their lordships. Government felt it to be most desirable that the Board of Health should have an opportunity of communicating with those who had been conversant with the disease, and the suggestions of such individuals were maturely considered. Gentlemen had also been sent out to Riga, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise nature of the malady, and the best mode of treating it; from whose exertions he augured the most beneficial results. One of these gentlemen, Dr. Russell (as was understood), had had, he believed, more experience with reference to this disease than almost any other person in this country. From him he expected information at a very early period; and that information, he doubted not, would tend greatly to allay the alarm which existed in the public mind at present. The inquiry of the commissioners would, he was convinced, be prosecuted with the utmost diligence and assiduity. His lordship concluded by moving, "That there be laid before this House copies of, or extracts from, all despatches received by His Majesty's Government, relating to the disorder at present existing in the northern parts of Europe."

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

Liverpool Underwriters' Committee Room, 30th May 1831.

At a meeting of the merchants of Liverpool interested in the trade with India, held this day in the underwriters' committee room; J. T. Alston, Esq., in the chair.

Resolved,—1st. That it is of the most essential importance to British commerce and the increasing trade with India, that every facility should be afforded to the conveyance of letters, newspapers, parcels, and passengers, to and from the East-Indies.

2d. That it appears to this meeting that this object will be best promoted by the encouragement of steam navigation, and that a memorial shall be transmitted to the Lords of the Treasury, requesting their immediate attention to this important subject, by praying them to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Act 59 Geo. III. chap. 3, which prevents any higher postage being charged than twopence on each letter to and from the East-Indies, and to authorize an increased rate on all letters conveyed by steam navigation to and from that country.

3d. That it be particularly recommended to the East-India Association here to transmit a similar memorial, and to pursue such measures as may appear to them most effectual for accomplishing this desirable object.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, held June 1st, 1831; George Wm. Wood, Esq., president, in the chair:

Mr. Waghorn, of the East-India Company's pilot service, on the Bengal establishment, attended the Board, at his own request, to enter into explanations regarding the endeavours he is making to establish a quick steam navigation to India.

It was resolved unanimously,

That a memorial be sent to the Treasury, praying for the adoption of such measures as will remove the existing impediments to the establishment of steam navigation for the transmission of letters between this country and India.

That the thanks of this Board be given to Mr. Waghorn for his exertions in this business, and for the information which he has this day communicated to the Board.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following East-India Directors have been returned to serve in the new Parliament:

John Loch, Esq., for town and port of Hythe.
William Astell, Esq., borough of Bridgewater.
George Smith, Esq., borough of Midhurst.
John Forbes, Esq., borough of Malmesbury.
Josias Du Pre Alexander, Esq., borough of Old Sarum.
Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq., stewartry of Kircudbright.

COMPANY'S STANDING COUNSEL.

On the 22d June a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Mr. Sergeant Spankie was appointed the Company's Standing Counsel, in the room of William George Adam, Esq., who has resigned.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

May 25.

Capt. T. Stockwell, Madras army.

June 8.

Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D.
Mr. John Poynder, to present his two addresses, delivered at the East-India House, on the subject of Suttees and the Pilgrim Tax.
Maj. Gen. L'Estrange, on his promotion and return to the Mauritius.
Rev. Professor Lee, on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew at Cambridge, and as Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Munster.
Lieut. Col. Garrard, Madras engineers (late chief engineer at Fort St. George), on his return from India.
Maj. Gen. Sir Lionel Smith.
Mr. F. Cottrell, 8th Madras light cavalry.

June 15.

Lieut. Gen. Sir T. M. Brisbane, on appointment to the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.
Lieut. Col. Wetherall, on his return from India.
Major H. H. Farquharson, ditto.
Colonel Hull, 1st grenadier regt. Bombay N.I.

June 22.

Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, late president of the Select Committee in China.
Mr. Russell Ellice.
Mr. George Farren, to present his work on the mortalities among the British soldiery.
Capt. Lynch, on his return from India.
Colonel M'Creagh, on his return from service in India.
Lieut. Col. Kirkwood, on his return from India.
Ens. C. D. Bailey, ditto.
Maj. Gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzler, ditto.

PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

A view of Bombay, taken from the Mazagong Hill, by Mr. Burford, was opened during the past month at the Panorama, Leicester Square. The position is extremely well chosen, the view embracing a considerable portion of the island, the harbour, the islands of Elephanta and Salsette, the main land, &c. The village of Mazagong, the Black Town, the fort, the esplanade, with the singular and diversified scenery of the island, the costume of its various inhabitants, &c., are exhibited with great accuracy, and compose a picture worthy of Mr. Burford's felicitous pencil.

LODGE'S PORTRAITS.

The exhibition of Lodge's portraits of the most illustrious personages of Great-Britain, from the galleries of the king, the nobility, and public collections, which are fac similes of the originals, is well worthy the inspection of the admirers of the arts. Engravings from these pictures are made for Messrs. Harding and Lepard's splendid work.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

Six officers of the East-India Company's service have been black-balled at the Junior United Service Club. The regular army appears to view them only in the light of militia or yeomanry officers.—*London Paper.*

We can scarcely credit the statement, so far as regards the principle of exclusion.

COMMISSIONERS OF EASTERN COLONIAL INQUIRY.

Colonel Colebrooke and J. H. Cameron, Esq., his Majesty's commissioners of inquiry, and John Gregory, Esq., secretary to the commission, landed at Brighton on the 16th June from Ceylon. This commission was sent out in the year 1823, under an address from the house of commons, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the three colonies—the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon.—*London Paper.*

STANDARDS TAKEN AT BHURTPORE.

Viscount Combermere had an audience of the king on the 26th May, and presented two standards taken at the capture of Bhurtpore.

THE CALCUTTA CAMELOPARD.

On the 12th June was sold at the mart, the skeleton and skin of the camelopard which recently died on the passage from Calcutta to this country. The sale took place by order of the under-writers, the animal having been insured for £2,000. It was bought by Mr. Cross of the menagerie for £30.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

The Ceylon merchants gave a public breakfast on the 2d June in honour of the appointment of Mr. Wilmot Horton to the government of that colony. Viscount Goderich, the secretary of state for the colonies, and a large party of the nobility and gentry, were present. The entertain-

ment was given in a vessel near the West-India Docks.

St. James's Palace, June 22.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Right Hon. Robert Wilmot Horton, governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Ceylon.—*Gazette.*

COMPANY'S CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. G. Ward, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Hope Baggot, Salop, has been appointed chaplain to the East-India Company on the Bengal establishment.

BATTA QUESTION.

We understand from gentlemen recently returned from India, that the reply to the memorials of the Bengal officers, on the Batta question, has excited a very indignant feeling among them, and that a great majority of them have resolved to appeal, by petition to the king and the two houses of parliament, against the decision of the Court of Directors.—*Times.*

THE PANTECHNICON.

This is an immense establishment, probably unparelleled in the world. It consists of two buildings, the north and the south, erected for the exhibition and sale of property, including arts, manufactures, &c.&c. It is situated at the west end of the metropolis near Hyde Park Corner, and is surrounded by Wilton Place, Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square, Eaton Square, Cadogan Place and Lowndes Square, from each of which it has an approach. The ground on which the north building is erected, is in length 500 feet long, with an average width of 60 feet, and a frontage of 93 feet. It has four floors, supported by cast iron pillars and the external brick walls; between the iron pillars of one floor, and those above or below, is a peculiarly formed cast iron box for receiving and connecting the girders. Thus a complete iron support is produced from the ground to the roof. The whole of the ceilings are lathed with iron nail rods, and covered with a composition which will resist the strongest fire, and will not crack or fall down if water be thrown against it while hot. The boarded floors are covered with iron plate laid upon patent felt, to preserve the underside of the iron from rust, and to deaden the sound. All the staircases, and the inclined planes from the entrance to the ground and first floors, are of stone; thus the whole of this most extensive building is fire-proof, not a bit of wood-work being exposed, which in the event of an accidental fire could not in the least degree endanger the building. All the chimney flues are lined with cast iron; specimens of which are exhibited against the wall of the first area; these shew that flues may be carried by them in any direction: nearly 500 tons of iron have already been used in this building.

The south building has two fronts, the elevation in Motcomb Street is about 117 feet long, and that in Halkin Street West about 112 feet in length. The basement is cellaring for the warehousing of wines in any quantities. The ground floor is divided by two galleries (the eastern and the western), forming passages from Halkin Street West, to Motcomb Street, leading directly to the entrances to the great north building; on each side of these galleries are shops similar to those in arcades. A corridor in the middle of the building connects the two galleries; above the shops are two other floors for bazaars, each of which consists of one room of lofty dimensions, in four divisions, *viz.* the south, the east, the middle and the west, the three last are to be connected by bridgeways crossing the north ends of the galleries immediately within the large windows.

Having examined the north building, the only part of this vast place yet complete, we can only express our astonishment at its magnitude and the perfection of its arrangements, and we think that it offers many accommodations to persons arriving from India without an immediate place of residence, whose baggage, furniture, and property of any description, may be deposited there with security.

A single individual, we understand, Mr. Seth Smith, is the projector and proprietor of this great establishment.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. E. Gibson to be capt. by purch., v. Spooner, who retires (24 May 31); Cornet B. H. Blake to be lieut. by purch., v. Gibson prom.; and J. Vernon to be cornet by purch., v. Pearson, who retires (both 21 June).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. G. D. J. Raitt to be capt. by purch., v. Graham prom.; Ens. T. Gravatt to be lieut. by purch., v. Raitt; and H. R. H. C. Elwes to be ens. by purch., v. Gravatt (all 7 June 31).

39th Foot (in N. S. Wales). A. C. Morris to be ens. by purch., v. Stewart app. to 81st F. (24 May 31).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. T. S. Powell to be lieut. by purch., v. Low who retires; and J. F. Elton to be ens. by purch., v. Powell (both 31 May 31).

46th Foot (at Madras). Capt. T. Thompson to be major by purch., v. Nairn, who retires; Lieut. Jas. Taylor to be capt. by purch., v. Thompson; Ens. W. T. Brenner to be lieut. by purch., v. Taylor; and Francis Lucas to be ens. by purch., v. Brenner (all 21 June 31).

48th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Jas. Robertson, from h.p., to be capt., v. Campbell who retires (24 May 31).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. H. Crossdaile, from h.p. unattached, to be major, v. Ormond app. to 30th F. (7 June 31).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. A. Robertson to be lieut., v. Trydell dec.; and H. Bayly to be ens., v. Robertson (both 31 May 31).

57th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. J. W. Donelan to be capt., v. Logan dec. (29 Oct. 30); Ens. T. Aubin to be lieut., v. Donelan (29 do.); H. M. Smyth to be ens., v. Aubin (7 June 31).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). 2d-Lieut. R. E. Wilmot Horton, from Ceylon Regt., to be ens., v. Mac-kenzie app. to 68th F. (7 June 31).

72d Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Capt. John Watts, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. D. MacLean, who exch., rec. dif. (14 June 31); Lieut. W. H. Robinson to be capt. by purch., v. Watts who retires; Ens. C. W. M. Payne to be lieut. by purch., v. Robinson; and Alfred Harris to be ens. by purch., v. Payne (all 21 June).

98th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Ens. J. H. Armstrong to be lieut. by purch., v. Freebairn who retires; and C. Stretton to be ens. by purch., v. Armstrong (both 31 May 31); John Rainer to be ens. by purch., v. Coulson app. to 1st or Gr. Foot Gu. (14 June); C. H. Kennedy to be ens. by purch., v. Stretton, whose app. has not taken place (21 June).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. R. Newnham to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Horton app. to 58th F. (14 June 31).

Brevet.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., to have rank of general, in East-Indies only (7 June 31).

Unattached.—Capt. G. Graham, from 2d F., to be maj. of Inf. by purch. (7 June 31).—Brev. Maj. H. Smith, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be major (21 June 31).

The 89th Regt. of Foot has returned from India.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 25. *Leda*, Robb, from Cape of Good Hope, 7th March; off Dover.—26. *Abel Tasman*, Baas, from Batavia; off Falmouth.—27. *Wellington*, Evans, from Madras 2d Feb.; at Falmouth.—28. *Royal George*, Embleton, from Mauritius 9th Feb., and Cape 4th March; off Plymouth.—28. *Lady Kennaway*, Moncrieff, from Bengal 7th Jan.; off Plymouth.—28. *Wave*, Lister, from Van Diemen's Land 3d Jan.; off Penzance.—28. H. C. S. *Astell*, Lawrence, from China 30th Dec.; off Penzance.—28. *Caroline*, Fewson, from Bombay 10th Jan.; off Penzance.—29. *Aquila*, Taylor, from Cape of Good Hope 14th March; off Scilly.—30. *Protector*, Waugh, from Bengal 25th Jan.; off Portland.—31. *Helena Christena*, Martens, from Batavia 10th Feb.; off Plymouth.—*June* 1. *Beatrice*, Smith, from Mauritius; at Liverpool.—3. *Ulysses*, Bully, from Mauritius; off Penzance.—3. *Falcon*, Cobb, from Mauritius 2d March; off Penzance.—3. *Arethusa*, Skerr (late Johnson), from Singapore 12th Jan.; off Penzance.—5. *Spartan*, Lumsden, from Manilla; at Liverpool.—6. *Thames*, Warming, from Bengal 13th Dec., and Cape 4th March; at Gravesend.—6. *Matilda*, Comin, from Mauritius 20th Feb.; at Gravesend.—6. *Mermaid*, Henniker, from Mauritius 1st Feb. (with the scurvy on board); at Deal.—6. *Roslyn Castle*, Ferguson, from Mauritius 23d Feb.; off Dover.—6. *City of Edinburgh*, Clendon, from New Zealand 6th Dec.; at Deal.—7. *London*, Huntley, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—7. *Glenalvon*, Rickaby, from Mauritius; off Falmouth.—7. *Patience*, Matthews, from Cape of Good Hope; at Gravesend.—8. *Margaretha*, Bourchard, from Sourabaya 31st Jan.; at Cowes.—8. *Siwan*, Halliday, from Bengal 25th Jan., and Cape 29th March; off Falmouth.—9. *James Sibbald*, Cole, from Bengal 24th Jan., and Masulipatam, 1st Feb.; at Deal.—9. *Sir Edward Paget*, Bourchier, from Bombay 29th Jan., and Cape 28th March; at Deal.—9. *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, from Bombay 24th Jan., Alipee 7th Feb., and Cape 29th March; at Deal.—9. *Marquis of Hastings*, Short, from Bengal 25th Jan.; at Deal.—11. *Washington*, Salisbury, from China 20th Feb., off Portsmouth (for Hamburgh).—11. *Preciosa*, Mollins, from Bombay 16th Feb., and Cape 10th April; at Portsmouth (for Hamburgh).—11. *Pyramus*, Higgie, from Singapore 12th Jan.; at Deal.—12. *Sesostris*, Yates, from Singapore 10th Jan.; at Deal.—12. *Horatio*, Sparks, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—12. *Falloden*, Mould, from Mauritius; off Margate.—12. *Greenock*, Hunter, from Batavia and Cape; at Cowes.—13. H.C.S. *Marquis Camden*, Larkins, from China 8th Feb.; at Gravesend.—13. *Huddersfield*, Mathewson, from Bombay 6th Feb.; at Liverpool.—14. *Jean*, Findlay, from Bombay 8th Feb., and Cape 10th April; at Gravesend.—16. *Triumph*, [illegible], from Bombay 5th Feb., and Cape, 13th April; off Margate.—16. *Britannia*, Ferris, from Mauritius 4th March; off Hastings.—16. *Abberton*, Percival, from Bombay 5th Jan., Ceylon 4th Feb., and Cape 7th April; off Brighton.—19. *Jupiter*, Weldy, from Mauritius 25th Jan., and Barbadoes; at Gravesend.—21. *Calcutta*, Bomen, from Bengal 30th Jan.; at Cowes.—23. *Coromandel*, Boyes, from Bengal 1st Feb., and Madras 19th ditto; at Deal.—23. *Senobia*, Owen, from Bengal 6th Feb., Madras 26th ditto, and Cape 16th April; off Hastings.—23. *Henry Porcher*, Redman, from Bengal 3d Feb.; off Portsmouth.—24. *Royal Saxon*, Petrie, from Bengal 10th Feb., and Cape 18th April; off Dover.—24. *Stakesby*, Johnson, from Bengal 1st Feb.; at Deal.—26. *Sir Joseph Banks*, Fraser, from Ceylon 6th Jan., Mauritius 2d Feb., and Cape 9th April; at Deal.

Departures.

May 23. *Belhaven*, Campbell, for Bengal; from Greenock.—24. *Vesper*, Brown, for Bombay; from Deal.—27. *Seppings*, Freeman, for Mauritius and Ceylon; from Portsmouth.—27. H. C. Ch. S. *Hooghley*, Reeves, for N. S. Wales (with convicts) and China; from Deal.—30. *Rebellion*, Wardle, for Cape; from Deal.—31. *Minerva*, Metcalfe, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*June* 1. *Albion*, McLeod, for Madeira and Bengal; from Liverpool.—1. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—1. *Stirling Castle*, Fraser, for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—2. *William Glen Anderson*, Smith, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—4. H. C. Ch. S. *Coldstream*, Hall, for China, Halifax, and Quebec; from Deal.—4. H. C. Ch. S. *Mangles*, Carr, for China, Halifax, and Quebec; from Deal.—5. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—5. *Lotus*, Summerson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—6. H.C.S. *Thomas Grenville*, Shea, for Bengal; from Deal (22d Plymouth).—9. *Cordelia*, Weaver, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—13. *John Woodhall*, Thompson, for V. D. Land; from Liverpool.—13. *Olive Branch*, Anderson, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—13. *Morley*, Douglas, for Ceylon and Madras; from Deal.—13. H.C.Ch.S. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Henning, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—13. *Mary*, Jameson, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—15. *Calcutta*, Watson, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—19. H.C.Ch.S. *Larkins*, Campbell, for V.D. Land (with convicts) and China; from Deal.—20. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—20. *Lord Amherst*, Hicks, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—20. *Lisbon Packet*, Wilson, for Cape; from Liverpool.—21. *Welcome*, Paul, for Mauritius; from Deal.—22. *Sabina*, Robinson, for China; from Liverpool.—23. *Lady M'Naghten*, Faith, for Madras; from Deal.—24. *Copernicus*, May, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—25. *Andromache*, Laws, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. *Kerswell*, Fawckner, for Cape; from Deal.—26. *Sophia*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Caroline, from Bombay: T. C. Fraser, Esq.; W. Orton, Esq.; R. Jeffery, Esq.; Mr. John Caw.

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Wetherall; Mrs. Woodcock; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Henry; Lieut. Col. Wetherall, H.M. 1st Royals; C. M. Woodcock, Esq.; A. D. Campbell, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Henry; Gen. Meikle, Esq.; Major Macdougall, H. M. 48th regt.; Major James; Capt. Coote, H.M. 1st Royal regt.; Capt. Thuiller; Capt. Coningham; Lieut. Mackenzie, 1st Royal regt.; Lieut. Hill, ditto; Lieut. Mayne, ditto; A. Wood, Esq.; John Bilderbeck, Esq.; Misses Bell, Cadell, Drury, 2 Tomkins, and 2 Walker; Masters Wright, Bird, Allen, 2 Woodcock, and Bushby; 37 of the band of H.M. 1st Royal regt.

Per H. C. S. Castle Huntley, from China: Jas. Brooke, Esq.; Lieut. B. Ashley, Madras artillery.

Per Roslyn Castle, from Mauritius: Capt. E. H. Cliffe, country service; Capt. Powell, Bengal army; Mrs. Powell; Lieut. Stevenson, Bengal army.

Per James Sibbald, from Bengal: Mrs. Ashe and child; Mrs. Drummond and child; Mrs. Peach; Mrs. Dalzell and five children; Mrs. Mac Dougall; Col. John Truscott, 15th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Col. F. Walker, 65th Bengal N.I.; J. C. Tod, Esq., Madras civil service; Capt. B. Ashe, 62d regt.; Capt. Peach, H.M. service; Capt. Mac Dougall, 21st Bengal N.I.; Lieut. P. Grant, 57th regt., in charge of invalids; Lieut. Jas. Oldfield, 4th Bengal N.I.; Wm. Hamilton, Esq., medical depart-

ment; Master T. Anderson; two female servants; 68 invalids H.C. service; 3 women and 2 children.

Per Protector, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Simpson and three children; Mrs. Col. McCoombe and five children; Mrs. Colin Campbell and three children; Colonel Simpson; Major James; Lieut. Wilson; Lieut. Jenkins; Ens. Barry; 20 children; also a detachment of H.M. 14th regt.

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bombay: Lady Beckwith; Lady Pritzler; Lady Dewar; Mrs. Ogilvie; Mrs. Roome; Mrs. Ward; Mrs. Lukin; Mrs. Muller; Sir Theophilus Pritzler, K.C.B.; Colonel Ogilvie; Colonel Roome; Major Barnwell; Capt. Wilson, mil. sec. to the late Sir T. S. Beckwith; Capt. Meldrun, Queen's Royals; Capt. Muller, Royals; Mr. Hodson, civil service; Lieut. Beahen, Indian navy; 8 servants; 34 invalids; 1 woman, 2 children.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay: Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Spiller; Mrs. Cox; Mrs. Ottey; Mrs. Maxon; Maj. Gen. Fitzgerald; Major Sykes; Major Kelso; Capt. Spiller; Capt. Maxon; Dr. Wilson; Dr. Blest and Mrs. Blest; Dr. Lawrence; T. F. Ranken, Esq.

Per H.C.S. Marquess Camden, from China, &c.: C. M. Baumhaux, Esq., Dutch civil service, from Batavia; Mr. R. W. Hawkes, late midshipman of the *General Kyd*, from St. Helena; 4 discharged soldiers.

Per Preciosa, from Bombay: Dr. Palmer.

Per City of Edinburgh, from New Zealand: Mr. James King.—From Rio: Mr. Alex. Lachlan, R.N., surgeon.

Per Susan, from Bengal: Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Matthews; Major Turner, H.M. 14th regt.; Dr. MacAndrews, ditto; Lieut. Watson, ditto; Lieut. Thorp, ditto; Miss E. Rodgers; Miss S. Anslie; Master Turner; 1 female servant; 93 men H.M. 14th regt.; 4 soldiers' wives; 8 children.—(Colin Lindsay, Esq., Bengal civil service, and Capt. Blair, H.M. 72d Foot, were landed at the Cape.—Mrs. Lindsay died at sea.)

Per Jean, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Mr. Hawker.

Per Alberton, from Bombay: Mrs. Beck and four children; Mrs. Sparrow and one child; Lieut. Holmes, 12th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Liddle, 1st L.C.; Lieut. McHaffie, 21st N.I.; Lieut. Mac Leod, H.M. 78th regt.—From Ceylon: Col. Colebrooke and I. H. Cameron, Esq., H.M. commissioners; John Gregory, Esq., secretary to the commission; Mrs. Colebrooke; Mrs. Truman and two children; Mrs. Wynn and three children; Col. Truman, 17th Madras N.I.; Mr. Jas. Smyth, merchant; Capt. Anderson, Ceylon Rifles; Lieut. Kingsby, ditto.—From Cannanore: Mrs. Cuthbert; Dr. Steward, assist. surg. H.M. service; 7 servants; 5 invalids.—From the Cape: Mr. Cary.

Per Triumph, from Bombay and Cape: Sir Richard Ottley, chief Justice of Ceylon; Mrs. Morgan; Mrs. Hawkins; Miss Morgan; Major Douglas, R.A.; Wm. Harrison, Esq.; Robert Thompson, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Kirkwood, H.M. 40th Foot; Major Arden, Bombay N.I.; Capt. Richardson, H.M. 40th regt.; Ens. Keane, ditto; Capt. Beavan, H.M. 54th regt.; Mr. Sheffield, civil service; 58 men, 6 women, and 13 children, all of H.M. 40th regt.—(Mrs. Keith, Lieut. Col. Edwards, and one servant, were left at the Cape.—Maj. Hawkins died at sea.)

Per Coromandel, from Bengal: Mrs. Maj. Lawrence, 2 Misses Lawrence, and Master Lawrence; Mrs. Longueville Clarke, and 2 Masters Clarke; Mrs. Capt. Williamson, 3 Misses Williamson, and Master Williamson; Mrs. Capt. Fleming, Miss Fleming, and 2 Masters Fleming; Alex. Ogilvie, Esq., senior member of the medical board; Capt. Williamson, Bengal infantry; Capt. Wilkins, ditto; Capt. Murray, ditto; Lieut. Cathcart, ditto; Ens. Dewar, ditto; J. Allingham, Esq., assist. surg.; Masters Duffin, Euston, and 3 Lumsdain; 6 servants; 1 child.—From Madras: Mrs. MacLean and 2 Misses MacLean; Lieut. Col. Bowen, Madras infantry; Lieut. Hitchens; Mr. Maule, assist. surgeon.—(Mr. Lockhart died at sea.)

Per Zenobia, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Col. Harris and two children; Mrs. Vansaumeru and one child; Mrs. Wahab; Hon. James Taylor; Capt. Pearce and Dr. Caslin, both of H.M. 89 Regt.; Lieuts. Pigott, Coke, and Campbell, all of H. M. 45th Regt.; Lieut. May, H. M. 41st Regt.; Lieut. MacLean and Cornet Pettigrew, Madras establishment.

Per Royal Saxon, from Bengal: Mrs. Money; Mrs. Hill; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Deare; Mrs. Pittar; Mrs. Brown; Mr. James Money; Mr. Hill; Mr. Pittar; Mr. Tombs; Mr. J. S. Hill; Capt. Davis; Miss Deare; Miss Davis; Miss Barnet; Masters Wood, Deare, and Pittar.—From the Cape: Mrs. Major Hawkins; Master Doran; ten servants.—(F. Nepean, Esq., Capt. Hutchinson, and Capt. Dwyer were landed at the Cape.)

Per Henry Porcher, from Bengal: Capt. Gore, commanding detachment; Lieuts. Otter and J. Finnis; Ensigns Proud and Hamilton; seventy-eight troops.

Expected.

Per Colombia, from Bengal (for Liverpool). Mrs. Crawford; Major and Mrs. Broadbent; Miss Graham; Lieut. Col. Dunn, 53d N. I.; Dr. Dickson, President Medical Board; Capt. O'Niel, H. M. 44th Regt.; Capt. M'Manners, H. M. 16th Regt.; P. Collie, Esq.; J. R. Marshman, Esq.; Mr. Williams; Master Marshman; Lieut. Daniel, H. M. 49th Regt.

Per Maitland, from Bengal: Mrs. Burns; Mrs. Lockington; Miss A. B. Burns; Capt. J. G. Burns, 2d Regt. N. I.; Capt. E. Morshead, 65th N. I.; Lieut. J. Frederick, 67th N. I; Lieut. H. C. Talbot, 61st N. I.; Mr. Lockington; eight children.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Lockett and two children; Mrs. Dunkin and child; Mrs. W. Palmer and two children; Mrs. Chas. Russell and five children; Mrs. Lowis and child; D. Hill, Esq., M. C. S.; Henry Newnham and John Lowis, Esq., B. C. S.; Capt. L'Estrange, H. M. 31st, in charge of Invalids; Capt. Low; Lieut. Burrough; Bazett Colvin, Esq.; two Misses Bushby; two Misses Armstrong; Miss Cunningham; Masters Macgregor and Reid; two Masters Vibart; twenty-nine invalids; three women and seven children.

Per Orontes, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Ashton and two children; Mrs. Stevens; Mrs. Rickards; Miss Hall; Colonel and Mrs. Wahab, and three children; Lieut. Col. Milne; Master Macaulay; Capt. Ebbart, H. M. 45th Regt.; Capt. Piggott, H. M. 26th Regt.; Capt. Calder, H. M. 26th Regt.; Lieut. Whistler, Artillery; Lieut. Moore, Artillery; Lieut. White, and Lieut. Campbell, H. M. 89th Regt.; Lieut. Bedford, H. M. Royal Regt.; J. Chambers, Esq.; Mr. Lawrie; thirty-one men, five women, and eight children, of H. M. 89th Regt.—(To land at the Cape: Mrs. Sparks; Major Cotton, H. M. 41st Regt.; Capt. Bird; Lieut. Whistler, 6th Cavalry.)

Per Lady East, from Bengal: Gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls; Lady Nicholls and Miss Nicholls; Mrs. Saunders, lady of G. Saunders, Esq., Civil Service; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Biggs, H. C. Artillery; Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Civil Service; Mrs. Cullen; Miss Macmorine; Capt. Johnson, H. M. 14th Regt.; Capt. Rouband, H. C. Navy; the Rev. Mr. Crauford; Ens. Speed, H. M. 14th Regt.; Master and Miss Ricketts; Master and Miss Biggs; two Misses and Master Owen; Master and Miss Ronald; Miss Brottridge and Master De Courcy.

Per Neptune, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Prason; Col. MacLeod; Dr. and Mrs. Stirling; Capt. Murray; twelve officers and troops of H. M. 89th Regt.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per H. C. S. Thomas Grenville, for Bengal: Mrs. Donnithorne, proceeding to her husband; Mrs. Col. Swinhoe; Mrs. A. C. Floyer; Mrs. J. C. C. Sutherland; Mrs. Lieut. Jamieson; Misses P. Donnithorne, M. Donnithorne, E. Donnithorne, Turner, Morris, Graham, Stockwell, Skinner, Hamilton, Philips, and Thompson, all returning; A. C. Floyer, Esq., Civil Service; S. M. Boulderson, ditto; Lieut.-Col. Swinhoe, returning, in charge of troops; Capt. E. Garstin, ditto, ditto; A. Colvin, Esq., returning; Lieut. J. W. A. Jamieson, returning to his duty; Mr. A. Saunders, cadet; Mr. D. Macdonald, free mariner; Mr. John Hannah, to reside; six servants; two lascars.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Duke of Buccleugh, for Madras and Bengal: J. C. Morris, Esq., and lady; Master Morris; two Misses Moore; Capt. Geo. Sandys and lady; Miss Short; Rev. Geo. Ward and Mrs. Ward; Rev. John Hands and lady; three Misses Hands; Miss Sherriden; two Masters Hands: Mrs. Austin; Rev. W. S. Mackay and Mrs. Mackay; Rev. W. Byers; Dr. James Robertson; Mr. U. Poole; Mr. Quin; Mr. Alex. Reid; five servants.

Per Stirling Castle, for N. S. Wales (from Greenock): Rev. J. D. Lang, minister of the Scots Church in Sydney; two Presbyterian ministers.

ordained to new stations in the colony; three Professors intended for a new college to be erected at Sydney; also about forty respectable mechanics with their families, consisting of joiners, masons, and others required for the building of the college.

Per Lord William Bentinck, for Madras and Bengal: the Hon. Frederic John Shore, Civil Service, and lady; Capt. Howard, Bengal army, and lady; Mrs. Faulkner; Miss Hawtray; Capt. Glover, Madras army; Capt. Wallis, ditto; Capt. Philips, Bengal army; Mr. Innes; Mr. Grant; Mr. West; three servants.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Curtis; Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Mott and two children; Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Manley; Mrs. Betts and two daughters; Mrs. Goodall; G. M. Ogilvy, Esq., Civil Service; J. C. Scott, Esq., ditto; Capt. Fraser, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Milner, ditto; Capt. Mott, H. M. S.; Lieut. M'Leod, Madras Infantry; Lieut. Curtis, Bengal do.; Lieut. Watson, do. do.; Dr. Hamilton; Dr. Thomson; Surgeons Henderson, Manly, and Drever; Cornet Wilmer, 16th Lancers; Ens. Sewell; Ens. Rainey; Chas. Gosdall, Esq.; H. Alsop, Esq.; Mrs. Wallace; Rev. Messrs. Muller and Kruckerbery; Mr. and Mrs. Davis; four male and six female servants.

Per Victory, for Bombay: Sir Herbert Compton and family; Major and Mrs. Wood; two Misses Wood; Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds; Mr. and Mrs. Townsend; two Misses Bolton; Dr. and Mrs. Fox; Capt. B. Kay; Mrs. Pennefather and sister; Mrs. and Misses Keaye; Mr. and Mrs. Kiterie; Mr. Elwis; Mr. Helton; Mr. Weymas; Mr. O'Brien.

Per Morley, for Ceylon and Madras: Sir R. Wilmot Horton, new Governor of Ceylon; Lady Horton; Mr. and Mrs. Suffnell; Mrs. Walker and two daughters; Capt. and Mrs. Knott; Dr. and Mrs. Gibson; Mr. Forbes; Mr. Wood.

Per Andromache, for Bengal: Misses Harrington, Sethwick, Swinton, two M'Duhas, and Smith; Mrs. Harvey; Miss Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence; two Mr. Wright; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Lyall; Mr. Ford; Miss White; Mr. Cox.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 24. The wife of Capt. Thomas Blair, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, of a daughter.

31. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Bowes, 4th regt. Madras army, of a daughter.

June 2. The lady of Capt. D. R. Newall, East-India service, of a son.

4. In Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Roy, senior chaplain Madras presidency, of a son.

— At Camperdown, Ross-shire, the lady of A. Duncan, Esq., Bombay medical establishment, of a son.

9. At his house, in Bryanstone Square, the wife of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., of a son.

15. At Montrose, the lady of D. B. Wardlaw, Esq., Bengal medical establishment, of a son.

19. At Little Maplested, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. Burkitt, A.M., chaplain on the Bengal establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 1. At St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Capt. D. Duff, 37th regt. Madras N.I., to Elizabeth Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Duff, Esq.

2. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. John Watson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eleanor, second daughter of Thos. Squires, Esq., of Henrietta Street, London.

3. At Cheltenham, Capt. M. Carmichael Smyth, of the Madras light cavalry, to Marianne Henry, youngest daughter of the late Alderman Hutton, of Dublin.

9. At Grays, in the county of Essex, Thos. John Dyer, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Robert Ingram, Esq., of Mosford Lodge, in the above county.

10. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Thos. Hutton, of the Bengal army, to Mary Dundas, eldest daughter of [illegible] Esq., advocate.

[illegible] At Edinburgh, Kenneth M'Queen, Esq., surgeon, on the Bengal establishment, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Hugh Balmafather, Esq., [illegible] merchant.

14. At the British Ambassador's, at Paris, Capt. Archibald Douglas, of the Madras army, to Emma Money, eldest daughter of the late Hon. M. T. Harris, of the Madras civil service.

15. At Trinity Church, Mary-le-bone, Chas. Boileau Elliott, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, and of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Emily Gertrude, daughter of the late John Dougan, Esq., one of his Majesty's special commissioners in the West-Indies.

20. At Lymington, Lieut. Col. Hughes, of the Bombay army, to Eliza Luther, youngest daughter of J. Taylor, Esq., M.D., late physician to his present Majesty.

Lately. At Bath, Capt. Ellis, of the 4th Light Dragoons, eldest son of the late Colonel Ellis, 25th L. Drags., to Eliza Georgiana, eldest daughter of Col. J. L. Richardson, of the Bengal service.

DEATHS.

Feb. 19. At sea, on board the *Susan*, on the passage to the Cape, Mrs. Lindsay, wife of Colin Lindsay, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

April 14. At sea, on board the *Pyramus*, on the passage home, Capt. Jas. W. Guy, of the Indian Navy.

16. At sea, on board the *James Sibbald*, on the passage home, Capt. Randle Jackson, Bengal artillery, formerly aide-de camp to the Marquis of Hastings, and late commandant of artillery at Hingolee, in the service of his Highness the Nizam.

25. At sea, on the passage from Singapore, Capt. Johnston, of the ship *Arethusa*.

May 21. At Liverpool, on his arrival from India, Dr. Wm. Thomson, a native of Aberdeen, and of H.M. 13th light dragoons.

25. At Reading, Berkshire, Anne, widow of the deceased John Morison, Esq., late assistant surgeon East-India Company's service.

26. In Albemarle Street, the Right Hon. William, Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red, Rear-Admiral of England, &c. This venerable and distinguished nobleman was the last surviving admiral who, with Lords Nelson and Collingwood, commanded in the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar.

31. At Rothsay, Lieut. Francis Hunter, 53d regt. Bengal N.I., son of the Rev. Dr. Jas. Hunter, of St. Andrew's.

June 4. In Alfred Place, Capt. Isaac Goldsalve Richardson, late of the Hon. Company's Indian Navy, aged 71, leaving a widow and six daughters.

6. In Welbeck Street, Robert Fullerton, Esq., late governor of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

— At sea, on board the *Coromandel*, on the passage from Madras, Mr. Lockhart, assistant surgeon.

7. At Camberwell, Mr. G. Johnston, late of the India Board.

— The infant son of Capt. D. R. Newall, East-India service.

9. At his residence, Blackwall, Robert Frost, Esq., of the East-India Company's home establishment, aged 42.

— At Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Gibb, minister of St. Andrew's Church, and professor of Oriental languages, university of Glasgow.

— At his house in Berkeley Square, in his 71st year, Sir John Edward Harington, Bart.

10. Charlotte Janetta, wife of Capt. D. R. Newall, East-India service.

— At Kleczewo, near Pultusk, Field Marshall Count Diebitch Sabalkanski, commander-in-chief of the Russian army.

11. At Clifton, Lieut. Col. Hennessy, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 60.

16. At Woodend, Hampshire, Admiral Sir John Knight, K.C.B., aged 83.

18. At Yoke's Court, Kent, George, Viscount Torrington, Vice-Admiral of the White, in his 64th year.

19. Sir Murray Maxwell, R.N. He had been recently appointed to the government of New Brunswick.

21. At Cheltenham, John Wm. Paxton, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service on the Bengal establishment, aged 51.

Lately. At Lima, James Goldie, Esq., merchant, formerly of Calcutta.

— Capt. Woodfall, sent out by the African Society to penetrate into the interior of Africa by way of Abyssinia. He only reached Kourdefan, where he fell sick and perished.

— At sea, on board the *Triumph*, on the passage from Bombay, Major Hawkins.

N.B. *The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The* Madras Candy *is equal to 500 lb. The* Surat Candy *is equal to 746½ lb. The* Pecul *is equal to 133⅓ lb. The* Corge *is 20 pieces.*

CALCUTTA, December 23, 1830.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors ..... Sa. Rs. cwt.	15 0	@	20 0
Bottles 100	2 0	—	11 0
Coals ..... B. md.	0 7	—	0 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	38 8	—	39 0
—— —— ..... do.	——	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	38 8	—	——
—— Old ..... do.	37 0	—	37 8
—— Bolt ..... do.	39 4	—	39 12
—— Slab ..... do.	——	—	——
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	36 0	—	37 0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct. Rs. do.	41 0	—	41 4
—— Russia ..... Sa. Rs. do.	——	—	——
Copperas ..... do.	2 0	—	3 8
Cottons, chintz	15 A.	—	45 A.
—— Muslins, assort.	10 D.	—	30 D.
—— Twist, Mule, 20-50 .... Mor.	0 6¼	—	0 7¾
—— —— —— 60-120 ..... do.	0 6	—	0 6¾
Cutlery	P. C.	—	5 A.
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	—	10 A.
Hardware	P. C.	—	5 D.
Hosiery	30 D.	—	35 D.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Iron, Swedish, sq.. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 4	@	6 8
—— —— flat ..... do.	6 4	—	6 8
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
—— —— flat ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
—— Bolt ..... do.	2 12	—	2 14
—— Sheet ..... do.	4 6	—	——
—— Nails ..... cwt.	10 0	—	13 0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	5 0	—	——
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1 0	—	1 4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5 12	—	5 13
—— Sheet ..... do.	6 0	—	——
Millinery	15 D.	—	20 D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	2 12	—	3 0
Spelter ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 11	—	5 12
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D
Steel, English ..... Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 8	—	9 0
—— Swedish ..... do.	13 8	—	13 12
Tin Plates ..... Sa. Rs. box	19 0	—	20 0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	5 D.
—— —— coarse	15 A.	—	20 A.
—— Flannel	5 A.	—	10 A.

MADRAS, December 1, 1830.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	16	@	18
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	325	—	350
—— Cakes ..... do.	290	—	300
—— Old ..... do.	none		
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.		
—— Muslins and Ginghams	P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	15 A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery	P. C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	10 A.	—	15 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	42	—	45
—— English sq. ..... do.	24	—	26
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	24	—	26

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	28	@	30
—— Nails ..... do.	——		——
Lead, Pig ..... do.	30	—	35
—— Sheet ..... do.	31	—	35
Millinery	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	30	—	32
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	140	—	150
Tin Plates ..... box	23	—	25
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	P. C.		

BOMBAY, January 29, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	15	@	18
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	¾	—	0
Coals ..... ton	27		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .... cwt.	69	—	——
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	70	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	71	—	——
—— Slab ..... do.	67	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	50	—	0
Cottons, Chintz	——		——
—— Longcloths	——	see remarks	——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, No. 40 ..... lb	1½		——
Cutlery	P. C.	—	——
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	—	——
Hardware	D.	—	——
Hosiery—½ hose only	20 A.	—	——

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar. ..... St. candy	57	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	34	—	0
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	7	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	15	—	20
—— Plates ..... do.	8¾	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	33	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... do.	40	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10¼	—	0
—— Sheet ..... do.	9¼	—	0
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	11	—	14
Spelter ..... do.	9	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	17	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	19	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	no demand		
—— —— coarse	ditto		
—— Flannel	D.	—	0

CANTON, February 2, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds. ..... piece	4½	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	5	—	5½
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds. ..... do.	2½	—	3
—— Cambrigs, 12 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	2
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	2	—	2½
—— Yarn ..... pecul	30	—	60
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2½	—	0
—— Rod ..... do.	3½	—	4
Lead ..... do.	4½	—	5

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	6	—	7
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.60	—	1.70
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	30	—	32
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7	—	7¾
Tin ..... pecul	15	—	16½
Tin Plates ..... box	11	—	12

SINGAPORE, January 6, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	11	@	14
Bottles.....100	4	—	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2¾	—	3¼
—— Imit. Irish.....25..... 36 do.	2½	—	3
—— Longcloths.....12.... 36 do.	none		
—— —— 38 to 40.... 34-36 do.	6	—	7
—— —— do...do.... 38-40 do.	7	—	8
—— —— do...do.... 44 do.	7	—	9
—— —— 50 do.	9	—	10½
—— —— 55 do.	9	—	10½
—— —— 60 do.	10	—	11
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*.....do.	3	—	3¼
—— —— 9-8.....do.	3½	—	5¼
—— Cambric, 12yds. by 40 to 45 in...do.	1¾	—	2¼
—— Jaconet, 20..... 44..46....do.	2	—	7

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat.....do.	3	—	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80.....pecul	50	—	85
Hardware, assort.....	overstock.		
Iron, Swedish.....pecul	5¼	—	6
—— English.....do.	2¾	—	—
—— Nails.....do.	10	—	—
Lead, Pig.....do.	5½	—	6
—— Sheet.....do.	5½	—	6
Shot, patent.....bag	3	—	3½
Spelter.....pecul	5	—	5½
Steel, Swedish.....do.	11	—	12
—— English.....do.	——		
Woollens, Long Ells.....pcs.	N.D.		
—— Camblets.....do.	23	—	33
—— Ladies' cloth.....yd.	1¼	—	1¾

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 20, 1831.—Our market since our last has been very quiet, the holidays having for the last two days completely suspended all mercantile operations. European goods continue in a depressed state; scarcely any sales are reported in cotton piece-goods; and the sales in twist have been trifling, and at former rates. Beer is held at our quotations, but no transactions taking place in it. Bottles in fair request at the inserted currency. Prices of most descriptions of British copper have suffered a small decline; the sales amount to about 2,800 maunds. Nothing has been done in iron. The only business done in lead, is a trifling sale of pig, at Rs. 5-12 per maund. Spelter remains dull. Block tin is nominally lower.

Madras, Dec. 1, 1830.—There is very little doing in piece-goods at present, and as almost every description of Europe produce is in second-hands, our quotations are merely nominal. The stock of broad-cloth is heavy.

Bombay, Jan. 29, 1831.—During the last week considerable sales of piece-goods have been effected, principally consisting of long-cloths, grey and bleached madapollams, chintz, spotted jamdanies, and lenos, at prices varying according to quality. Woollens are in no demand.

Singapore, Jan. 6, 1831.—A heavy stock of iron in the market, and prices giving way. Paints unsaleable at 20 per cent. under prime cost. Earthen, glass, and hardware, the market overstocked. Wine and spirits, ditto. Piece-goods and woollens in partial demand. Cotton twist in demand. Spelter, no demand.

Canton, Jan. 17, 1831.—The large importation of piece-goods check an improvement in price. Metals and all European products continue low.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 31 0 Remittable.....	32 0 Prem.
Prem. 1 0 Old Five per ct. Loan..	1 8 Prem.
Prem. 1 6 Middle 5 per ct. Loan....	1 14 Prem.
Prem. Par New ditto ditto.....	0 6 Prem.

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,600 to 5,800.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit..... 5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.—to sell 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....31 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Prem.

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Dis.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ¼ Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 6¼d. to 1s. 9¼d per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Pres. 5 per cent.—106½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 27, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, —none.
On ditto, Private Bills, —none.

Canton, Feb. 2, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 *July—Prompt* 30 *September.*

Company's.—Bombay and Bengal Cotton—Packing Cotton.
Private-Trade.—Cotton.

For Sale 12 *July—Prompt* 7 *October.*

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Castle Huntley, Astell,* and *Marquis Camden,* from *China;* the *Lady Kennaway, Protector, Susan,* and *Marquis of Hastings,* from *Bengal;* and the *Wellington,* from *Madras.*

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Coloured Cottons—Madras Piece Goods—Indigo—Sugar.

Private-Trade.—Teas—Wrought Silks—Silk Piece Goods—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—China Root—Canes—Black Bamboos—Floor Mats—Grass Mats—Block Tin.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
W.I.Do.	1831.						
Graves.	Aug. 30	*Alfred*	827	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
Blackw.	25						
Madras	20	*Wellington*	445	Gustavus Evans	Gustavus Evans	W. I. Docks	M'Gibe and Page, Exchange build.
	—	*Mary Ann*	479	William Hornblow	Wm. Hornblow	Expected	Edmund Read.
Madras & Bengal	July 1	*Juliana*	550	Gledstanes & Co.	Chas. B. Tarbutt	E. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark-lane.
	Aug. 20	*Hertfordshire*	538	Geo. M. Braithwaite	G. M. Braithwaite	E. I. Docks	Gledstanes, Drysdale&Co.& Et&A Rule
	July 10	*Bland*	573	W. F. Porter	Thomas Callan	Liverpool	Wm. Abercrombie, Cornhill.
	1	*Cornwall*	672	Palmers, Mackillop & Co.	William Ball	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co.
Graves.	7	*Eliza*	688	Palmers, Mackillop & Co.	David Sutton	E. I. Docks	Barber, Neate & Co.
Bengal	10	*Malcolm*	605	R. W. Eyles	James Eyles	E. I. Docks	Thomas Heath, & John S. Brindley.
Porta.	20	*Duke of Bedford*	712	Cockerell & Co.	Wm. A. Bowen	E. I. Docks	Capt. Bowen, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	Aug. 25	*Roxburgh Castle*	589	Wigrams and Green	Thos. Buttanshaw	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	July 3	*Annandale*	338	Senhouse Nelson	Wm. Ferguson	W. I. Docks	Wm Lyall & Co. & E. & A. Rule.
	3	*Victory*	712	Cockerell & Co.	Chris. Biden	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, & I. Thacker.
	10	*Lady Raffles*	647	Green & Co.	Wm. Tucker	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Bombay	Aug. 1	*Aberton*	500	Wm. Bawtree	Lucas Percival	Expected	Wm. Abercrombie.
	10	*Triumph*	545	Robert and Thos. Green	Thomas Green	Expected	Robert Green & Tomlin & Man.
	—	*Sir Edward Paget*	491	Green and Co.	Wm. Bourchier	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	20	*Upton Castle*	596	John Thacker	James E. Duggin	Expected	Captain Thacker, Leadenhall-street.
Ceylon	July 5	*Africa*	338	William Tindell	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	15	*Thomas Peile*	350	Thomas Elliot	Thomas Elliot	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen.
	3	*Dunvegan Castle*	446	Robinson and Findlay	John Duff	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfen, George-yard.
Mauritius	10	*Atlas*	411	Chalmers and Guthrie	Francis Hunt	W. I. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
	—	*Hero*	400	Thorntons & West	B. C. Tenham	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia	30	*Orynthia*	300	W. D. Dowson	Wm. Rixon	W. I. Docks	W. D. Dowson, Old Broad-st.
Batavia & Singapore	5	*Mary and Jane*	200	Thomas Winter	Thomas Winter	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
Cape	3	*Lord Lynedoch*	638	Joseph Somes	John Lusconbe	Sheerness	
New South Wales	5	*Strathfeldesy*	480	Thomas Ward	Wm. Harrison	Wool.&Ply.	Joseph Lachlan.
Van Diemen's Land	5	*Surrey*	461	James Greig	Charles Kemp	Portsmouth	
Convict Ships.	5	*Asia*	523	Charles A. Hacket	Henry Ager	Dublin	Joseph Lachlan.
New South Wales	10	*Busserah Merchant*	550	William Bruce	John Morcrieff	Cork	William Bruce, Swithin's-lane.
	5	*Caroline*	400	Robert Brooks	William Parker	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	5	*Platina*	350	W. D. Dowson	William Wilson	Lon. Docks	W. D. Dowson & Chas. Dod and Co.
	31	*Buchanstruse*	401	William Drew	William Drew	W. I. Docks	W. Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	15	*John Woodhall*	350	H. Dutchman	Wm. Thompson	St. Kt. Docks	W. Robertson, & Arnold & Woollett
	20	*Arab*	290	John Binmer	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.
	30	*Cabotia*	400	James Henderson	William Simpson	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Swan River	5	*Egyptian*	360	John Fenwick	William Lillburn	St. Kt. Docks	Chas. Dod and Co., Lime-street.
Hobart Town and Launceston	31	*Bombay*	300	Joseph Drew	Joseph Dare	Expected	W. Buchanan.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1830-31, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	Teail to Gravesend.	To sail from Gravesend.	When Sailed.
8 Buckinghamshire	1369	Company's Ship	R. Glasspoole	Robert Robson	A. H. Urmston	C. W. White	R. Mackenzie	Wm. Hayland	R. G. Lancaster		1830.	1830.	1831.	1831.
10 Marquis of Huntly	1348	Thomas Ward	John Hine	Henry Bristow	John Vaux	C. Mac Rae	G. W. de Butts	John Cul'en	Rd. Binks	Bombay & China				
9 Lady Melville	1263	O. Wigram	Robert Clifford	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	Edw. Voss	G. C. Gordon	A. Allcock	Fred. Palmer					24 Jan
6 Thames	1330	Henry Blanshard	James K. Forbes	Chas. Penny	Wm. Clark	Wm. Rudd	Thos. Bush	H. Boulby	F. P. Cockerill	Bengal & China	7 Dec.	28 Dec.	20 Jan	23 Jan
3 Duke of Sussex	1336	S. Marjoribanks	W. H. Whitehead	H. S. Isaacson	C. B. Gribble	Thos. Onslow	N. Howard	John Sim	C. D. Morson					25 Jan
6 Farquharson	1326	John C. Lochner	J. Cruickshank	R. Jobling	Geo. Lloyd	J. Campbell	W. R. Campbell	T. Foulerton	F. H. Halpin	Bombay & China			1 Feb.	15 Feb.
9 General Kyd	1260	Robert Small	Alex. Nairne	Rd. Aplin	John Domett	J. G. Down	F. Mac Donald	R. C. Knight	James Swan	Bengal & China	21 Dec	11 Jan		12 Feb.
6 Repulse	1334	John F. Timins	Henry Gribble	Edw. Jacob	A. C. Watling	Mansel Rogers	Christ. Hill	Wm. Scott	N. G. Glass	St. Helena, Bombay, & China			23 Jan	25 Jan
9 Vansittart	1311	Joseph Hare	Robert Scott	H. Clement	A. H. Crawford	Thos. Rennie	W. Robertson	J. W. Wilson	John U. Ellis					
9 Herefordshire	1279	John Locke	Wm. Hope	Edw. Foord	J. R. Lancaster	H. Walford	A. L. Mundell	J. Thomson	E. Crowfoot	Bengal & China	1831.			
6 Hythe	1333	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. Shepherd	Geo. Ireland	C. K. Johnstone	Wm. T. Dry	Wm. Lanyon	R. Alexander	J. Buttivant		4 Jan.	25 Jan	17 Feb.	20 Feb.
10 Warren Hastings	1068	George Reed	H. B. Avarne	W. Lidderdale	J. Hamilton	Douglas Wales	J. F. Gunning	Wm. H. Pope	D. Grassick	Bombay & China				19 Mar
10 Rose	1024	John Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Wm. Marquis	J. G. Murray	J. D. Horsman	Jas. M. Innes	Henry Grant	A. Miller	St. Hel., Straits, of Malacca, & China	19 Jan	9 Feb.	3 Mar	19 Mar
8 Duke of York	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Robert Locke	John Thomson	R. E. Warner	Geo. Stewart	Lewin Read	M. Mackenzie	W. E. Browne					19 Mar
10 Inglis	1321	R. Borradaile	Joseph Dudman	C. W. Franchen	W. F. Hopkins	John Hayward	John Ponsonby	Robert Boyd	J. A. Mercer					20 May
8 Waterloo	1325	Company's Ship	Wm. R. Blakely	Thos. Allchin	Henry Cayley	John Tate	John Walker	Adam Elliot	Thos. Storey		5 Mar.	26 Mar	16 Apr	20 Mar
13 Scaleby Castle	1242	Company's Ship	John Hillman	Fred. Hedges	Wm. Taylor	Chas. Evans	John Morgan	James Brown	Chas. Sanders	China				19 Mar
10 Winchelsea	1331	Wm. Moffat	Patrick H. Burt	C. A. Eastmure	C. H. Leaver	G. J. Curtis	J. S. Elliot	John Innes	W. P. Burt					19 May
10 Bombay	1242	Henry Templer	James Kellaway	Geo. Wise	R. H. Rhind	J. L. Templer	Edw. Routh	Rob. Renwick	Errol Boyd					2 May
11 Lowther Castle	1507	Joseph Somes	Henry Harris	R. H. Treherne	Wm. Toller	Fred. Sims	Henry Friday	Robert Greig	Wm. Cragg		19 Mar	9 Apr.	30 Apr	Unfit.
9 Minerva	976	George Palmer	George Probyn	James Drayner	Chas. Ingram	A. Tudor	B. J. Littlehales	Wm. Chanter	J. E. Markland					4 May
12 Thomas Grenville	886	Company's Ship	Charles Shea	Peter Pilcher	T. Packman	D. Thomson	Peter Ormsby	Wm. Grahame	Honey Millett	Madras & Bengal	19 Mar.	11 Apr.	3 May	6 May
										Bengal	19 Apr.	11 May	1 June	9 May
														6 June

EXTRA SHIPS.

Mangles	595	Buckles & Co.	Wm. Carr	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Coldstream	733	J. & Jas. Dawson	Wm. Hall	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Duke of Buccleugh	619	Richard Green	Alex. Henning	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Oriental	506	Jones & Owen	James Leader	—	—	—	—	—	—	China, Halifax, & Quebec	15 May	—	1 do.	4 June
Duke of Northumberland	609	T. & Wm. Smith	Wm. L. Pope	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras & Bengal	—	—	10 do.	4 do.
Ganges	627	Ed. M. Boultbee	Ed. M. Boultbee	—	—	—	—	—	—				5 July	13 do.
Moira	620	Henry Templer	Samuel Beadle	—	—	—	—	—	—				5 do.	
Orient	596	Thomas White	Thos. White	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal.			15 do.	
Hooghly	468	Buckles & Co.	P. John Reeves	—	—	—	—	—	—				4 Aug.	
Larkins	648	Joseph Somes	Wm. Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—				4 do.	
										New South Wales & China	1 May	—	18 May	27 May
													25 do.	19 Ju.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla.....cwt.	0	5	6	@	0	7	6
Coffee, Java.....	1	15	0	—	2	1	0
—— Cheribon.....	1	17	0	—	2	4	0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon..	1	7	0	—	1	18	0
—— Bourbon.....							
—— Mocha.....	2	15	0	—	6	6	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½
—— Madras.....	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5½
—— Bengal.....	0	0	4½	—	0	0	4¾
—— Bourbon.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	9¼
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9	10	0	—	16	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....							
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—			
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	0	0	—			
Camphire.....	4	17	6	—	5	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	4	0	—	0	4	3
—— Ceylon.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	4
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	3	12	0	—	3	16	0
—— Lignea.....	3	0	0	—	3	7	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	1	3
China Root.....cwt.	1	5	0				
Cubebs.....	4	0	0	—	4	5	0
Dragon's Blood.....	26	0	0				
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	2	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Arabic.....	1	8	0	—	3	0	0
—— Assafœtida.....	0	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Benjamin, 2d Sort..	15	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Animi.....	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Gambogium.....	6	0	0	—	23	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	4	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	0	18	0	—	3	15	0
Kino.....	11	0	0	—	13	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	7
—— Dye.....	0	3	0				
—— Shell.....cwt.	4	5	0	—	7	0	0
—— Stick.....	1	10	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China.....oz.	1	12	0	—	1	16	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0	0	6				
—— Cinnamon.....	0	13	0	—	0	14	6
—— Cocoa-nut.....	1	11	0	—	1	12	0
—— Cloves.....lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Mace.....	0	0	2	—	0	0	2¾
—— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	7
Opium.....	none						
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6	—	0	4	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3	3	0				
Senna.....lb	0	0	7	—	0	2	2
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	16	0
—— Bengal.....	0	10	0	—	0	17	0
—— China.....	0	16	0	—	1	1	0
Galls, in Sorts.....	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
——, Blue.....	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	3½	—	0	0	8
Indigo, Blue and Violet....	0	7	0	—	0	7	2
—— Purple and Violet....	0	6	0	—	0	6	9
—— Mid. to good Violet..	0	4	9	—	0	5	9
—— Violet and Copper....	0	4	6	—	0	5	6
—— Copper.....	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Consuming sorts....	0	3	0	—	0	4	9
—— Oude, ord. to mid....							
—— Madras, fine.....	0	3	9	—	0	4	1
—— Do. mid. to good....	0	2	9	—	0	3	6
—— Do. low to ord.....	0	1	11	—	0	2	6
—— Bo. Kurpah.....	0	2	5	—	0	3	3
—— Trash and bad dust..	0	0	5	—	0	1	4

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China }cwt.	4	0	0	@	4	10	0
Nankeens.....piece							
Rattans.....100	0	6	0	—	0	10	0
Rice, Bengal White.... cwt.	0	13	6	—	0	15	0
—— Patna.....	1	2	0	—	1	3	0
—— Java.....	0	10	0	—	0	11	6
Safflower.....	5	0	0	—	8	10	0
Sago.....	0	10	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pearl.....	0	12	0	—	1	15	0
Saltpetre.....	1	18	0	—	2	0	0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb							
—— Novi.....							
—— Ditto White.....							
—— China.....							
—— Bengal and Privilege..							
—— Organzine.....							
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	5	10	—	0	9	6
—— Cloves.....	0	0	8	—	0	1	11
—— Mace.....	0	4	0	—	0	5	0
—— Nutmegs.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	4
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	6	0
—— Pepper, Black....lb	0	0	2¾	—	0	0	3¾
—— White.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	8
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1	1	0	—	1	5	0
—— Siam and China.....	0	15	0	—	1	6	0
—— Mauritius.....							
—— Manilla and Java.....	0	15	0	—	1	6	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	1	8	—	0	1	8½
—— Congou.....	0	2	0¾	—	0	3	1
—— Souchong.....				none			
—— Campoi.....	0	2	0½	—	0	2	1½
—— Twankay.....	0	2	1½	—	0	2	8½
—— Pekoe.....	0	3	11	—	0	4	1½
—— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	4	—	0	3	0
—— Hyson.....	0	3	9	—	0	5	6
—— Young Hyson.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	0½
—— Gunpowder.....	0	3	11	—	0	4	10
Tin, Barca.....cwt.	3	3	0	—	3	3	10
Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	15	0	—	2	16	0
Vermilion.....lb	0	3	0				
Wax.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red....ton	14	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Ebony.....	4	0	0	—	5	10	0
—— Sapan.....	6	0	0	—	11	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
Oil, Fish.....tun	30	0	0	—	32	0	0
Whalefins.....ton	120	0	0				
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Best.....lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Inferior.....	0	1	2	—	0	2	0
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Best.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	9½
Inferior.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1	3	0				
Ostrich Feathers, und....lb	2	0	0	—	7	0	0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	4¼	—	0	0	7
—— Salted.....	0	0	4¼	—	0	0	5
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	30	0	0				
—— Fish.....tun							
Raisins.....cwt.	40	0	0	—			
Wax.....	5	0	0	—	5	5	0
Wine, Madeira.....pipe	9	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Red.....	14	0	0	—	20	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	7	0	0	—	8	0	0

Sea Sale.

PRICES OF SHARES, June 27, 1831.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	62	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	62	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	71	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	101	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	97	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	
West-India.....(Stock)....	125	8 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	13½ dis.	——	10,000	100	22	——
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	——	4 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	——	3 p. cent.	——	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	5 dis.	——	10,000	100	11	——

Tea.—The quarterly tea-sale commenced on the 1st June. The following is the result: Bohea, 1,700,000 lbs., offered at 1s. 5d., in 16,737 chests, sold from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9d., including 706 chests at 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.—Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong: 8,200,000 lbs., in 62,546 chests, of which, 26,395 chests were offered at 1s. 6d., and sold from 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 1½d.; and 34,241 chests at 2s. 1d., of which about 5,600 chests were refused, the remainder selling from 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 7¼d., including 1,200 chests at 2s. 10½d. to 3s. 2d.—Twankay and Hyson Skin: 1,130,000 lbs., in 14,371 chests, offered at 2s. 1d., sold from 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 6d., including 400 chests from 2s. 8¾d. to 3s. 1d., excepting 600 chests refused.—Hyson, Gunpowder, &c.: 270,000 lbs., in 7,687 chests and boxes, offered at 3s. and 3s. 4d., sold from 3s. 4d. to 5s.—Total, 8,880,000 lbs. The total quantity of tea refused was 841,000 lbs.

Remarks.—The quantity of tea offered at the June sale was more extensive than we remember for many years, owing to a large proportion being protected at prices beyond its present value. The quantity stated above has been refused; excepting Bohea, which have declined 1¼d. to 2d. per lb., there has been no material fall in the prices of Company's teas. Those imported as Private Trade, by the Company's officers, have experienced a severe depression, several thousand chests having been refused at 2s. 11½d. of the same description as sold from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. in the last year.

25th June 1831. MOFFATT & Co.
No. 11, Leadenhall Street.

Silk.—The East-India Company's sale of silks, which finished on the 23d June, went off at very reduced prices. Out of 2,800 bales of Company's Bengals, 800 bales were wholly refused; the remainder, as well as private-trade Bengals, were sold upon an average of 10 per cent. lower than last sale. In China silks, of which 1,364 bales were declared, the fall in prices amounted to from 12½ to 15 per cent. At this decline the trade were free buyers, but a good deal was bought in. Since the Company's sale, low-priced Taysaams have been in demand. The stocks of silks in the Company's warehouses are at present large.

The following are a few of the averages obtained at the sale just concluded: Bandeah's averaged 12s. 2d. per lb.; Comercolly, 15s. 5d. to 15s. 10d.; Cossimbazar, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 11d.; Gonatea, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 1d.; Jungypore, 15s. 7d. to 16s. 1d.; Malda, 13s. 5d.; Radnagores, 12s. 11d. to 13s. 4d.; Santipore, 13s. 9d.; Surdahs, 15s. 2d.; Tatlee, 14s. 10d.; and Taysaams, 12s. 8d. per lb.

Sugar.—The sugar market is in a depressed state. The supply is abundant. Mauritius sugars have undergone a decline.

Coffee.—The market for this article is less stagnant than others. Mocha Coffee is, however, lower.

Indigo.—No alteration worth noting.

Cotton.—The market languid.

Saltpetre is in better demand and higher.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *May to* 25 *June* 1831.

May	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 3½ Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	199	82⅝83	83⅛84⅛	90⅝	90¼90⅜	91⅞ 92⅜	16 1/16 17	—	1 dis	7 11p
27	199¾	82⅛82⅞	83⅛84⅛	90½	90⅛90½	92⅜	16 1/16 17	203 4	2 dis	7 10p
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	83¼	83⅞84⅜	—	90⅜90⅞	92⅛ 92⅜	16⅞	203	—	8 10p
31	200 0½	83⅜83½	84⅛84⅜	91⅛92¼	90⅜91⅛	92½ 93	17 1/16 17⅛	—	2p	9 11p
June										
1	199½	83⅛83¼	83⅞84⅛	91	90⅜90⅞	92⅛ 92⅜	16 1/16 17	203	1p	11 13p
2	—	83⅛83½	83⅞84¼	91⅛	90⅜91⅛	92⅜ 92½	16 1/16	—	2 3p	13 13p
3	—	83⅜83½	—	91⅜	—	—	16 1/16	—	4 5p	16 19p
4	—	83⅛83⅜	—	91⅛	91⅛	—	17 1/16	—	3 5p	16 19p
6	200 0½	83⅛	—	91⅜	91⅛91⅜	—	17 1/16 17⅛	—	3 4p	14 17p
7	200 0½	83⅛83⅜	—	90⅞	90⅜91	—	16 1/16 17	—	—	10 15p
8	199½	82½	—	89⅞	89⅛89⅞	—	16⅛ 16⅞	—	3p	9 11p
9	—	81⅞82⅛	—	89⅝90⅛	89⅛90	—	16 1/16 16 1/16	—	2 3p	10 11p
10	—	82⅛82⅜	—	89⅞	89⅞	—	—	—	1 3p	9 11p
11	—	81⅛81⅜	—	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16 1/16 16¾	—	2 3p	9 12p
13	199	81¼	—	—	88⅞89¼	—	16⅝	—	1 2p	10 12p
14	200	81⅛82	—	89⅜89¾	89⅛89½	—	16 1/16 16⅞	—	1p	10*12p
15	199½20	82¼	—	90⅛	89⅜90¼	—	16⅞ 16 1/16	—	1p	11 13p
16	—	82 82½	—	90	89⅛90⅛	—	—	—	1p	11 13p
17	198½9	81⅞82	—	89⅝89¾	89⅜89⅝	—	16 1/16	—	2p	11 13p
18	199¼	82	—	—	—	—	16⅜ 16⅝	—	—	10 13p
20	198½9	82⅛82½	—	89⅞	90¼	—	16⅞	—	1p	10 12p
22	197⅝8½	81⅞82⅛	—	89⅛89½	89⅜89¾	—	16 1/16	—	1p	10 12p
23	[illegible]	81⅞82⅛	—	89½	89⅛89⅞	—	16 1/16 16 1/16	—	2p	11 13p
[illegible]	199	81⅞82	—	89⅝	89⅛89½	—	16⅞ 16⅞	—	1p	10 12p
[illegible]	[illegible]	81⅞81¾	—	89¼	89⅛89½	—	16⅞	—	1p	10 12p
[illegible]	199½	81⅞81¾	—	—	89⅛89⅜	—	16 1/16 16⅞	—	1p	10 12p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTED, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *January* 24.

The Bank of Bengal, v. *the United Company.*—The judges gave their opinions *seriatim.*

The *Chief Justice* said, that the case was one of vast importance and great nicety, and which required much attention; but after the fullest consideration it was in his power to give it, he was unable to vary the result to which he came on a former argument. On one point, however, the degree of doubt was more than he before expressed, and on several others he had found reasons to vary the grounds of his judgment. From the first he had said that, on good notes, the Company were liable to be sued, but he had felt some doubts, which he still retained, and he was bound, in justice to the Advocate General, to say, that they had increased. However, his determination would even now be, that upon good notes the defendants would be liable. On the other hand, he considered that, though what Oxborough did was with the knowledge of Government, and though he had declared that the notes were good, still it was not such a recognition as, under the circumstances, could bind the Company. The case came on first for trial on the 9th of February 1830, before Mr. Justice Ryan, when a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs, with liberty to the defendants to move for a nonsuit; upon that liberty the defendants moved, and the verdict was set aside; and after the plaint had been amended, a fresh trial took place on the 22d July following, the plaintiff declaring upon these papers, as endorsees of three notes made by the Governor General in Council, as agents of the United Company, for interest due, and which was admitted to have been demanded and refused. [The learned judge here read the terms of the notes.] Some of these instruments were signed by the territorial secretary, others by the acting secretary in the department; but it was in evidence that all instruments, in such form and in such terms, were instruments forming part of the territorial registered debt; that Oxborough was employed to examine the registry with the notes and put his initials to them as certifying their genuineness, and return them as good, and was authorized to receive for so doing a fee of one rupee each; at least such was the understanding and intention, and such examination was known and authorized. On his cross-examination, Oxborough stated that he had since discovered the papers to be forgeries, and further evidence of the forgery was given. Upon this case, his lordship said, Sir Edward Ryan thought the plaintiffs entitled to recover, because the defendants were bound by the recognition of Oxborough; but it seemed to him, that though such recognition might have been made, and though the mistake of Oxborough might have bound a private individual, it could not make the Company liable. These notes were made by the Governor General in Council; and that was the only body that could draw such notes, nor could the Governor General himself alone make them chargeable upon the territorial revenue. Now the Governor General in Council was not an individual, but a body, peculiarly constituted, and for political purposes, and no person could be delegated to bind the Governor General in Council; no such power could be given to authenticate notes as would make a forged instrument genuine, or that which would only appear to be an act, really an act, of theirs. There was no difference between one act of Government and another; and particular statutes required that all acts of Government should be done in a particular way, and signed by the chief or other secretary; so that the recognition being an act to be done by the Governor General in Council, they could not empower any person to make that by acknowledgment an act which really was not so. If such an authority could be delegated, and its inconveniences must be obvious at first sight, it must be done in the same manner as any other act, and signed by the chief secretary; and if such power could be delegated, it must be construed literally. His lordship was now speaking only of the impression which induced him to give the nonsuit at the second trial, when it appeared to him that no such delegation was made; at all events, none by order of the Governor General in Council, and signed by the secretary, although it was clearly in proof that Government were aware of the acts done by Oxborough. There were other difficulties which presented themselves as to the appropriation of the revenue; and judgment of nonsuit was given, with liberty to move to have it set aside and a verdict entered. A rule *nisi* was accordingly obtained; the case came on for argument on the 17th January 1831, and the first point to be now determined was, supposing the instruments good and recoverable, whether they were promissory notes under the 3d and 4th of Anne, and whether an action could be maintained upon them

as such. This was a point very little, if at all, pressed by the counsel for the defendants.

The *Advocate General* said he mentioned it on the first day of the argument, and had not abandoned it.

The *Chief Justice* remarked that the doubt seemed to be created by the terms in which the payment of the principal was mentioned, "three months after notice given in the *Government Gazette*;" this contingency being one which might never happen, and the question was, were they promissory notes within the plain rule laid down by Mr. Justice Bayley? It had been said that there was a decision on this point by Sir E. West at Bombay, but of that case his lordship was unable to get any accurate information; but he thought, upon the cases of "Andrews *v.* Franklin," and "Edwards *v.* Underwood," cited in Bayley on Bills, page 20, that they could be sued on as promissory notes, and he should now hold, if called upon to determine, that there was sufficient certainty as to payment of principal to make them promissory notes; at any rate, that the interest was payable at certain times and at all events, and that both principal and interest, when due, could be recovered by suing in the name of the first payee. It had been said that a difficulty presented itself, in the present case, as the defendants were a corporation, and it had been raised as a question of doubt, by Mr. Tindal, whether a corporation could be sued on a note or bill, except in Equity; but that point had been decided against the present defendants, in the case of "Murray *v.* the East-India Company."

The third point to be decided was, whether an action could lie in this court against the United Company upon genuine instruments given as security for a loan and chargeable upon the territorial revenue? The Advocate General, as counsel for the defendants, had contended that it could not, and had taken two grounds, though assuredly one only could be supported: first, that they could not be sued, as they had something of a sovereign character; but that prerogative was (the Chief Justice said) confined to the sovereign of England, who was the sovereign of this country; and it was a confusion of terms to call the United Company the sovereigns; they had many powers of sovereign authority entrusted to them, but even though they had more than any government under the crown, still in none of them, even in waging defensive war, had they sovereign power in themselves, but were under the control of the King and Parliament; they might begin, they might stop a war, but their acts were subject to the approval of him who alone is the sovereign of the country, and his ministers, and, he should add, Parliament. This confusion seemed to arise from a supposition that the sovereign powers given to the United Company were those of absolute sovereignty, and then it was concluded that they were exempted in the same way as the King and Parliament. But the reason the King could not be sued was, because he was himself the fountain of justice; all writs and processes were in his name; and this was the reason that neither the King or Parliament were liable to any process, though there might be proceedings by way of petition in the exchequer: in any other view it would be directing the powers of the law against the law itself. But the United Company stood in no such character, and there was nothing to prevent them from being sued in any court of municipal law, even in matters of government, if the intention to make themselves liable appeared; for they only stood in the same situation as others to whom the government of colonies had been delegated, and they, in matters of contract, though made even in the discharge of their delegated powers, could be sued, if it appeared to be the intention of the Legislature to make them liable. His lordship would not cite cases for the opinions he had advanced; they were founded on a general view of the law and of the statutes upon which the Company were formed; but if any were wanting, he would refer to the well-known case of "The Nabob of Arcott *v.* East-India Company," in I. Vesey, decided by Lord Thurlow, in which the whole political rights of the East-India Company were brought before Parliament.

The next point was, whether on these securities given for the registered territorial debt, contracted by the Governor General in Council on behalf of Government, an action could be brought in a court of municipal law? Of the general rule, as laid down in the Banker's case (State Trials, vol. xiv.), there could be little doubt, that no action would lie in England for a matter of public revenue, and that relief could only be had by petition in the Exchequer. But in this case, the difficulty was to apply that rule, and his lordship felt that difficulty to be greater than he at first supposed. There were more recent cases which supported the principle that there could be no relief or no action supported in respect of the revenue of a country in a court of municipal law; but they went further, and held that, for what an officer did on behalf of Government he was not liable: the case of "Macbeath *v.* Haldimand," 1 T. Rep. went to support that. Haldimand, who was governor of Canada, was sued on his acceptance of bills of exchange, and the defence was, that he did not by so doing intend to make himself liable. The question then was, should he be bound by his own agreement? and the court was fully satisfied that he

had acted only as an agent, and that to the government the plaintiff could alone look. Upon the argument of that case it was urged, that if the amount could not be recovered from Governor Haldimand, there was no relief, for a petition of right would not lie, and there was no other remedy; and the ground of decision was, that to support a petition of right it was necessary to show that there were funds unappropriated out of which the demand could be paid; and this, the Chief Justice said, was material in the present case. Funds could not there be shown, for the revenue was in the hands of Parliament, and was only given by it from year to year. This Lord Mansfield admitted; but he still held that he could not make, on that account, an innocent person liable. That case seemed to settle the question, that for what was contracted by an agent for Government, for the purposes of Government, who had no intention of binding himself, he was not to be considered liable; and that principle was recognised in the case of "Unwin *v.* Wolseley," reported in the same vol., where the defendant had entered into a bond under seal, but expressed it to be for the use of Government, and he was held not to be liable; and it had been further decided, that an officer in command of troops, though he had received the money for the purpose, could not be made answerable. There could be no principle more fully recognized than this. But the want of intention might be supplied by Acts of Parliament, and one instance was the case already cited, of "Murray *v.* The East-India Company," where bills of Exchange had been drawn by a governor in India, upon the Company, which were, *primâ facie*, such as they would not be liable upon; but they were declared to be liable, as the bills were drawn under the clauses of particular acts, which directed that they should be paid out of the commercial assets of the Company, and a verdict was given against them accordingly.

Then applying the principle of "Macbeath *v.* Haldimand," and "Murray *v.* the East-India Company," to the present case, the Company could only be liable as principals; an action in this court could only lie against them as a commercial body, and not unless liable out of their commercial assets; for otherwise how was execution to go against them? The court was bound to look to further proceedings, and how could an execution issue against them, unless their property was liable and they bound to pay out of that property? if they were not, the court had no right to give judgment. In England, the public revenue was not liable to any process, and in this country the court was more particularly precluded from interfering with it, by 21 Geo. III. c. 70, than any municipal court in England. If execution were to issue, the sheriff could not take the debts due to the revenue in the hands of any treasurer or collector; there was nothing it could go against, or which could be taken in satisfaction, but their ships or other commercial assets and debts not of revenue; but before the court could give its judgment, or let the execution go at all, it would first see whether the Company were liable to pay out of that which alone could be taken in satisfaction; otherwise it would be issuing its process against that which was not liable to it.

The court must next endeavour to see whether the Company intended to make themselves liable on these promissory notes; and the first point the judges, and all persons, were bound to take notice of was, that the Company were agents or delegated sovereigns of the country, and that the Governor General in Council was another agent subordinate to them, for the same purposes; secondly, for on the face of them they purport to be so, that such notes were made by the Governor General in Council; which was sufficient to show that they were made for the purposes of Government; for by the 33 Geo. III. all the powers of Government were vested in the Governor General in Council. Further, it was in evidence in the case, from the testimony of Mr. Mackenzie, that the Governor General in Council did not make such notes in the ordinary commercial transactions of the Company, and that all, in the form of those in question, were securities for the registered territorial debt, and that such debt was contracted for the purposes of Government, and was of a public and political nature, and must be taken as such under the Acts of Parliament. These facts being established by statutes or in evidence, his lordship did not see how he could exempt the present case from the principles he had laid down as governing the other cases; what was the distinction between it and "Macbeath *v.* Haldimand?" There it was a debt contracted for the government of Canada; so it was in the present case. Both were contractors for the purpose of Government, both were agents; so if the cases stood on the same footing, the consequences must be the same, and no writ of execution could go against either. But he did not mean to say that the present case rested there; he thought it did not, and he would state his reasons. There was no doubt that agents would become liable, either by Acts of Parliament or the intention of the parties, if it appeared they meant to make themselves liable; the case of "Murray *v.* the East-India Company" showed this, though that case was not strictly applicable. There was no Act of Parliament which said that promissory notes were to be given for the payment of the interest

upon the territorial debt in India, nor what were to be the particular instruments, or by whom it was to be paid; and it did appear that the Government were not to be liable, but it would seem simply to have been intended that it was to be chargeable upon the territorial revenue. There being nothing, therefore, in the statutes to show that the Company were to be bound by promissory notes or to pay out of their private or commercial profits, the whole then rested on the intention. This narrowed the ground, and on that he would state, that it was the inclination of his opinion that they were liable. At first sight it would appear extraordinary that the Company should wish to be made liable, but the improbability might become less, or be in a great measure overcome, or entirely done away with, by the force of circumstances. The Chief Justice here cited the 53d Geo. III. c. 155, sec. 68, dwelling particularly upon the exceptions, and said, that if he read it aright, he was wrong in what he had before supposed, that a petition to the Board of Commissioners would procure relief, for an express exception was made in the case of loans and securities issued by Government; and the parties would be placed in the situation contemplated by Lord Mansfield; their only remedy would be Parliament, and then, when this court had to weigh probabilities, it would appear rather that the Company might wish to bind themselves, seeing that the parties had no other relief than Parliament. In the case of "Davies *v.* the Bank of England," which was an action on the case, where the plaintiff sought to recover for an act of misfeasance in refusing to pay dividends upon stock (which had been wrongfully paid to another), for which duty they were paid by Government, the decision was reversed in error in the Court of King's Bench for want of a technical allegation. The Chief Justice did not wish to consider it as decided, but it was not determined, that if it had been so alleged, the action could not be maintained; but if it could, it would establish this, that where a public officer had a duty to perform for which he was paid, an action on the case might be sustained against him for misfeasance; and it therefore became a question whether an action on the case would not lie in the present case for misfeasance, in refusing to pay the interest due upon the territorial debt, and whether it would not be the ground of a suit against the East-India Company. Both stood upon the same grounds; both were great public corporations intrusted with the payment of the public debt, and for a reasonable remuneration either by rights or salary. In the case of the Company, they had the whole territorial revenue vested in them for [illegible] years, which was no small remuneration. If that case were a good one, for his lordship begged to be understood to speak with that reservation, the Company would be liable in the same manner; but the present was an action of a different sort, and he cited that merely for the purpose of showing, that if the Company knew that they would be probably liable in an action on the case for a good note, it was not improbable that they might wish to make themselves liable to an action upon the contract, from a knowledge of such their liability. Then looking at the notes, which were promissory notes, and seeing the distinction which exists in form and in terms between them and exchequer bills in England, where the drawers were not liable, there was this great difference; the one was expressed to be a promissory note, the other not, the one held out an express promise to pay, and there was no such thing in the other; in these respects, therefore, the form was greatly different, and if the Company chose to adopt a form by which, from circumstances, it would appear they were liable, a form expressing a promise to pay, although for a matter of territorial revenue, they were bound by that which they held out to the world; for these reasons, his lordship, if called upon to decide, would say, that the Company were liable, and that an action would lie against them upon their promissory notes. But it would be remembered, that it was upon the ground of their intention to make themselves liable; for he knew of no other ground which would justify his so holding, or on which a court of law would have a right to entertain the action.

Then, looking at the notes which were forgeries, his lordship would ask, was there a sufficient recognition to bind the Company to pay? If the court was to consider that the mistake of a clerk could bind them in this case, it would in all other acts; and he here wished to say, that whether or not the evidence of forgery had been admitted, mattered little. Was the mistaken recognition of Mr. Oxborough sufficient? On the evidence at the trial it was satisfactorily proved, that for a long time Oxborough had been employed in examining notes and comparing them with the register for the purpose of ascertaining their genuineness, and of placing his initials upon them to mark their validity; that he had received directions from the Accountant General, which he conceived to be sufficient authority for that purpose; and that after he had been so employed for a long time, finding his time was greatly occupied, and that it would be but reasonable for the public to pay a small remunerating fee, the Accountant General wrote to Government, and received the following reply from Mr. Mackenzie, secretary to the territorial depart-

ment. (His lordship here read the reply.) It was in evidence that this reply was hung up in the office, and that Oxborough charged a fee of one rupee for the examination of each paper; that subsequently rumours of forgeries made some persons refuse these papers unless examined and certified by him, and amongst them the Bank of Bengal, which, for this purpose, compounded with him for 100 rupees monthly, and that for some time he did receive this sum. It was impossible, therefore, for the court not to conclude, where both Mr. Wood and Mr. Mackenzie were directors of the bank, and both had filled the office of president of the directors, that Oxborough, for what he had done, had the authority of the secretary, and did it with the knowledge of Government. The only express authority of Government must be taken from the letter of Mr. Mackenzie, or from the fact that what Oxborough did was known to Government; that was his opinion on the former trial, and what was to result from it, or what consequences should follow, was the point reserved for the present argument. Then would such a recognition on such authority have bound a private individual? He thought it would; and if the Governor General in Council could be considered as a private mercantile firm, he should, on the authority of "Leach *v.* Buchanan," say, that they would be liable. If a paper was shown to a person, and he acknowledged it to be signed by him, and on that it went forth to the world and was negociated, he was bound; if that case was law, as it would seem to be, upon that decision the person acknowledging was precluded from showing it to be a forgery, and not only by that but by several consonant with it. But he would go further and say, that if a person authorized a servant or agent to acknowledge his bills or notes, he would be bound by that acknowledgment; nay, he could go further still, and say, that if, in any ordinary mercantile firm, a clerk was held out as a person authorized to acknowledge, by usage or long course of proceeding, that firm would be bound, and it was not necessary to show the express authority. But did those principles apply to the case before the court, or even in the case of a private firm similarly situated? There it was not the recognition of the party himself, or by an agent; the Governor General in Council did not bind themselves, for they were only the intermediate parties—the first agent, and stood in the light of agents by procuration, which materially altered the case. But to apply this to the case of a private mercantile firm: it was the Governor General in Council who made the promissory notes by procuration; and then the question would arise, whether an agent so authorized by procuration could constitute another agent to acknowledge notes, and so bind, not himself, but his principal. There was no authority to support that, but the contrary; there was no ground upon which it could rest, while the case of "Attwood *v.* Munnings," 7 Barn. and Cres., was directly opposed to it: *delegatus non potest delegare.* Then, if that case was to be applied to the one before the court, the Governor General in Council did not stand in the light of principals, but of agents, for a special purpose; and it was laid down, that a special agent could only bind his principal in so far as he acted within the scope of his authority. But beyond this, all persons were bound to take notice, that the Governor General in Council act only as agents, and though agents, lawfully authorized, but for particular purposes. Then, putting the case of a private mercantile firm, it was his lordship's deliberate opinion, that such a recognition, being the recognition of an agent for an agent, would not be binding. It was most necessary to look to the nature of the office of the Governor General in Council, and see whether it, from the nature of its office, had authority to delegate such a power as would by recognition bind the Company. The Governor General in Council was a body peculiarly constituted, by statutes, and for particular purposes, and his lordship knew of no other body which had power to bind the territorial revenue; and where it acts or does any thing which is to be an act of the Governor General in Council, it must do it in the manner specified by Acts of Parliament. His lordship here referred to 33 Geo. III. c. 52, and said, that no act of Government could be done in any other way than was there specified. Promissory notes drawn upon the revenue must be made in the manner laid down in that statute, and nothing but an order of Government would be sufficient to draw them, and that an order signed by the chief secretary, or the secretary of the department; and further, he considered that no order of Government could be received in evidence if not so signed. He did not wish to limit the powers of the Governor General in Council, nor to throw any difficulties in the way of the acts of Government, but he held it to be a matter of great importance, where such high and important powers were given, to consider that their acts could only be made in the manner prescribed by statute. The consequences might be tremendous, if a Government uncovenanted servant could be empowered to acknowledge forged paper to-day which would be valueless to-morrow. The question then was, where for a good note there was required the signature of the chief secretary, or the secretary of the department, to make it valid, did it not require as much authority to make a bad one genuine? by a mistake to bind

the government of a great territory, and make them liable, by recognition, to pay a note not their own; was not this as great as the power to make a good one? If one duty could be delegated, so could another, and for this reason be considered that nothing done, or purporting to be done, could be taken as an act of Government, unless signed by the chief secretary, or done in the prescribed way. It was clear that Oxborough had not power to make a good note, yet it was contended that he could acknowledge notes to any amount, and by a blunder make bad ones genuine. Even supposing it could be conceived that the Governor General in Council intended to appoint Oxborough for such a purpose, and that they had power to appoint him, at all events it should be stated in the usual way; it should be signified by the signature of the chief or other secretary to an order passed and drawn up in the prescribed manner But even taking the letter of Mr. Mackenzie as an act of Government, still there would be great difficulty in extending the meaning of that letter beyond the precise purport of the terms. But this did not weigh much with him, for he was satisfied on the other points of the case; first, with reference to a private mercantile firm, and as between principal and agent, that the person who had power to draw notes could not appoint an agent to bind his principal, and no acknowledgment of such an agent would be sufficient for that purpose; in the second place he held, that the Governor General in Council had no power, under the statutes, to use the name of the Governor General in Council, unless in the way by those statutes prescribed, nor, except by an act of Council, to authorize any person to do an act which should be done by themselves.

His lordship then gave it as his judgment, that the rule should be disallowed, and the nonsuit stand. The case, he admitted, was one of great hardship, but he did not think the Company were liable out of their commercial profits, and the court could not let an execution go against the revenue; so if the money was to be paid, it must be out of the public money on petition to Parliament as in the case of the Madras registrar. When that Bill was brought into Parliament great resistance was made by the Company, they considering that it was to be paid out of their profits; but such was never the intention of the gentleman who brought in that Bill; it was passed, and the sum was now to be paid out of the territorial revenue; and it was stated in that Bill, that without such an Act it could not be paid out of that fund.

Mr. Justice Franks was of the same opinion as the Chief Justice, namely, that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover, and that the nonsuit ought to stand.

Mr. Justice Ryan said that he had the misfortune to differ from the other two learned judges on this important case. He thought, at the trial, that there should have been a verdict for the plaintiffs, and now, after having given the best attention in his power to all the arguments that had been urged, he still remained of the same opinion. His opinion on the subject was as firm as it possibly could be when he considered that his two learned brothers had differed from him. He thought the nonsuit ought to be set aside, and a verdict entered for the plaintiffs.

This was an action brought by the Bank of Bengal against the United Company to recover the interest due on three promissory notes made by the defendants. The declaration alleged that the Governor General in Council made these promissory notes as the lawfully authorised agent of the defendants, that the defendants received the sums stated in the notes as a loan from the persons named therein, to whom, or to whose order, they promised to repay the same, with interest, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor General in Council. The interest of the principal sum, the declaration alleged, the defendants promised to pay at the rate of five per cent., by quarterly payments at fixed periods. The plaintiffs had proved all their allegations in the usual way, except the handwriting of those who were authorised by the defendants to sign notes of this description on their behalf. In order to dispense with this otherwise necessary proof, the plaintiffs had given in evidence the following facts. They had shown, by a witness of the name of Oxborough, that the Company's paper for the loan of 1825 and 1826, of which the notes in question purported to be a part, was chiefly concocted and prepared in the Treasury and in the office of the witness, who was an uncovenanted assistant. The blanks in the printed form were there filled up, and the paper was registered there; it was signed by certain covenanted servants in the Treasury, and was then sent from the office of Mr. Oxborough to the secretary in the territorial department, for the purpose of obtaining his signature. After the secretary had signed the paper, it was again returned to the office of Mr. Oxborough, and issued by him to the parties to whom it was made payable. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Oxborough (as indeed was obvious enough from the nature of his duties as they had been described) was considered by all persons connected with Government as the party best qualified to speak to the genuineness of Company's paper. He considered it also to have been established in evidence that Mr. Oxborough had the authority of Government to examine notes of this description when brought to him;

for the purpose, to compare them with the register kept in his office, to inform the holders whether they were genuine or not, and to receive for so doing a fee of one rupee. It was proved that he occasionally examined two or three hundred promissory notes in the course of a month, and that he was sometimes applied to for this purpose by some of the public officers of Government. Mr. Oxborough in lieu of the fee of one rupee for each note received a monthly salary from the Bank of Bengal of 100 rupees, and it appeared that at the time this agreement was made, the accountant general was the president of the Bank. The United Company were shareholders in the Bank, and the Governor General and members of Council for the time being were members of that corporate body. It was shown that, from September 1828 to October 1829, owing to doubts that had arisen as to the genuineness of Company's paper, the Bank of Bengal refused to advance any money on deposists of the paper, unless it had been examined by Mr. Oxborough and certified by him to be genuine. The mode in which Mr. Oxborough certified the genuineness of the notes, was by putting his initials to the corner of the note. The notes on which the plaintiffs sought to recover had all of them been certified as genuine by Mr. Oxborough, and two of them had been twice certified to be so. On this evidence the plaintiffs contended that the defendants had admitted the genuineness of the signature to the notes, and that the whole of their case was therefore made out. The defendants had proved that the notes were not genuine, and that the signatures were forged.

He thought it might be convenient, with reference to the arguments that had been urged by the counsel on each side, to consider, in the first place, what would have been the law if this had been an action by one private person or mercantile firm against another, and the admissions and course of dealing between the parties had been similar to the present. He would then proceed to consider, secondly, whether the character of these parties, the plaintiffs being the Bank of Bengal, a corporate body, and the defendants being the United Company, also a corporation, made the law applicable to private persons or a mercantile firm inapplicable to them. On the first point, he would say, that if a party, before he had advanced money on a promissory note, applied to the maker, or to a party whom the maker had authorized to examine and certify the genuineness of promissory notes issued by him, to know whether the note was genuine, and if he was informed that it was genuine, he was satisfied, both on authority and principle, that in an action against the maker by the party who advanced his money on the faith of this representation, it was not necessary to prove the defendant's handwriting to the note. He was satisfied that such an admission dispensed with the necessity of the proof, and that the defendant would be precluded from showing the handwriting to be a forgery. It was a general rule, that money paid under a mistake of facts might be recovered back in a case where both parties were equally innocent and had equal knowledge and equal means of knowledge. The case of "Price and Neale" was an authority in support of that principle. (The learned judge referred also to "Smith and Mercer," 6 Taunt.; "Jones and Ryde," "Bruce and Bruce;" "Wilkinson and Johnston," 3 Barnw. and Cressw.; "Cocks and Masterman," 9 *Id.* He thought it was clearly established upon all these cases, that if an individual had paid the notes in question under the circumstances, he could not have recovered back the amount he had so paid in an action for money had and received, because the parties had not the same means of knowledge.

Then there was the case of "Barber and Gingell," 3 Espinasse, which was a decision by Lord Kenyon, where it was held that evidence of the forgery might be received because the party had not looked at the note, but it was also held that he had made himself liable by his course of dealing, and that case was recognized in "Jones and Ryde." That was the first case acknowledging the principle which was afterwards more fully laid down in "Leach and Buchanan," where it was distinctly held that, though the signature might not be the defendant's handwriting, still the plaintiff would be entitled to recover, because he had sent the instrument to the defendant and inquired if it was his handwriting, and was answered that it was; after the defendant had so accredited the bill, it was held that he must be considered liable. He thought those cases entirely made out, that if this had been a transaction between two mercantile firms, there could be no doubt that the plaintiffs might recover. "Skying and Greenwood," 4 Barnw. and Cressw., was also an authority to the same effect. That was all that he thought it necessary to state upon the first point, and he thought it was established, both on authority and principle, that if this had been an action between two private individuals, the plaintiffs must have recovovered.

The second question was, whether the peculiar character of the defendants rendered the law applicable to private parties inapplicable to them; he was of opinion that it did not. The first ground taken by the Advocate General was, that even if this had been a good note, the action could not have been maintained against the defendants as exercising the powers of go-

vernment of a great country. The other judges seemed to think that such an action might be sustained, and if that were so, then, in his mind, the whole question was conceded. He thought if an action could be maintained on a good note, it was impossible in this court, and under the circumstances of the present case, to look at the notes in question in any other shape than as good notes. He thought the Advocate General was very acute in framing his objection, for he was satisfied the whole question turned upon that point. It could not be taken into consideration that these were forgeries, because it was established by the cases that evidence of actual forgery was no answer to an admission of the handwriting. There was the decided case of "Macnaughten *v.* The United Company," in 1824, where it had been held that an action could be maintained.

The second objection was, that these notes were a charge on the territorial revenue, that the whole of that revenue was appropriated under Acts of Parliament, and that although an action might lie for a genuine note to the payment of the interest on which funds were specifically appropriated, yet no action would lie on a forged note, to the payment of which no funds were appropriated, although the Company, by their agents, might have admitted such note to be genuine. He did think that Mr. Dickens' objection to that proposition was unanswerable. By the 53d Geo. III. sec. *55*, the funds were to be applied, first, in the military defence of the country, and, secondly, in payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing. Now he thought this was a debt owing, and if he were bound to point out the funds from which this judgment was to be satisfied, he would lay his finger upon that section, and say this was a debt owing. But the instrument on which the parties declared said nothing about its being a territorial debt. It professed to be a promissory note made by the authority of the Governor General in Council, signed by the secretary to Government, and given to the party who had advanced the money. There was no statement out of what fund it was to be paid; but then they were told they were bound to look to the Acts of Parliament, and if he looked there, he found the fund out of which the debt might be paid. He thought "Murray and the East-India Company" was a direct authority. The bills in that case were drawn by the Governor in Council at Madras, and accepted by the secretary to the India House. The question turned upon a power of attorney; it appeared that the East-India Company had paid the whole amount to a person who was not entitled to receive the money, and it was held that, notwithstanding they had actually paid the notes, and notwithstanding the appropriation, they were bound to pay them over again. Then came the case of "Davis and the Bank of England," and there also the question of appropriation arose, for in fact it was the case with most chartered bodies that their funds were appropriated. That was an action brought by the real owner of stock, which had been transferred under a forged power of attorney that had been received by the Bank as genuine, and it was held that the Bank was liable as not having used due precaution. That was certainly overthrown in the King's Bench, on an error in the pleadings; but he could not agree with the Chief Justice, that the Court of King's Bench had thrown any doubt on the decision of the court below as to the main point. They said that they could only decide on the facts stated on the record, and they held that the counts could not be supported for want of a certain allegation, without saying what their decision would have been if such an allegation had been made. After that decision, the Court of Common Pleas reverted to the subject in the case of "Hume and Bolland," when Chief Justice Best stated that there was no disposition in the minds of any of the judges to recede from the opinions they had given in "Davis and the Bank of England." The principles, therefore, laid down in that case must be considered to be authority as far as the deliberate opinion of the Court of Common Pleas could make them so. It was there admitted that the Government would not issue funds to pay the stock twice over, but still it was held that the Bank was bound to make the amount good, as they had not exercised due discretion.

The other objection urged by the Advocate General was, that the Governor General could not delegate an authority to authenticate these notes, and, in short, that Oxborough could not authenticate them. On that point, also, he was quite satisfied that the Government had the power so to authorize Oxborough, and that the United Company would be bound by that authorization. The authority in this case had been made out partly by Oxborough's own evidence, and partly by the written evidence. Oxborough stated that, previous to his having received any written authority, it was his usage to examine notes of this description, that he made an application for some remuneration for so doing, and that the accountant general wrote to Government on the subject. The letter was addressed to Mr. Holt Mackenzie and signed by the accountant general. Then there was the answer to the application of Mr. Wood, which was the express authority of the Governor General in Council formally given. It was signed by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and was dated "Council Chamber."

The *Chief Justice* observed, that the document he had seen had only the initials of Mr. Mackenzie attached to it, and was not dated "Council Chamber."

Mr. *Dickens* said that there ought to be no misunderstanding on the subject. It was the Advocate General's evidence, and they had admitted a copy instead of the original document, which contained other matters besides the paragraph in question. The initials were attached to it to verify its being correct.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* said that the copy which was hung up in the office was proved to have the signature of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, and that was the one to which the public must look. Then he said that here was the formal authority of the Governor General in Council to this agent, and his saying that the notes were genuine would be the same thing as the maker of the notes saying so himself. That was the way in which he viewed the matter. If the Governor General in Council had the authority to authenticate the note, he must have agents to act for him in all ways, and the authentication by the agent would be an authentication by the maker himself. It had been said that this was a note made by procuration and recognized by the agent of an agent: he denied that proposition. He said that the Governor General in Council did act here as the United Company, and this was not to be considered as a recognition by an agent of an agent, but as the act of the United Company themselves.

Under these circumstances, he thought, if this had been a case between private individuals or between two mercantile firms, upon all the cases that had been decided, upon all authority, upon all the principles of law, the plaintiffs must have recovered. Then as to the other point, after having paid all possible attention to the objections that had been urged by the counsel for the defendants, and giving the greatest weight to the authority of his two learned brothers, he still remained firm in his opinion that there was nothing in the situation of the defendants to take them out of the common rule of law. He therefore thought that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover a verdict, and that the nonsuit ought to be set aside.

There were two points that he had not taken into his consideration, as he understood them to have been waived. One point was, whether these instruments were, in point of form, promissory notes, and upon that question he did not feel any great difficulty. The other point was as to corporations, being partners, suing *inter se*. He understood this point to have been distinctly waived, and, therefore, would not express any opinion on the subject, though considerable doubt might exist in his mind.

February 7.

Martin v. *Palmer and others.*—The *Chief Justice* this day delivered the judgment of the court at very great length (occupying upwards of four hours) in the consolidated causes relating to the will of the late General Martin.

After stating very fully the history of the causes, from their commencement down to the present time, he observed, that no question had been raised as to the jurisdiction of the court to entertain an *ex officio* information filed by the Advocate General for the purpose of establishing charitable institutions. It appeared to him, that if such a point had been raised, there would have been questions of great importance connected with it, and all he would say was, that he was rather inclined to think the court had such jurisdiction. He did not wish to be considered, however, as determining the point one way or other; but at all events, the decrees of 1816 and 1822 remained unimpeached, and were a foundation for all that the court meant to pronounce at present.

Another question was, whether, supposing the court to have the jurisdiction, the Advocate General was a person entitled to file informations in the same manner as the Attorney General in England. He would not express any decided opinion upon that, but he considered the previous proceedings in the cause sufficient ground for him to go upon.

The next point was, that the executors were no longer before the court, having been discharged by the decree of 1822. That circumstance would, probably, at home, prevent any thing being done till steps were taken to bring the parties again before the court, but he was not inclined to consider the rule as being so strict in this country. He was bound, however, to say, that the decree of 1822 would not prevent any party from again bringing the executors before the court, if they thought it worth while to do so.

He thought the circumstances were sufficient to induce him to hold not only that the testator was an alien, but also that he was an alien friend; and it must be declared in the decree, that the will was executed in the presence of three credible witnesses, in such a way as to pass real estate in England if it had been executed there, and he had been a British subject, but that during his life, and at the time of his death, he was an alien friend, professing the Christian religion, and had no relations except of the half-blood, and had no heir-at-law according to the law of England.

The next thing to be considered was, what was the legal domicile of General Martin at the time of his death, or, in other words, according to the law of what country it was, that the validity and effect

of his will and the distribution of his assets were to be regulated. He was satisfied, both upon authority and principle, that the court ought to declare that the testator had acquired an English domicile, and had never acquired any other; and that all questions respecting his will and property must be determined according to the law of England.

He was of opinion that they had the next of kin as fully before the court as, under the circumstances, it was reasonable to expect; and having said that the absence of the executors would not stop the decree they were about to make, he did not think there was any additional difficulty on account of the next of kin. There must, however, be an account as to the sums that came into the possession of Louis Martin.

The testator being an alien, it must be declared that the real property in Calcutta, with the rents and profits, belonged to the crown, with the exception of the proceeds arising from the sale of a house at Chaundpaul Ghaut, which had been found to be personal property.

He then came to a matter on which the court felt very serious difficulty, *viz.* what decree they were to make with respect to the lands in the Mofussil or at Chandernagore, which in 1800 was a part of the Mofussil, inasmuch as we were at war with France, and the settlement had been taken possession of by the British. Under all the circumstances, he felt himself compelled to declare, that the property the testator had in the Mofussil did pass under his will, though he acknowledged he came to this decision on grounds that were any thing but clear or distinct.

It was then necessary to inquire how the property was disposed of under the will. There was only one question of construction that he was called on to decide, and he really could not understand the difficulties that appeared to have arisen on the subject. It seemed to be the plain and obvious intention of the testator, that if, after satisfying the provisions of the will, a sum of more than ten lacs should remain as a surplus, then the ten lacs should be divided between the charities, and the remainder was to accumulate till a larger sum than ten lacks again existed, when a similar division was to take place, and so it was to continue for the perpetual increase of the charities.

The next question was perhaps the most difficult of all. It must be determined, in the first place, what were the bequests for charitable purposes in the kingdom of Oude; secondly, whether those bequests could be carried into effect by the court; and thirdly, if they could not be carried into effect by the court alone, whether there was any mode by which they could be carried into effect. Upon the last point a reference had been made to the Government to know if it would give its protection to these bequests, and he understood from the Advocate General that there would be no objection on the part of Government to do so. Upon the whole, he was prepared to declare, that the sums of 100,000 rupees, and a sum sufficient to produce 4,000 rupees annually, and a sum sufficient to produce 11,460 rupees annually, were sums bequeathed by the testator for general charitable purposes in the kingdom of Oude, and that the dividends should be paid to the Government, or some person appointed by them, to be applied in the kingdom of Oude to purposes as near as possible to those pointed out in the will.

A question then arose as to those charities in Lucknow, whether the court was bound to give the accumulations of interest. Upon that point he felt a difficulty, and he should wish to reserve the question as to the interest. At present the minute must be, that the sum given for the college must be paid with the accumulations of interest; but he should reserve to himself the liberty of altering that minute if he thought proper. It would, however, be preposterous to give the accumulations of interest on the sum bequeathed to keep up the establishments at Lucknow.

He thought also that it must be referred to the Master to take a more particular account of the legacies that have lapsed, or have been satisfied, or were void.

The only remaining point for consideration was, what was to be done with that large fund which was to be continually increasing to the amount of ten lacs, when it was to be divided, and a small residue left to begin accumulating again till it arrived at the same point. It was directed to be divided between the charities at Calcutta, Lyons, and Lucknow, but with liberty to the executors to found other charities if they thought fit. The only serious question would be, whether the court had not discretionary power as to the charities to which they would apply those funds, and the main difficulty was whether they would apply them to Lucknow. He did consider that a discretion was left, first, to the executors, and now to the court, to say whether it was proper they should be so applied; and, taking all circumstances into consideration, he should say, that the sum of ten lacs, whether now existing, or whether the accumulation was to be waited for, was to be divided between the charities at Calcutta and Lyons.

These were all matters of which a minute only could be given at present, and they must be accurately reviewed before they were put into the form of a decree. The case was full of difficulty, and almost unparalleled in the strange circumstances it presented, and the field of difficulties

arising from them. The court had been anxious to decide all it possibly could decide at present, but it had been its earnest desire not to do any thing that could irremediably prejudice any person. The greater part of the funds would still remain in the hands of the court, and if they had erroneously decided any thing, there would be enough remaining to enable them to rectify the mistake.

February 8.

Moises v. *Petrie*.—The court gave judgment in this case, which was an action brought by the second officer of the ship *Royal Saxon* against the commander of that vessel, for assault and false imprisonment during the passage from England to Bengal, the defendant having confined him to the forecastle, and compelled him to mess with the common seamen. To this charge the defendant pleaded the general issue, and three several pleas in justification. These pleas set forth that, at the time of the alleged trespass, assault, and imprisonment, the plaintiff was incompetent and unfit, from want of skill and judgment, and carelessness and insufficiency, to perform his duty as second officer; and that the defendant, for the safety and preservation of the ship, was compelled to remove him from the situation of second officer, and to forbid his taking on himself the duties thereof, or being in command of a watch; but to enable the plaintiff to become acquainted with his duties as second officer, the defendant offered to allow him to act as third officer, in order to resume his duties as second, when qualified, but that the plaintiff refused to accept of this offer; and consequently, because the plaintiff would do no work, except the second officer's, for which he was unfit, and further behaved himself in an improper and unbecoming manner in the cabin which had been allowed him, the defendant turned him out of this cabin, and sent him forward, as is usual when an officer is found incapable of doing the duty which he has undertaken, and refuses to take upon himself any other duty. The defendant denied that he had imprisoned the plaintiff farther than forbidding him from using such parts of the ship as were devoted to the use of the cabin passengers and ship's superior officers. On these pleas issue was joined.

The defendant called no witnesses, but rested his case on the facts elicited in the examination and cross-examination of those of the defendant.

The court were of opinion, that restricting the plaintiff to a particular part of the ship was, under the circumstances, a sufficient imprisonment to call upon the defendant to account for his conduct, and then they were clearly of opinion, that the pleas of justification which had been put in were not borne out in evidence; they therefore found for the plaintiff 500 rupees damages, with costs.

February 11.

Nilcomole Paulchoudry v. *E. Marjoribanks, Esq.*—This was an action to recover the penalty of a bond for 15,000 rupees given by defendant to plaintiff for money lent. It was proved in evidence that Mr. Marjoribanks received the money, and signed the document in question; the usual printed bond was produced in court. The defence set up was, that it was not a regularly executed bond, and that the action could not lie in its present shape.

The *Chief Justice* thought otherwise; his Lordship said every body knew that papers of this kind were filled up, and the seal affixed, before they were sent from an attorney's office, and he had no reason to suppose that this practice was deviated from in the present instance, as there was, in fact, a seal affixed to the document, the genuineness of Mr. Marjoribanks' signature was not questioned, he signed it with the seal staring him in the face, his fingers must have come in contact with it; "in fact," said his Lordship, "I consider the present a sealed instrument to all intents and purposes."

Judgment for the amount of the penalty.

The following rule and order, signed by the three judges, was published on the 7th February:

Mr. Richard Vaughan is appointed taxing officer of the Supreme Court, and of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; and all bills of costs and fees whatsoever, including those of the Master in the Supreme Court, and of the Examiner in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and those of all the other officers in both courts, and of the attornies and proctors, shall henceforth be taxed by the said taxing officer, at the same time, and subject to the same rules, as they have heretofore been taxed by any other person to whom that duty has been assigned; and the taxing officer shall not, whilst he holds that appointment, conduct and undertake any business whatsoever, as an attorney, proctor, or advocate, nor hold any other appointment entitling him to the receipt of any fee, except such as shall be allowed to him as such taxing officer as aforesaid; and the said officer, by and with the concurrence of the Honourable the Vice President in Council, is hereby authorized, for the present, and until further order, to demand and take such fees only as the Master in the Supreme Court and the Examiner in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors heretofore have lawfully taken for taxing costs according to the established rules of the courts. The name of Mr. Vaughan is retained in the roll of attornies, with liberty for him to resume his practice as an attorney in case of his

relinquishing at any time his appointment of taxing officer.

Robert O'Dowda, Esq., is appointed sworn clerk, and the following alterations are made in the fees of that office:

1st. The fee for filing rules, orders, or notices, is reduced from two rupees to one.

2d. The fee for each certificate of any single matter is reduced from two rupees to one.

3d. The fee of ten rupees allowed by the additional table of fees in June 1829, for certificates of more than five matters, is to be charged only when certificate of the whole state of the cause is asked for and required.

4th. The fee of three rupees for examining copies of bills, answers, interrogatories, depositions, exhibits, or other proceedings, with the record, in order for evidence, is abolished.

John Franks, Esq., is appointed the clerk of the papers, depositions, and reading clerk; and the fee for drawing and entering rules, for filing and docketing special pleadings, for importance or oyer, or for setting down a cause for trial or argument, is reduced from three rupees to two.

Mathew Ryan, Esq. is appointed sealer, and the following alterations are made in the fees of the office:

1st. The fee for affixing the seal to every mandamus, certiorari, writ of error, procedendo, or injunction, is reduced from two rupees to one.

2d. The fee for affixing the seal to every license to marry without publication of banns, and to the original citation in every matrimonial cause, is reduced from two rupees to one.

3d. The fee for affixing the seal to proceedings to be sent beyond the limits of the presidency of Fort William, is reduced from sixteen rupees to ten.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Bird, Mr. John Linskill is appointed clerk to Sir Edward Ryan, and the following alterations are made in the fees of the clerks of the Chief Justice and of Sir Edward Ryan:

The fee of one rupee for carrying bail-pieces, affidavits, or other papers to be filed, is abolished.

The fee of one rupee for attendance is abolished, except where the attendance is to procure the signature of a judge.

The fee of eight annas upon exhibits marked by any judge in chambers is reduced to two annas.

The aforementioned officers who accept these appointments, and all who may hereafter accept any office or appointment whatsoever in the court, are required to take notice, that any salaries attached to their offices or appointments are liable to be appropriated, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, to other offices or appointments in the court, or to be abolished altogether.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF THE LATE FIRM OF PALMER AND CO.

A meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Palmer and Co. was held on the 11th February, at which the Hon. Mr. Elliot read the following report:

Report upon the progress of Liquidation in the Affairs of Palmer and Co. in the Year 1830.

"Shortly after the assignees assumed charge of the management of this estate, they undertook a laborious investigation of the books, to ascertain the amount and nature of the debts and assets of the late firm; on the termination of which, they reported to the Insolvent Court that they found assets which, at the existing value, were estimated at 1 crore and 85½ lacs, and that the debts amounted to 2 crore and 82½ lacs. Of the assets about 5 lacs of goods were found to belong to other parties, and to which no claim could be maintained by the assignees; and the Company's paper and Bank shares, amounting to 16 lacs and 60,000 rupees, though the property of the firm, were in pledge for loans, and consequently, though forming an offset against the aggregate debts, were not an available asset to the assignees. The same applied to a considerable portion of the property in houses and estates, as hereafter explained, so that the net debts may be taken at 2½ crores, and the net assests at the then estimated value, at 1 crore and 53 lacs.

"The total realizations of the year ending on the 31st December last, amount to 25,31,320 rupees, *viz.*: under the general head of commercial, which embraces the indigo found in the godown when the assignees took charge, and also the sales of such indigo of the past season as were effected prior to the 31st December last, 18,17,684 rupees; civil and military (included under the head of "Book Debts"), 6,71,976 rupees; miscellaneous ditto ditto, 33,707 rupees; estates and trusts ditto ditto, 7,953 rupees.

"Among the assets were various parcels of indigo unsold or unrealized. These have been duly brought to account, and have produced about 11 lacs to the general fund of the estate. The amount would have been much larger had not the price of indigo fallen considerably in the early part of that year.

"Only a small part of the indigo factories belonging to the firm have yet been sold, *viz.* Palmer and Co.'s quarter share in the Sindoorie and Bizouly concern in Jessore, for 50,000 rupees; the Revellgunge house and factory, for 20,000 rupees; and of the properties of that nature pledged to the firm, there have been sold five small concerns for the aggregate

amount of 40,100 rupees. The names are as follow :

	Rupees.
"Coleadah," F. Millet	6,000
"Chowgatcha," T. Solminihac	4,100
"Dewanbarry," Newton and Bennett	1,000
"Baldivie," ditto ditto	4,000
"Bohurgutchee," G. Evans 25,000	

Of these sums about 30,000 rupees have been brought to account, and the rest will be accounted for in the current year when realized.

"Two indigo factories, not included in the above, which were deeply mortgaged by the late firm, have also been sold with consent of the assignees and mortgagees, *viz.* Coxiallee, formerly belonging to C. De Verinne, for 13,000 rupees; and Soojunpoor, once the property of J. M. De Verinne, for 8,000 rupees.

"The ship *Agnes*, the only ship in which Palmer and Co. were interested as proprietors, has been sold for 50,000 rupees, of which about 42,000 rupees remains to be received on the promissory note of the purchaser, falling due in the course of the present month. Another ship, the *Alexander*, under mortgage to the house, has been sold for 60,000 rupees, the whole of which has been realized.

"One estate, their entire property, *viz.* a small house at Howrah, has been sold for 12,000 rupees, which was received subsequently to the 31st December. The house and godowns in which the business was conducted, were mortgaged to the Provident Society for 2 lacs, an amount which was considered to exceed their value, and they have therefore remained unredeemed.

"It will not be a matter of surprise that great difficulties have been experienced in the realization of the assets, and more especially in the sale of indigo factories. Independently of the depreciation of indigo to the extent of one-third, compared with the prices of the years 1828 and 1829, the times have been unfavourable for the investment of capital in such speculatious, and the backwardness of buyers is naturally increased by the knowledge that so many factories must be sold; accordingly, for some time, although sales were tried, and tenders were invited by advertisement, no offers were made except for two or three of the best concerns of the house, which being under the valuation put upon them by the assignees, were not accepted.

"A question early arose as to the manner and for what length of time the assignees would be justified in supporting concerns which required a constant outlay of capital; and a petition was accordingly presented to the court, praying for the court's authority to exercise a discretion in postponing sales when adequate offers were not made. Having obtained this discretionary power, the assignees have so exercised it, that besides getting back all the money advanced by them for indigo concerns for the past season, they have likewise, computing the produce on hand at a moderate rate, fully recovered the whole previous advance of Palmer and Co., about 3,86,000 rupees, on the same account; and the several concerns have been kept in good condition for sale, instead of being abandoned, or sacrificed by selling at a time most unfavourable for their disposal.

"Up to this date the assignees have received 12,180 maunds of indigo, which, at 150 rupees per maund all round, will yield 18,27,000 rupees.

"The amount of advances by the assignees, for the past season, was 16,08,700 rupees.

"There are still some small parcels to arrive, which, at the above estimated rate of sale, will about amount to the sum advanced by the late firm and the assignees together, namely, 19,95,000 rupees, and shew that the whole is in prospect of recovery, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

"It is necessary to mention, that when the assignees assumed charge of the estate, they found two accounts on the books, headed "Salt at Balliah Ghaut," and "Salt at Sagor :" 49,000 rupees had already been advanced by the late firm, and at the former place a large quantity of materials were collected for the purpose of extending the works in that quarter. It was determined, after due consideration, and upon the report of some of the assignees, who inspected the Balliah Ghaut works, to complete the arrangements begun, rather than abandon an undertaking which, if carried on, seemed to promise, within the term of the contract with Government, to yield a return equal to, if not exceeding the expense thereof. The abandonment would, besides, have subjected the estate to a claim of 16,000 rupees advanced by the Government.

"The advances on these two accounts, up to the 31st December last, have been considerable. It were perhaps superfluous to advert to the unfavourableness of the season for solar evaporation salt, the constant falls of rain being almost unprecedented, which, while they reduced the returns to little more than 1,200 maunds, increased the expense, and retarded the finishing of the works at Balliah Ghaut. The two concerns are now in a complete state, and it will be satisfactory to know that both are on the eve of commencing their returns, and that they are estimated to yield half a lac of maunds this year, at what (the assignees have reason to believe) is a very moderate computation.

"Considerable reductions are now effecting in the establishment, which was neces-

sarily heavy during the first year, and the assignees do not contemplate the expenses exceeding 3,000 rupees per mensem for the future, house-rent included.

"The assets at present in hand amount to 12 lacs, and farther realizations are expected before April to the extent of 14 lacs. After allowing for the funds intermediately required for indigo factories carrying on, and other expenses, the assignees hope to be in a condition to recommend to the court that a dividend of about ten per cent. be declared on the 1st May next, leaving it to the court, at its discretion, to reserve one-third, under the clause in the Insolvent Act providing for creditors in Europe.

"The small amount of realizations will doubtless excite the attention of the creditors, but when the limited powers hitherto vested in the assignees are adverted to, it will cease to be matter of surprise, that so little progress should have been made; in the book debts, in particular, the assignees have been without authority to enforce payment of just demands by suits at law, or to settle disputed accounts, either by an appeal to the court or by arbitration; and although offers of composition have been made, which it would have been in their judgment advisable to accept, they have been unable, from want of authority, to entertain such propositions. One of the principal purposes, therefore, for which this meeting is convened, is to obtain the consent of the creditors to that extension of the powers of the assignees which is indispensably necessary to enable them to fulfil with greater efficiency the arduous duty they have undertaken."

Mr. Brownrigg, one of the attornies of the principal creditors of the estate, proposed the following resolutions:

"That the assignees of the estates and effects of the insolvents shall and may have full power and authority,

"First, to commence and prosecute actions at law and suits in equity against any of the persons whose names appear as debtors or creditors in the schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter A., and also to defend actions at law and suits in equity brought against the assignees by any of the persons whose names appear as debtors or creditors in the said schedule, and to defray the costs to which the said assignees may be put in respect of such actions and suits, out of the proceeds of the effects of the insolvents.

"Second, to take such reasonable part of any debts due to the said insolvents' estates by the several persons whose names appear as debtors in the said schedule as may by composition be gotten, in full discharge of debts.

"Third, to submit to arbitration any difference or dispute between the said assignees and the several persons whose names appear as debtors or creditors in the said schedule, for or on account or by reason of any thing relating to the estate or effects of the insolvents.

"Fourth, with advertence to the circumstance, that several of the assignees are members of houses of agency, or otherwise engaged in transactions connected with the produce and sale of indigo, and that a strict application of the rule of law which prevents assignees from being concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase of any part of the insolvent's estate, would, by diminishing the number of purchasers, be highly prejudicial to the interests of the creditors. Resolved, that the assignees shall be at liberty to become purchasers of any of the indigo factories, or other property of the estate, in the same manner as other persons.

"Lastly, finally, to do every lawful act and thing that they, the said assignees, may think necessary and be advised in and about the premises."

The above resolutions, proposed by Mr. Brownrigg, were seconded by Mr. Inglis, of the firm of Dent and Co., put *seriatim* from the chair, and carried.

NEW BRIDGE AT DACCA.

An entertainment was lately given at Dacca in consequence of the opening of an iron suspension bridge, which has been lately erected over the Dellai Nulla adjoining the city. The bridge is the first of its kind which has been erected in the province of Bengal beyond the precincts of Calcutta. It has a span of 120 feet. It was projected by the late judge of the city, Mr. Henry Walters, and erected from the contributions of the European and native inhabitants of the city. In honour of the judge, it has been named "Walters' Bridge."—*Sumachar Durpun.*

SIGNOR MASONI, A VIOLINIST.

A violinist, a pupil of Paganini, named Masoni, is electrifying the musical world at Calcutta by his astonishing performances, which bid fair to rival those of his celebrated master. His benefit concert took place at the Town Hall on the 7th February, and is spoken of in terms of astonishment. Besides his command over the violin, Signor Masoni is, it appears, an able *improvisatore.*

NATIVE QUACKS.

The *Gov. Gazette*, in commenting upon the affair of Mr. St. John Long and Miss Cashin, which made so much noise about ten months back, observes: "While on this subject, we may be allowed cursorily to advert to an extensive system of quackery which, we have reason to believe, prevails in the native quarters of Calcutta, where many an ignorant empiric assumes the title

of native doctor, and practices accordingly. We have known such persons to be consulted even by Europeans. Now, we have no doubt whatever, that there are native doctors of experience, ability, and skill, as far as their knowledge extends. Others, however, who assume the title without the proper qualifications, too often sport with very strong and dangerous drugs, to the great detriment of those who have the misfortune of falling into their hands. We have great hopes, however, of seeing an amelioration of this state of things, and of witnessing, ere long, the establishment of some system of practical medicine, on European principles, for the instruction of native doctors, with a view to private practice."

EARTHQUAKE AT DELHI.

The following notice of an earthquake at Delhi, the third felt there within the last four months, has been communicated to us by a correspondent at that city, writing under date the 17th ultimo:—"There was a smart shock of an earthquake at Delhi this morning, at a quarter past one o'clock. Being suddenly roused from sleep, I could not at the moment imagine what occasioned the general tremor and noise so perceptible, but when I raised my head, and while I rested on one elbow, I felt a most distinct rotatory motion in the direction of from east to west, and west to east, which continued about three seconds. When this subsided, I heard a fluttering noise at the doors of the verandah, on the glass of which I found several sparrows. These had been displaced from their roosts by the shock, and were attracted to the doors by the light from a lamp placed within. The shock which occurred this morning is the third that I have felt at Delhi during the last four months, and much more severe than either of the former. I have said that the direction of the shock was from east to west. I have not yet been able to learn the distance to which it extended."—*India Gaz., Feb.* 2.

CALCUTTA HOUSE-TAX.

"*To the Editor of the Chundrika.*

"Since the establishment of the British government the distressed subjects of the Mogul empire have resorted to this great city of Calcutta and established various trades; thus the city daily increased in size, and there was no oppression inflicted by government; for a long time each one paid the quit-rent of as much ground as he occupied. I have heard from the old inhabitants, that, rather more than forty years ago, some functionary of government called together the most respectable inhabitants and asked their consent to establish for twenty years a tax upon the houses in Calcutta, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the improvement of the town, and making excellent roads, ghauts, and drains; this (they said) will contribute to your happiness. By these and various other arguments the consent of the inhabitants was obtained. But twice twenty years have now elapsed, and instead of any reduction of the tax, it is greatly on the increase, which every inhabitant is prepared to prove. I will only instance the case of my own house. Ten years ago, I received a bill every quarter for two rupees four annas; I am now charged nine rupees, though there has been no increase to the buildings. Others are suffering more severely. For fear of the tax-gatherer many poor people dread to open their doors. I pray, therefore, that the public authorities would give their attention to the matter of the tax, and relieve the poor.

"A POOR SUBJECT."

We are well acquainted with the matter. The tax was first laid on for three years; and the regulation on this subject was promulgated on the 9th January 1781, and was registered in the Supreme Court on the 1st February. When the three years had elapsed, the inhabitants of Calcutta, grievously oppressed by the tax, presented a petition, in 1790, to Earl Cornwallis, the Governor General in Council, the object of which was to represent that we were formerly ordered by the Governor General to pay the tax for three years, for the improvement of the town, by means of good roads, &c.; that period has now passed, and to repair the roads the tax has been continued, and has not yet been remitted. We are unable to pay it. The petition also particularly described the various oppressions practised in the collection of the tax. The petition, on being presented to the council, was sent to Mr. G. C. Moir, to inquire into the truth of it and make a report. Mr. Moir, having made every inquiry on the subject, made a report to the Council on the 31st December 1790, with his own opinion subjoined; but no farther order was given on the subject, and the tax flows on without cessation, like the waters of the ocean, and is now greatly augmented. Another petition was presented in the time of Lord Hastings, which also came to nothing. If any advantage appear likely to arise from publishing this matter in the papers, we can translate and print in the *Chundrika*, both the petition and Mr. Moir's report, or can obtain their insertion in one of the English papers; but we see not that it would produce any benefit to the country, for when the sower sows the seed he is filled with many doubts whether the plant will spring up or not. When it appears he has hopes of its shooting into branches and being covered with leaves, he is then anxious for the fruit; when it becomes

fruitful, few would wish to eradicate it. If you say, this is to judge like ordinary men, but the sovereign is devoted to the good of the subject; if this tree be in its effects like a poisonous tree to the subject, the king will certainly destroy it. We reply, this may be true, but the various exertions which have been made on this subject have all proved fruitless, we therefore have our doubts. Be that as it may; it cannot be that the subject will suffer any oppression under the government of a faithful and equitable king; we, therefore, pray that the lord of the country will bend his attention to the question of this tax, and relieve the poor inhabitants from the difficulties they suffer."—*Chundrika.*

ENGLISH LAW AND SUPREME COURTS.

We refer our readers to the examination of Sir E. H. East before the House of Lords, which will be found in the European sheet. The learned ex-judge is convinced that the natives are perfectly satisfied with the law and judgments of the Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction, he believes, they desire to be made more extensive than it already is; "many of the principal Hindus in Calcutta considered it a very great advantage to have their persons and property under the Supreme Court." We cannot allow positions so questionable as these to pass without notice. We know, that so far from some of the natives regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as a thing to be coveted, they eschew a residence within its limits as a pestilence. No doubt the ex-Chief Justice was informed of this sort of stuff by some individuals who wished to flatter his prejudices, or whose interest it was to impart the impression received. The native courts certainly require, and are susceptible of, great reform and improvement; but, that the grand panacea desired by the natives generally is, the English law administered by the Supreme Court or Courts similarly constituted, we shall doubt until the fact be evidenced by more satisfactory testimony than that of an ex-chief judge.—*Beng. Chron. Jan. 22.*

MALTREATMENT OF EUROPEANS.

We understand that the people whom we mentioned (p. 172) as having maltreated some gentlemen amusing themselves on the river, during the last Hindoo holidays, have, by the active mensures of the judge and magistrate of Hoogly, been convicted and punished according to their guilt in the transaction. Several of the most active were identified, and amongst others the faqueer, whom we formerly mentioned. The vigilance and activity of the darogah and thannahdar led to the conviction of others. The only attempt at palliation, for it cannot be called a defence, set up by the villagers, was having mistaken the parties for decoits! The judge said the cause was the only one of the kind he had ever known; that, in every other instance, some allegation had been set up against the people attacked, as a cause for the conduct of the assailants; here nothing of the kind was attempted. The gentlemen all express themselves highly pleased with the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the whole investigation was conducted, and the clear manner in which guilt was brought home to the perpetrators of the outrage. Five of the ringleaders in the affray have been sentenced to hard work for twelve months, fined in 200 rupees each, and, in default of payment, to be retained another twelvemonth on the roads. The others were dealt with in proportion to the degree of guilt they seemed to have incurred.—*John Bull.*

NATIVE PRESS.

We have received the first four numbers of a new weekly paper, edited by natives, and published in the English language, at the *Bungoo Doot* press, entitled the *Reformer*. The contents are letters upon various subjects by native writers, with short comments by the editors, who declare that the paper is "a channel for the lucubrations of our countrymen, and is intended for their benefit and improvement, but not for any display of our own disquisitions." It is also said: "the peculiarity of the present political situation of the native inhabitants of this country renders it a consideration of the last importance, that they be well informed regarding the causes and effects of the various institutions which have for ages existed amongst them, without due examination as to their natural influence on the habits and moral character of the inhabitants. Many of those institutions had been established as preventives against vices which no longer exist, and are now become not only useless, but, in some instances, burthensome to the community. Others are so inconsistent with the spirit of the age, and, under the policy of our present rulers, so directly opposed to our freedom and happiness, that they require only to be represented in their real colours in order to excite our just disapprobation, and lead us to their abandonment."

The following "address to our countrymen" appears in No. 2:—"It is indeed gratifying to my feelings to observe, that in proportion as our understandings expand, as our feelings take the right course, and as our minds shake off the shackles of ignorance and superstition, means are taken by those to whose zeal in this good cause the native community are not a little indebted for raising them towards the meridian of all that is good and great. Whatever may be the opinion of

those who advocate the continuance of the state of things as they are, there will come a time when prejudice, however deep and ramified its roots are reckoned to be, will droop, and eventually wither away before the benign radiance of liberty and truth.

"It is not on a mere theoretical presumption that we raise this great and noble fabric of what must be estimated the only means of happiness to mankind. The influence of liberty and truth has spread and is spreading far and wide, and nothing can check its course. There was a time when the natives of this country were looked upon as a race of unprincipled and ignorant people, void of all the qualities that separate the human from the brute creation. But look at the contrast now. Is it possible that at the present day an impeachment of such a dark character will be allowed to bear the slightest colour of truth?

"The retrospect is indeed sad-pitiable; but we have relinquished the notions that had made it so. We are, as it were, regenerated in the light and by the influence of principles, that testify the truth of our being made after the image of our Maker. Our ideas do not range now on the mere surface of things. We have commenced probing, and will probe on, till we discover that which will make us feel we are men in common with others, and, like them, capable of being good, great, and noble. We have been sufficiently degraded and despised, and will no longer bear the stigma. We cast off prejudice and all its concomitants as objects abhorrent to the principles which are calculated to ennoble us before the world.

"Assisted by the light of reason, we have the gladdening prospect before us, of soon coming to that standard of civilization, which has established the prosperity of the European nations. Let us then, my countrymen, pursue with diligence and care, the tract laid down by these glorious nations. Let us follow the ensign of liberty and truth, and, emulating their wisdom and their virtues, be in our turn the guiding needle to those who are blinded by the gloom of ignorance and superstition."

SLAVERY IN CALCUTTA.

An anonymous correspondent writes in the *Bengal Chronicle* of February 15, as follows:—

"That slavery exists in Calcutta is a fact too notorious to be denied. I am led to this remark from a thorough knowledge of its actual existence, as also from being a frequent eye-witness to the extreme cruelty practised towards the generality of that neglected class, who are kept in such an abject state of blind ignorance and dread of the police, that although suffering the greatest of hardships, hardly one would have the courage to enter the precincts of justice. Slaves of both sexes are generally purchased from indigent Hindoo or Hindoostanee mothers; a young girl will bring, according to her age and usefulness, from 16 up to 100 rupees. This traffic is generally resorted to by Catholics to supply themselves with domestics; and, I am sorry to say, a few who profess the Protestant faith, though only in outward appearance, are also concerned in this inhuman traffic. Slave girls, for the slightest offence, and on the most trivial occasions, receive corporal punishment, entirely at the will and pleasure of their owners; and I know many instances where punishment has been inflicted in a greater degree, and by a more severe method, than the criminal receives, who has offended the laws of his country. The common method of punishment resorted to is, to tie them up, strip them to the skin (even grown up girls of the age of sixteen and seventeen are not exempted) before the male domestics, and flog them with a rattan in the most cruel and barbarous manner; another method of punishment, which I conceive to be proportionate with the first, is taking them to the well, in one of December's coldest mornings, and have a number of khulsies of water thrown over them in quick succession, so as hardly to give the sufferer time to draw breath. I could relate many instances of cruelty exercised upon those poor objects. I am conscious our worthy magistrates are not aware of these too frequent perversions of law and justice, nor have the poor sufferers the means of access to the police, through the tyranny of their oppressors, who are generally prudent enough to render any attempt to escape abortive."

NATIVES OF THE UPPER PROVINCES.

Letters from the camp of the Governor General speak of results not altogether contemplated in some quarters, to which a personal examination into the state of matters in the upper provinces has conduced; it is said that the standard assumed of the honesty of the natives, and their oppression under the servants of the Company, has been affected like Fahrenheit's thermometer as one approaches the hills; and we are pleased to hear that, as an honourable testimony to the conduct of Company's servants, the complaints forwarded have pretty generally been sent to be decided on by the person complained against.—*John Bull, Feb.* 16.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Anglo-Indian College took place at the Town Hall on the 12th February.

Besides the members of the committee of public instruction, and the native managers of the institution, a number of visitors, both native and European, assisted at the ceremony. The prizes were presented to the scholars by Sir Charles Metcalfe. After their presentation, some recitations took place, which were given with readiness and accuracy.

After the recitations, three essays were read on the following subjects:

"The irruptions of the northern barbarians, and the consequent subversion of the Roman empire, were events favourable to the progress of civilization."

"The cultivation of the sciences is not more favourable to individual happiness, nor more useful and honourable to a nation, than that of polite literature."

"The regular discharge of private duties and of public functions is equally essential to social happiness."

These essays were the compositions of Ramtonoo Lahooree, of the 2d class, and of Radhanath Sikdar and Harachunder Ghosh, of the 1st class. They displayed considerable reading, and very respectable powers, both of composition and reasoning.

On the table were placed the examination of papers of the four first classes, consisting of several hundred questions in ancient and modern history, geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, and mathematics, besides translations from English into Bengali, and the reverse. The answers were all given at the examination in writing, without reference to books, and many of them evinced an extent of acquirement rarely equalled in seminaries in Europe, forming the groundwork of an education, which only wants a suitable superstructure to be raised upon it to form an intellectual edifice of no common order.—*Gov. Gaz*, *Feb.* 14.

RELATIONS WITH AVA.

We continue to hear from more quarters than one, that the feeling between the two Governments is far from being amicable,* and that the bearing of the Burmese authorities is, in particular, more assuming than might have been expected. — *Ind. Gaz.*, *Jan.* 20.

THE BAMBEE SHOAL.

The following extract of a letter, dated the 28th Jan. 1831, from Captain Corstorphan, commander of the H.C. ship *Ernadd*, is published for general information: "While at anchor on the edge of the Bambee shoal, I had an opportunity of examining it, and found that, in point of situation and extent, it corresponds with the description given in Horsburgh's Directory, but instead of one and a half fathoms at low-water springs, there is only about two and a half feet at low-water neap tides. This patch of hard sand is about the centre of the shoal, and four miles from the shore; the shoal patches appear to be composed of rocks on the south-eastern extreme of the shoal, and otherwise of hard consolidated white sand."

C. B. Greenlaw, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office,
the 31st January 1831.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1830.

Financial Department, the 18th of February 1831. Notice is hereby given, that the five per cent. loan, opened on the 15th of January 1830, has been closed. The further receipt of subscriptions to that loan in cash, or four per cent. promissory notes, is accordingly prohibited.

By order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council,

G. A. Bushby, Officiating Sec. to Gov.

NATIVE COAL.

The result of recent experiments leads us to hope that our neighbours of the upper provinces will be as well off in a supply of native coal as we in Bengal. Should the mineral turn out to be sufficiently abundant, there would, in process of time, we doubt not, be found a certain market for it in the upper provinces, to say nothing of its meeting present demands, if procurable at a sufficiently low rate.

Attention was first directed to the subject about the commencement of last cold season, through the representation of Capt. Tanner, of the revenue survey department, who discovered what he considered indications of coal in the Bhaugulpore hills. Having been duly authorized to entertain an establishment, upon a very economical scale, for the purpose of prosecuting his researches, Capt. Tanner proceeded, without loss of time, to the Putsunda hills, and commenced operations by selecting a central position for the vein which he had traced in the bed of Tirmohun nullah. Extending his observations, he availed himself of his proximity to the hills for visiting the cascade of Mooteejhurna, near which he procured several specimens of coal, in a natural excavation occasioned by a water-course. The rocks consisted of trap formation, but the structure of the adjoining hills was invisible, owing to soil and jungle. The seam alluded to, Capt. Tanner is inclined to believe, is connected with the one working in Putsunda, and that bassets might be found in the intervening tract of hills. He thinks it likely that coal may also be found in the eastern face of the hills in the neighbourhood of Puttna-ghaut and Muhubutpore (a situation that would be

* See a totally opposite statement from the Bengal Chronicle of Jan. 18, in p. 129.

eligible for transporting it to the Ganges by the Gomanee Nuddee); and indeed, that the whole tract between Putsunda and Mububtpore, is one entire coal field. Without entering further into the details of Capt. Tanner's researches, suffice it that, at Hurra, about a thousand maunds of coal had been extracted, and the stratum uncovered there, alone, was expected to yield much more. The quality is described as excellent, leaving white ash, and having a slightly bituminous odour. The Rajmahl hills, there is reason to suppose, will be found productive in the mineral; and altogether, the subject is one in which every well-wisher to the internal resources of India must feel interested. Whichever way his researches may end, Capt. Tanner's indefatigable spirit of research, no less than his prudent adaptation of means to the end, at as little cost to the state as possible, is highly praise-worthy, and we trust will lead to the exercise of a similarly intelligent and active spirit of investigation in other quarters. In process of time, several of the coal deposits indicated by Capt. Tanner may be rendered much more available for purposes of general utitility by an improvement of roads, &c. Might not a rail-way, too, from the hills to the river Ganges, reduce the expense of transit to a trifle, should the demand for the mineral justify the outlay of constructing one?—*Gov. Gaz., Feb.* 10.

THE GARROWS AND COSSYAHS.

It appears from the native papers, that the Garrows and Cossyahs occasion much annoyance to the British sanatarium established at Nungclow, in the Cossyah Hills. They divide themselves into bands, and after plundering and burning the villages, plunge into inaccessible forests, where large bodies of troops cannot follow them.

BATHING IN THE GANGES.

To the Editor of the Durpun.

Several of us have united to send you this letter, which we shall be obliged by your inserting in the *Durpun*, that the English papers may, as an act of favour, itsert it in their journals, in the hope that, reaching the ears of our rulers, or of those connected with the Government, the evil practice may be prohibited. According to the Hindoo Shastrus, bathing in the Ganges is an act of great merit; hence, in the months of Bysack, Kartick, Maugh, &c., at the full moon, and on the 11th and 12th lunations, and at the new moon, and particularly on the first day of the solar month, and on various festivals, and even daily, many go to bathe in the Ganges as an act of merit. Many women, of excellent families, through modesty, proceed to the river very early in the morning. Some inhabitants of Calcutta, and others, who reside here on business, men of vile passions, without knowledge, given up to licentiousness, address those women with language which never ought to be heard, and even venture to touch them and exhibit licentious gestures; and those modest women, distressed in their minds, are unable, through fear of shame, even to mention the subject. Some who have mentioned the circumstance to their relatives have been forbidden by them to go to the Ganges at all; and other women, fearing to be thus prohibited, have concealed the affronts they have received; and as men proceed through the wilderness greatly alarmed with the fear of the wild beasts of the forest, and as men who carry money with them walk with fear and anxiety through dread of robbers, so do these fearful and anxious women of noble birth, trembling in every limb, proceed to bathe in the Ganges through fear of those licentious characters. If our rulers will pay a little attention to this matter, women may be relieved from the affronts offered by these men.

SEVERAL CALCUTTA READERS OF THE DURPUN.

THE HINDU COLLEGE.

The following remarks upon some strictures in the *Chundrika*, on this college, appear in the *Durpun*: the writer seems to be a Hindu:

"The Hindoo College, which has for some years been established in Calcutta, is bestowing general benefit; and the great advantages which it confers on the children of the indigent who are acquiring knowledge, is not unknown to respectable men. This has displeased the editor of the Chundrika, and he has charged upon the young students of that College faults of trifling importance, and published his charges in the Chundrika, which plainly shews that he is an enemy to that institution; but what is the object of his opposition I cannot divine. Some say that he is a great pundit in many shastrus, but that if the love of knowledge, which now appears to be on the increase, should advance for some time to come at the same ratio, he, and others like him, will be cast into the shade; and hence, he is seeking, while there is yet time, to preserve his own honour and that of his friends; but through the favour of God, we have no cause to fear while we are under the wise and powerful Government of Britain. If, then, we take into consideration the facts stated above, how can we say that the editor of the Chundrika seeks the welfare of the country? Now let me ask the editor whether, before the establishment of the College, the sons of Hindoos did not commit actions contrary to the precepts of

the shastrus, or is it only since they have began with much exertion to acquire knowledge in that institution that they are become guilty of a thousand crimes? Before the establishment of the College, some crooked brahmuns succeeded to their paternal inheritance on the death of their fathers. Under the influence of wealth, youth, and ignorance, did they not give themselves up to wine, and form illicit connexions with Moosoolman women? in fact, from what crime did they refrain? What improper mode of wasting the property left by their fathers did they keep themselves from? There is no necessity that I should name these crooked baboos; whether they ever heard the name of the College or not I cannot say. Formerly there were several clubs established in this city; such as the club for smoking narcotic herbs, the abusive club, the licentious club, and the like; and in those days when knowledge was not in vogue, did not the sons of the rich enter those clubs, and give a loose to their passions? And is the Chundrika really ignorant into what depth of misery they plunged their fathers, mothers, and friends? I have heard that, some years ago, a work entitled "The Loves and Luxuries of the Parvenu Bramhun" was published in the Bengalee language by some excellent person. Has the editor of the Chundrika neglected by some mistake to peruse it, that he falls with all his might on the youthful students of the College? Are all the students of the College, or all those who have studied there, given up to vice? The shastrus have every where pointed out three classes of men, the good, the middling, and the wicked. Has the editor of the Chundrika never reflected on this precept?

"It is certainly proper to seek how provisions may be cheapened; but the scarcity or the abundance of food is in the hands of God: man, it is true, has to perform a trifling labour in sowing the ground, &c., but 'the wealth and knowledge which a man possessed in a former birth, that he possesses in the present state;' yet while such a precept is on record, men apply with great labour to the acquisition of knowledge. The shastrus call knowledge the most excellent wealth. When, therefore, the editor endeavours to eradicate entirely this great jewel of knowledge, how can we say that he is doing any thing but harm to the country? The acquisition of English has become very necessary since the establishment of the British in India. Before the opening of the College some of the sons of rich men, with infinite labour, and at a great expense, acquired a knowledge of it; yet even they are ready to acknowledge their surprise to find in how short a time, and with what little labour, the students of that college now master the language. What injury, therefore, has the College done? Now, through the favour of God, and the excellent judgment of the wise and holy English, the Hindoo College, and other similar institutions, have been established, and through them the evil practices above described have almost disappeared, and Hindoo youth are gradually acquiring wisdom and knowledge, and many others are thereby exerted to the pursuit of letters."

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

We intended sooner to notice the state of the Civil Annuity Fund published in the *Government Gazette* in the past month. It appears that on the 1st May, 1830, the appropriated fund amounted to Sa. Rs. 16,04,311, which is charged with twenty-one annuities including five accessions on that day. In one part indeed of the state, it is mentioned that nineteen annuities had been granted up to that day, being by twenty-six less than the number prospectively computed by the Honourable Court in 1824. We cannot reconcile this difference; though if we could recollect three deaths in the list, we should suppose that three out of nineteen of the old annuities had lapsed. The unappropriated funds in the same date amounted to Sicca Rupees 23,73,391. This branch of the fund will probably stand thus on the 30th April next:

Balance	23,73,391
A year's interest at 6	1,42,403
Company's donation	3,57,578
Per centage on salaries	3,45,000
Decreased fines on five new annuities.....	1,80,000
	33,98,372
Less cost of five new annuities	4,33,372
1831, April 30. Balance unappropriated funds	29,65,000

Now if we assume that a revision of the appropriated funds will only yield a profit of 35,000 rupees, there would, on these data, be an accumulated capital of thirty lacks, the interest of which at six per cent., increased either by the donation only, or by the per centage only, is more than sufficient to buy six yearly annuities of 10,000 rupees.

It is evident, then, that the annuity fund, as now constituted, is too rich for its purpose. For whose benefit will be the vast accumulation of capital? Will the Honourable Court allow the service the benefit by increase of annuity or decrease of per centage? We apprehend not. It will probably view the fund as its own, and regard the mode in which it is kept as a pretty game of figures for the amusement and instruction of the young gentlemen of the treasury. The Court

will consider itself as selling annuities to the service on defined terms, which will be continued, while the fund as a distinct institution will be abolished. There can, however, be no doubt that the terms of purchase are very favourable to the service, though by no means more liberal than those which it merits.

We should be glad to see the superfluous riches of the annuity fund made available to prop the civil fund, the affairs of which are, we understand, in a very embarrassed condition. Indeed we cannot doubt but that the members of the former institution must be desirous that the redundant liberality of the Honourable Court, by which they will not benefit, should be applied to increase the comfort of the destitute widows and orphans of their official brethren. Were the Court requested to increase its scanty donation to the civil fund, it would probably refuse; but if the service were to solicit leave to appropriate yearly some portion of the excess of income accruing to the annuity fund, possibly the proposition thus made might be favourably received. The attempt should be made. The most selfish member of the annuity fund could not reasonably object; since no funds, by which he is ever likely to benefit in any way, would be thus charitably applied.—*Beng. Chron. Feb.* 22.

FIRES AT ALLAHABAD.

In the fires which have lately occurred in the magazine at Allahabad, several lacs of rupees worth of property have been consumed, consisting of gun-carriages and other military stores, and it is said that both times the powder magazine was in the greatest danger. No clue has been found to the origin of these fires. Our letters speak of surmises that they have not been altogether accidental, but we should fain hope there is no foundation for the suspicion entertained.—*India Gaz.*

OUDE.

A long file of translated akhburs afford little worth recording. The royal stock of wives has received an accession. The ceremony of *Nekah* has transmuted Hoseni Tawaif (or Dansensi) into Badshah Mahal, stated to be the fifth wife, and therefore exceeding the statutable number of four. Costly parapharnalia had been prepared for this fortunate lady, and as a set-off against the increase of expense, the allowance of Raj Mahal, another royal favourite, had been reduced from 25,000 to 12,000 rupees per mensem.

The death of George IV. had been formally communicated to the king, who directed a court mourning, and paid a visit of condolence to the resident.

A placard had been affixed on the city gate, in which the writer denounces Mozaffer Ali Khan as the communicant to Agha Meer, by the writer's pen, of the occurrences at Lucknow. Aga Meer is mentioned as having purchased at Cawnpore, for 30,000 rupees, the residence of the late Mr. R. Grant.

At Fyzabad the women of one of the establishments of Suja ud Dowlah, the king's great grandfather, had been mutinous. Whether these wretched old creatures were clamorous for food or liberty is not stated.—*Beng. Hurk.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN HOOGLY.

The Zillah has been quite altered in its appearance in the course of a few years, by the opening of wide pukka roads, the erection of strong iron and brick bridges, and the excavation of large tanks. These improvements have been owing solely to the exertions of the present judge, who has used his influence to raise pecuniary contributions from the opulent inhabitants of the Zillah, and applied them to this useful purpose. Two bridges of iron and one of brick have already been built at Satgan, Mugra, and Tribainee, which are supposed to have cost about 50,000 rupees. Another iron bridge is now erecting over a stream Nushurayee khal, about six miles to the north of Hoogly, which is likely to cost from twenty to twenty-five thousand rupees. When this is completed, it is understood that two others are in contemplation to be built, one at Ghorashala, and the other at Dwarpara.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

The magistrates have (as we understand) received the resolutions of the Governor General in Council on the changes which are to take place in the police of this city. We may be misinformed on some of the particulars, but we believe the following will be found very near the truth:

		Sa. Rs. per month
Mr. Macfarlan,	Chief Magistrate,	3000
Mr. Blaquiere,	Judicial Magistr.	1400
Mr. Andrew,		1200
Mr. M'Mahon,		1000
Mr. Robison,		1000
Captain Steel, superintendant of Thannahs, European and Native police officers, but not a magistrate		500

The chief magistrate will exercise a general control over the whole establishment, both as to watching and warding, and the conservancy department, in which last he will have the assistance of Mr. Trower, on a reduced allowance of rupees 500 per month; he will also occasionally sit with the judicial magistrates.

The military superintendant will act immediately under the control of the chief magistrate, and have the whole watching and warding of the city, with the superintendance of thannahs, and the appointment and dismissal of all European and native officers of police; he will act immediately on the occurrence of serious breaches of the peace; in all cases of murder, burglary, and felony, apprehend accused and suspected persons, and bring them with the witness to prove the several allegations before the judicial magistrates for adjudication, or commitment for trials at the criminal sessions.

Individuals considering themselves aggrieved by the acts of police officers, are to prefer their complaints to the judicial magistrates, who will hear witnesses, and punish or acquit the officers complained against.

There is, in future, to be no separate report department, or references from one department to another, but the cases are to go at once before the justice or justices who are to decide upon them, either according to a local jurisdiction of each magistrate, or some other rule to be settled by the justices themselves. A local jurisdiction appears to us to be the best, as every person who had a charge or complaint to prefer would then know the justice who is bound to take it up.

The superintendant is also intended to be appointed collector of house-tax on a reduced percentage.

So far as a hasty conclusion can be drawn from the foregoing, it appears to be the intention of government, that in all cases of murder, burglary, and felony, the first application ought to be made to be made to the Superintendant of police or his deputies, who will take instan- steps to secure the offenders, and receive the stolen property, and afterwards bring it before the justice, whose duty it is, from local jurisdiction or otherwise, to take the depositions; and that in all cases of private wrong, the parties will apply personally to the justice of the ward or division within which the complainant resides.—*Bengal Harkaru.*

THE LATE SIR GABRIEL MARTINDELL.

In 1772, Gabriel Martindell, came out to India as a country cadet, and served for nearly twenty years in that rank, after which he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, and served under Colonel Ironside, and by degrees was promoted to a majority, and was appointed to the new raising of the 2d battalion, 13th regiment, at Benarus. In 1802, he went with the regiment to Azeemghur, and was put under the command of Colonel Biellie. In March 1802, he was sent by Colonel Biellie, to take the strong forts of Atrowlia, &c., which he reduced in a short time to his great credit and honour, and was immediately after promoted to a lieutenant-colonel. He was sent in 1803, to Purtabghur with the 2d battalion, and 3d native cavalry, to command that station. Very shortly afterwards he was called on by Lord Lake, the then commander-in-chief of the British forces in Bengal, to take the command of a small army in Bundlecund, against the Maratahs who were then very turbulent, and whom he successfully reduced to obedience—he was shortly afterwards promoted to a colonelcy, and was put in command of the new-formed station of Bundlecund, and was also made a military commissioner. In 1811, he was sent with a very small force to take the strong forts of Kullingur and Ajaighur, (the former of which is known to have repulsed General Gillespie,) and he reduced them in a manner that reflects great honour upon himself, and gave an entire satisfaction at the time to the supreme government. In 1812, he was made a major-general, and in 15, was directed to assume the command of the Merut army under General Gillespie, who was killed at the battle of Collinga—soon after assuming the above command, he was directed to go on to reduce the Gorkhas in the hills, and accordingly he reduced several forts such as Doon, &c., and after his return thence received the honours of knighthood, and was made a companion of the most noble order of the bath. In 1817, he was sent to Dacca to resist the Burmese who were then encroaching on the territories of the British government, and he succeeded in driving them out completely from the countries—after his return from Dacca, he got the command of Benarus Division, in which he continued only six months, and (at the particular request of Major-General Ash, commanding the Merut Division,) the government, after obtaining his consent, removed him to Merut Division, and General Ash came to the command of Benarus; he had not remained above six months in that command, when he was ordered down to take the command of the first division of field army, at Cawnpore, which command he retained to the full extent of time allowed by Honourable the Court of Directors; in July 1822, he went down to Calcutta, the time of his command being out, and in 1824 he was again sent up to take the command of Cawnpore Division, it being vacated by the death of Major-General Thomas. In 1825 he was made a lieutenant-general, and continued in the command of the 1st division field army until June 1826, when he voluntarily resigned the command, but was not removed until the fall

of Bhurtpore, when he went down to Calcutta, and in May 1827 was appointed to the command of the garrison, at Buxar. His general affable and polite manners made him beloved by all his brother officers; and his beneficence (for his purse was never shut against distress) secured him the affections of the people, and made him a marked refuge for distress and misery. As a friend he was sincere, frank, kind, and obliging; as a father, he was indulgent, and loving, and in his death his numerous family have met a loss, which they will ever lament, but can never repair it.—*Hurkaru Correspondent.*

Sir Gabriel died at Buxar, January 2, 1831.

CAPTAIN JOHN JAMES HAMILTON.

We have to announce to-day, with much regret, the death of a valuable officer, Captain John James Hamilton, assistant adjutant-general of the army, who was attached to the head-quarters of the commander-in-chief. A serious illness with which he was suddenly attacked near Benares, had increased so much by the time the camp reached Allahabad, that it was found necessary to leave him at that station, where he died on the 20th January, leaving a widow and seven children, and a large circle of friends, to lament his premature loss.

Captain Hamilton arrived in India in 1809, and was distinguished at an early period for his proficiency in the native languages, and for his zealous attention to the duties of his profession, whether actively engaged in the field or occupied in the laborious routine of an adjutant's duty in cantonments. When he was afterwards successively selected for the responsible situations of deputy judge advocate general and of assistant adjutant general, his honourable principles, his clear judgment, and his indefatigable application, were alike conspicuous. In the department of the adjutant general, to which he had been attached for nearly six years, his loss will be long and severely felt by those who had the best opportunities of appreciating his value.

In the relations of private life, Captain Hamilton was known to an extensive circle of friends, who will bear a ready and faithful testimony to the kindness and amenity of his temper, to his cheerful and obliging disposition, and to the steadiness and warmth of his attachments.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, upon learning his death, had directed the staff at head-quarters to wear mourning for a month, "as a mark of the esteem in which that officer was held by all who knew him in public or in private life."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *February* 11.

The *Advocate General*, upon moving that the new code of Police Regulations be read and published, prior to its registration, entered into a very long and elaborate exposition of the new police law, which is, in many respects, new, both in its principle and its details.

After remarking upon the state of the police law up to that time, which laboured under many defects, immediate and serious attention to which had been urged by the Court of Directors, in a letter dated April 1824,* he proceeded to explain the objects of the new scheme, which were the establishment of *district jurisdictions*, the regulation of a *ministerial* or *constabulary authority*, the consitution of a *judicial police court*, and the settlement of a regular course of *police process*. The whole of the necessary ordinances, as well those which had reference to these objects as those which related to the various subjects of police jurisdiction, had been incorporated in one single regulation.

The police court, it was intended, should sit twice a week on stated days. It was further provided, that the court should always be attended by one independent justice of the peace. This provision, the Advocate General trusted, would be cordially approved of. "The court well knew," he said, "that the justices of peace in this presidency had, contrary to the wise intentions of the statute, become totally useless. They never attempted any magisterial duties whatever, nay, he had seen in an official letter from a superintendent of police, that, under the present system of police, these magistrates were not entrusted with the conservation of the peace. He also personally knew that, when an independent justice did once attempt to exercise his functions at the police office, he was refused admission in his magisterial capacity; it being doubted whether he could legally act there, unless specially appointed a magistrate of police. Now, his (the Advocate General's) own opinion was, that the independent justices might and ought to become valuable functionaries. Their attendance at the petty sessions would be a wholesome check on the conduct of the ordinary stipendiary magistrates. Composing, as they did, the grand jury, they would thereby gain a competent knowledge of subjects on which the expression of their opinions to the Supreme Court had the greatest weight. They would learn how and when their co-operation might be useful in the districts where they resided. And, though he did

* See the Judicial Selections, vol. i.

not affect to say any such occupations would avail to instruct those who were civilians in their provincial duties, yet it would not be denied that they might at least gain thereby a more competent acquaintance with their functions as justices of the peace out of Madras."

In touching upon the offences cognizable by the police jurisdiction, he mentioned the barter and transfer of *slaves*. "This enactment had not," he said, "been framed without great deliberation. He (the Advocate General) was far from saying that slavery could legally exist at all within the presidency, but whether or no, this regulation no way interfered with that question as regarded the mere possession of a slave in a household; what was forbidden was an act which neither right nor humanity would justify, namely, the traffic in slaves, by which alone slavery could long subsist. And he would leave the honour to those who came after it to abolish slavery altogether, root and branch, within the presidency, if such a measure should be called for. This had been done at Bombay, and he himself had put his hand to the regulation by which it was so finally abolished."

He concluded: "such was the nature and purport of the regulation now published for general information. He would but add, that it was not his intention to move its registry till the public had had ample opportunity of considering all its provisions before it was brought into operation. It was not the wish of Government to evade, but rather to invite, general attention to it; and he trusted Government would meet at the hands of the public the credit which was due to its anxiety and labour on behalf of the community. He, the Advocate General, would thankfully receive any suggestions which could be offered, either by the court or by any private individual, and he would offer them to the consideration of Government with the perfect assurance that such consideration would be fully afforded."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday the 22d Feb., the Twelfth Anniversary of the Madras Wesleyan Missionary society was held in the chapel Popham's Broadway. The attendance was very numerous and respectable. The report detailed the various exertions and success of this branch of Christian mission; noticed the public baptism of thirty-two heathens, mostly adults, and stated that 1,000 children are in day schools, in continental India, under the care of the missionaries. Grateful acknowledments were rendered for the contributions to this mission. The sums received for specific and general purposes being upwards of 5,500 rupees. Sacramental plate has been presented for the use of the mission at Calcutta. The whole of this very interesting meeting was marked by that order, and accompanied by that intense feeling and deep sympathy for the spiritual wants of the heathen which were highly honourable to the christian cause.

On Wednesday the sixth Native Anniversary was held in the same chapel, and a report read to the assembly, in the Tamil language. Short addresses were delivered by different speakers, among whom were two respectable natives, who have received recommendations to the Christian ministry.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., Feb. 24.*

LOTTERIES.

In our Supplement we briefly remarked upon the orders lately received from home by the Supreme Government to abolish the lottery committee at Calcutta. That committee appears to have rendered very important services to the public, which have been altogether gratuitous and unrequited; and we think that the Court of Directors could not have been aware of these facts when they issued their orders.

That state lotteries and lotteries in general have an immoral tendency, and have been productive of much misery and crime in England, we are ready to admit; but in this country, although the evils may partially exist, we are decidedly of opinion that they are by no means serious, and are greatly counterbalanced by the important benefits which the public in India, and at this presidency in particular, have derived from their establishment.

We have the pleasure to subjoin the following statement of the appropriation of the Madras lotteries for several years past, which we feel confident will bear us out in this opinion.

Statement in what manner the profits of all the Lotteries have been appropriated from the Madras Asylum and Road Lotteries, from the year 1795 *to* 1806, *and from the first Madras Government Lottery, from the year* 1807 *until the year* 1818.

		Rs.
Male Asylum ...Rupees 85,899		
Female ditto 55,755		
		1,41,154
Native Hospital and Monegar Choultry		59,965
Purchase of rice during the famine in the year 1807, by order of Lord Wm. Bentinck...		7,000
St. George's church ...2,18,512		
Scotch church 55,221		
Black town chapel 6,135		
St. Mary's church repaired, 10,850		
		2,90,708

New made roads and repairs from the year 1795 to 1818 Rupees	8,33,312	
New bridges constructed and repaired	63,685	
		8,96,997
Individual charitable donation...		12,125

Not considered as the above Charities for the Public Benefit.

Donation to the mother country to carry on the war .. ... Rupees	17,500	
Expences towards the yearly charges of the cenotaph.....	34,300	
Repairs of the exchange pictures paid to Mr. Hickey	7,000	
		58,800
Grand total, Rupees		14,66,849

Madras Cour., Jan. 4.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

A letter from Cananore, dated Feb. 8th, says:

"On Saturday last we were agreeably surprised by the arrival of the H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, having the Bishop of Calcutta on board. His lordship landed on Saturday morning, and performed divine service in the church. The morning prayers and communion service were read by the bishop, as the chaplain of the station is recently deceased. He preached also from Psalm 25th, and 13th verse, 'The secret of the Lord is among them that fear him: and he will shew them his covenant.' To the serious Christian the discourse that followed was full of consolation, and was felt to be the true doctrine of the gospel; and it is earnestly hoped, that none of his numerous auditors went way unedified by its emphatic delivery.

"The Bishop dined at the mess of H.M. 54th regiment, and thence proceeded on board the *Paget*, on a visit to Lady Beckwith. He afterwards returned to the *Coote*, which sailed in the course of the night. His lordship purposes to visit Cochin, the synagogues of the white and black Jews there, the Syrian churches on the coast, and thence sails for Ceylon. Thence will proceed to Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Tanjore, returning and re-embarking at Negapatam if he can find an opportunity to Calcutta; otherwise proceeeding there, *via*. Madras."

NEW PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

On Sunday last, a large assemblage of highly respectable Kudmee Parsees met on the New Bunder Head to receive their high priest Moolna Meenochere, the successor and nephew to the late Reverend Moolna Feroz, who arrived from China by the *Golconda;* since his arrival he has been appointed to the station his forefathers have so long held.—*Gaz Jan.* 19.

THE LATE SIR SIDNEY BECKWITH.

In communicating the departure of Lady Beckwith from this presidency, we have been relieved from a painful silence, which a delicacy to that lady's feelings had alone caused, conscious as we were, that our remarks might meet her eye, and again open that wound it is our anxious wish to heal.

To recount the private virtues of the late Sir Sidney Beckwith would be needless, as the society of this presidency has had ample opportunity of knowing and appreciating his mild, considerate, and gentlemanly bearing. In the words of one of our living poets he may be said to have ever been

> True as his own sword,
> Of admirable temper, clear and bright,
> Polished and keen, though pliant yet upright.

The public acts of the late Sir Sidney Beckwith's life are to be found in the campaigns of the late Lord Cornwallis in India, and in the history of the rifle brigade in Europe, of which he has well been styled "the father." Sir Sidney Beckwith first entered the army in the 71st regiment, then serving in India, with which he continued several years, and with it returned to Europe.

Whilst employed in India he formed a friendship with Sir John Malcolm, one of his earliest companions in arms, and with whom he was associated almost to the last moments of his life.

On the return of Sir Sidney Beckwith to Europe, he, with many of his company, volunteered to form part of the rifle brigade, an arm then but lately added to the service; with this very company he was the first to be engaged with the enemy on board the *Elephant*, at Copenhagen, under the eye of Nelson himself, who, from that day forward, retained for him a warm and steady friendship.

This brilliant success was followed by rapid promotion; he shared with the rifle brigade in their various and distinguished services, and met, in their command, the approbation and praise of the first captain of the day.

That the loss of Sir Sidney Beckwith has been felt by all ranks, the mention of his name in any circle is sufficient to prove; and that this regret has extended to the highest ranks in the presidency, we beg leave to quote the words of a letter we have seen from our present Governor.

"It is my most earnest wish and desire,

both as regards Lady Beckwith and the members of Sir Sidney's family, to do every thing in my power that may shew the high respect I entertain for his truly noble character, and how deeply I lament his loss."

In concluding this short memoranda of the public life of our late governor, we cannot but express our gratification in learning that it is the intention of many of the leading members of society to commemorate, in a suitable manner, the melancholy event, and that a monument is to be erected where he was buried, on the summit of the Mahableshwar hills.—*Bomb. Cour.*

Penang.

COURT OF JUSTICE.

We hear from Penang, that the community of that settlement generally, but more especially the commercial part of it, is still suffering from the entire abeyance of all judicial power; nor can an idea be formed of the period when this distressing and ruinous state may terminate. It was hoped, we understand, that a reference to the Supreme Court of Calcutta, made some time since, might have terminated in obtaining protection, at least in civil matters; but whether from "the law's delay" or the want of authority here to interfere, so long as his Majesty's exclusive charter of justice for the late presidency remains unabrogated, though neutralized, nothing has transpired to confirm this hope. Some of the merchants, we are told, feel sanguine that they will not ultimately lose by the nonfulfilment of engagements, or at least of any contracted before the abolition of the presidency. This expectation they rest on a belief that the Company, or its local authority, was bound, by the acceptance of the charter, to continue such appointments as constituted the holders of them judges of the court of judicature, and to have thereby preserved to his Majesty's subjects under its government the benefits accorded them by the charter, which entailed upon the Company the payment of the expense attending the administration of justice: they also considered the Honourable Company answerable for all damages and consequences that may happen to them, because of their having been suddenly deprived of the protection of the law without previous notice, and under rumoured assurances that provision for its administration would be made before any change took place in the form of government. This expectation is heightened by the fact, that the provisions of the charter would have remained effective without any additional charge for the executive establishment, had the simple precaution been taken of nominating the appointments of Company's officers agreeably to the titles required by the charter. The merchants, therefore, upon occasions of refusal of payment or other breaches of contract, make application to the registrar or his representative for process of court, and request written answers, with an intention, it is supposed, of endeavouring to visit upon the Company any loss they may eventually sustain by what would seem a heedless and quite unnecessary suspension of the powers of the lay judges. As the officers of the court still receive their salaries, and the lay judges were not paid, the suspension complained of can have produced no saving to the Company, while it has subjected the community to very many and serious inconveniences.—*Bengal Chron. Feb.* 17.

MEDICAL STATISTICS OF THE ISLAND.

A work has been recently printed at Penang, by order of the late Government of that settlement, entitled "Official Papers on the Medical Statistics and Topography of Malacca and Prince of Wales' Island, and on the prevailing diseases on the Tenasserim Coast," by T. M. Ward, M.D., and J. P. Grant, Esq., Assistant-Surgeons of the Madras Establishment, employed at Penang; the objects of which, as the preface signifies, are "to supply, by desire of the Court of Directors, a total deficiency of information which that Board labours under, with regard to the medical statistics and topography of the stations in the Straits of Malacca, and to counteract the vague and erroneous reports that have gone abroad respecting the insalubrity especially of Prince of Wales' Island."—The following are extracts:

"The climate of the hill (Great Hill), judging from the isothermal tables of Humboldt, with the exception of its greater moisture, nearly resembles that of Funchal in Madeira, and possesses the advantage of a very limited range of the thermometer, both daily and yearly, the greatest range in the twenty-four hours being 11°, and generally only 3° or 4°. It is not so much, however, its comparative coolness which makes the Great Hill a desirable residence. The lightness and purity of the atmosphere elevates the spirits and renders the step free and buoyant, the splendid and varied scenery visible from its summit, the elegant tastefulness of the gardens, the inspiring breezes, and refreshing showers, render it literally a heaven of health to the worn-out invalid. We wish not to encroach on the province of the poet; but cold must that heart be, and dead to the beauties of nature, which cannot be excited by the prospect from the summit of this mountain. The island itself, with its numerous hills and dales, the

town, the smooth roads in which vessels are riding in safety: the calm ocean around, studded with isles; the opposite coast of Quedah, with chains of mountains towering over chain, until they are lost in the distance; all inspire delight in the beholder. Nor are they undeserving of the attention of the medical topographer. Their influence is soothing to the mind of an invalid; and the convalescent from some dangerous malady, by looking on such scenes, must feel doubly grateful for the preservation of his existence."

"The first effect of the air of the mountains, on comparatively healthy constitutions, is drowsiness, produced in some measure by the stillness around, partly also by the bland purity and lightness of the atmosphere. The appetite increases considerably; the spirits after a day or two become more lively, the perspiration diminishes, while a proportional increase takes place in the secretion from the kidneys, and the alvine dejections, if previously deranged, become healthy and natural. The pale sickly aspect of the intertropical resident, is soon replaced by the bloom of English health. Convalescents from fever. Dysentery and hepatic complaints soon perceive the beneficial effects of the change in the improvement of their appetite and strength. Instances have occurred repeatedly of patients, who were too weak to crawl from their beds in the valley, being able to walk about, and enjoy the delightful scenery, a few days after their removal to the mountain. The heat is never oppressive, even in the middle of the day; every breeze has a bracing effect; the mornings and evenings are often so cold as to require exercise to keep up the temperature of the body; and at night blankets are indispensible. When proper precautions too are taken with regard to warm clothing, and the vicissitudes of the weather are guarded against, which is easily done, from the circumstance of the Bungalows being all furnished with glass windows, the air of the hill has been found highly successful as a remedial measure in most of the common tropical diseases, when other means have failed.

"To invalids from the other presidencies in India, with any of the above-mentioned complaints, with chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels, or with general debility resulting from any cause, this might be suggested as an eligible place of resort, and in many instances might supersede the necessity of a voyage to the Cape, to New South Wales, or to China.—To phthysical people, perhaps, and to patients with pulmonary affections generally, and rheumatism, except in the dry months of December, January and February, it would not prove advantageous, on account of the great moisture of the climate, and occasional fogs. At most seasons of the year, and more especially in those seasons when Madras and Calcutta are both unpleasant places of residence for persons labouring under sickness, the communication with Penang is frequent. The voyage down or across the bay, and two months' residence on the Great Hill, would restore the worn-out constitution, which would probably be completely renovated by a trip down the straits to Malacca and Singapore. The distance from the landing place to the foot of the mountain is inconsiderable, and the ascent as before mentioned is easy. The convalescent bungalow may be procured by persons in the service of the Honourable Company when the application is accompanied by a certificate from any of the medical officers of the establishment; and those not in the service will generally be able to obtain one of the houses belonging to private individuals, at a moderate rent. Supplies are readily obtained from George's Town by coolies, and the expenses of living are not much greater than they are in the valley."

Singapore.

BUGIS TRADE.

The season in which those prows, usually denominated Bugis, arrive and depart, being now nearly on the close, we lay before our readers the following general observations made with regard to the nation and trade of the Bugis.

The word Bugis, though properly belonging only to one tribe on the island of Celebes, is applied generally to all traders from the east and south-west coasts of Borneo, from Celebes itself, and from the islands to the southward of it, principally Booton, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, &c. The inhabitants of Celebes, it appears, are divided into four or five distinct tribes, speaking as many different languages. These are the Bugis, the Maccassar, Mandar, Kaili, (or Kylie), and Menado: of these, by far the most considerable in point of numbers and improvement, are the Bugis, who are themselves again subdivided into many nations, united, however, by the common ties of similar language and similar institutions. Among the Bugis nations, there is but one tribe distinguished for maritime enterprize and commercial spirit, the Wajo, or more correctly Tuwajo people. When, therefore, the trade of the Bugis is spoken of, it is, with very few exceptions, to be understood as meaning the trade of this people only.

The original country of Wajo is nearly in the centre of Celebes, on the northern bank of an extensive fresh water lake, about twenty-four miles in breadth. The outlet from this lake is a river which falls into the Bay of Boni, and is navigable for

boats of twenty tons of burden. This people, it is strange, are the sole native carriers of the Archipelago, possessing an industry and enterprize far beyond the generality of Malayan tribes.

The times in which the prows arrive at Singapore are as follows:

From June to September we have prows from the north-west coasts of Borneo, including those well-known ports, Sambas, Pontiana, and Mempawa. These usually bring gold dust, birds' nests, sago, tortoiseshell, camphor, paddy, beche de mer, rattans, pepper, sharks'-fins, fish-maws, seaweed, garro wood, and mats, for which in return, they export opium, iron pans, rice, dates, gambier, sticlac, salt, tobacco, nankeens, raw silk, handkerchiefs, chintzes, and other piece-goods, principally those manufactured in Bengal and Madras. The greatest quantity of gold dust is brought from Sambas, and Pontiana, from which ports alone it is estimated not less than one hundred and six catties of this precious metal have arrived this year, though quantities are brought from many other minor ports in Borneo, and from Sumatra.

Those more properly known and distinguished as Bugis prows, begin to arrive in September, and continue to come during the two following months. At the end of November and the earlier part of this month, when the north-east monsoon sets in, they prepare for their departure.

Prows from the north-east and east coasts of Borneo usually arrive in September, and bring sarongs, tortoiseshell, pamore iron, beche de mer, rattans, and mats. In October, we usually have the prows from Bali, which bring principally sarongs, tobacco, rice, oil, and tallow. In November, prows arrive from Celebes, Sumbawa, and other neighbouring islands (Papua included), which import gold dust, tortoiseshell, mother-o'-pearl shells, birds' nests, rice, kachang, tobacco, wax, sarongs, beche de mer, and rattans. We have also, occasionally, prows from Madura, and from Java itself, bringing rice and oil. In return for these, the Bugis generally carry away quantities of opium, iron, saltpetre, iron parangs, lead, earthenware, and woollens, which are brought to the Celebes, Bali, and other islands in that region.

The number of such prows which have visited Singapore this year from May to the present period, may be estimated as follows: those from the north-west and west coasts of Borneo, were about ninety; from the east coasts of Borneo, Celebes, and other islands in that neighbourhood, about fifty; and from Bali, Lombok, and Sumbawa, about forty; making altogether one hundred and eighty prows.

It is gratifying to find that our trade with the Bugis has been on the increase of late years. The amount of imports from Borneo, Celebes, Bali, &c. for 1828-29, was estimated at 1,049,761 sicca rupees, while those of 1829-30 are reckoned to have exceeded that sum, by 119,408 sicca rupees. In like manner, our exports to those countries in 1828-29, were 1,068,018 sicca rupees, while those in 1829-30, were 1,168,696 sicca rupees being an increase in favour of the latter years, of 100,678 sicca rupees.

This favourable statement regarding one important branch of our native trade we are certain could not continue to prosper, were any duties, however light, to be levied on the articles usually imported and exported by the inhabitants of the Archipelago. The great aversion which they feel towards disclosing the real quantity and value of their cargoes, even in a free port, would render the interference of saucy and inquisitive custom-house officers, doubly vexatious, and would, in fact, tend much to drive them away altogether from the port.

One attempt has been made already by the East-India Company to have duties imposed at Singapore, which did not meet with the sanction of the legislature; and should another such attempt be ever made, we trust it will be opposed with that liberality and good sense which crushed the former one.—*Sing. Chron., Dec.* 16.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The burning mountain at Hunter's river which some time since caused such a blaze, has at last burnt out, and sunk into a state of tranquillity.—*Sidney Monitor.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

An attempt is making to introduce Chinese labourers into the Colony. Several have been imported by the *Nimrod*, and advertisements appear offering to make arrangements for similar supplies for those who may be desirous of employing them.

On the 17th September, Charles Routley (see p. 82), suffered the ignominious penalty of his crimes, agreeably to his sentence passed two days before. A more than usual concourse of people was collected to witness the last end of a man who had so long kept the inhabitants of Pittwater, the Coal River and Bagdad, in a state of alarm, from his well known audacious robberies, and his recklessness of human life.

This wretched man appears to have been one of the most horrid and bloodthirsty monsters that have yet disgraced the annals of humanity. Long before his trial he had wished to hold converse with the reverend Mr. Bedford, in order to de-

clare his perfect innocence of the charges brought against him, but Mr. Bedford very prudently and humanely would listen to nothing from him of the kind until after his trial. No sooner, however, was the verdict pronounced, and he found himself on the awful verge of eternity, than his constant cry was, "Oh, Mr. Bedford, what will become me!" and his whole deportment betrayed the harrowing, dreadful condition of his mind. Though before the Court he had strongly asserted his innocence of the horrid murder of which he was found guilty, in the face of the strong circumstantial evidence, which completely satisfied the jury, he now freely confessed the part he took in it. The unhappy murdered man upon that occasion, after being shot, was actually sewed up in a bullocks' hide and placed upon a large fire, and the body burned to ashes. Altogether this horrible wretch confessed the perpetration of no less than six most cruel, unprovoked and cold-blooded murders. He had lost his left hand and a part of the arm, which he in part supplied with a piece of wood, neatly fitted on an iron hook. With the help of this he used to support his gun, and being a powerfully athletic man, he took a sure and unerring aim, never missing his shot.—*Hob. Town Courier.*

SWAN RIVER.

Extract of a letter, dated Cockburn Sound, Western Australia, Jan. 5.—"The promising discovery of the river, and good soil at the eastern foot of the mountains, forming the Darling range, according to the report of Mr. Dale, has been extended and confirmed by the governor in person, and by several settlers, who had proceeded thither in separate parties. As far as I have been able to learn, all are satisfied with the soil and country in general, although some are much less pleased than others. The depreciating circumstances are its distance from the coast, or rather port, and the obstacle to communication and transport presented by the rugged, steep, and arid range of hills that is to be passed. The roughness of the surface to be traversed is not, however, so general as to preclude the possibility of discovering a route sufficiently plane, nor the steepness so universal as to prevent by a little circumambulation, a declivity gentle enough for sumpter animals, even for loaded carriages. The scarcity of water must be compensated for in the summer season, three or four months, perhaps, by wells. The distance in a direct line, east from Perth, is between forty and fifty miles, and we walked it with baggage horses in two days and a half, making several detours. The river is the only part that has not maintained the character first given it. The commencing droughts of summer, at the time of our visit in the end of October, had already diminished its waters, where there was any thing of a current, to a brook fordable without going above the knee, and only a few feet wide. The soil near its banks is a light brownish clay-coloured loam, in many places exposed, with a very scanty, and at the time I refer to, dried-up wiry herbaceous vegetation, destitute, however, of the hard and nutritive shrubs, and but thinly covered with the wood so prevalent near the western shores. In many places, particularly in the narrow valleys which abound around the feet of isolated granite hills, and more especially on the flats, whence the waters of the flooded river of winter have withdrawn themselves either in part, leaving an ever verdant swamp, or in the whole, giving up a richly clothed pasture land, where the herbage is everything that could be expected. The evil-auguring class of Banksias scarcely once obtrude its offensive presence, and the dubious grass-tree (hawthorn) seldom raises its spiked summit into view. The forest timber is not very frequently met with of the tall stature and huge girth that it generally attains on the coast, or in the mountains. The different species of eucaliptis are rarer, and the smaller mimosæ more common, whilst the surface is altogether much less encumbered, and the labour of clearing to the agriculturist would be comparatively easier. According to the report of those who extended their examination, and our knowledge east of the river I allude to, which has received the name of Avon, as far as forty or fifty miles beyond it, the country continues of the same general character with, but as is to be expected, inferior to the vicinity of the river. No other stream of any size, only a few fresh-water ponds or lakes, and several salt, were encountered.

"In the beginning of November, the first lieutenant of the *Sulphur* examined, in boats, the coast to a distance of two hundred miles north of Cockburn Sound, in the hope of finding out some harbour for shipping, or at least commodious anchorage, and the estuaries of whatever rivers might empty themselves in that direction into the sea, and by which access might easily be procured to the interior of the country. The search was unfortunately wholly unproductive of any useful discovery, unless one could be satisfied that the knowledge of the non-existence of any thing to be turned to account, possesses a no small degree of utility. The coast is very similar to that in the vicinity of the Swan River, presenting generally a sandy beach, which, being sheltered by more than one line, always more or less broken, of coral reefs, is, during all seasons, and all sorts of weather, favourable to boat-landing. The soil is sandy and unproductive, as well as destitute of fresh

water, for several hundred yards, as far as we could penetrate inland, and, altogether unpromising to the settler. The hair-seal abounds on the several small islands which lie at a greater or less distance from the main land. These islands and the whole shore are composed of calcareous sand, mixed inland with arenacious quartz—of the same materials, cemented more or less firmly into a sand-stone, and of the more compact calcareous petrifactions and incrustations which so remarkably characterise this class of rock, that is almost peculiar to Australia, that has hitherto been regarded as holding a very uncertain, or perhaps more properly, an undetermined place in geographical nomenclature.

"The governor has just returned from visiting Augusta, the coast east of it, and King George's Sound, to the last of which places he was induced to go by a strong contrary wind, on board the *Sulphur*. The kitchen-gardens at Augusta have given much satisfaction by their produce; and the small patches where corn had been sown and has been reaped, encourage the prospect of abundant returns to the farmer. Some very good soil has been discovered towards the head of the river, and good pasturage at no very great distance. The kangaroo (what is called the forest) and which often weighs 190lbs., has been hunted with great success, and the few interviews which have been held with the natives have been exceedingly amicable. The south-east winds, which are the prevailing ones of the summer, and blow rather fresh, will make the landing in the bay attended with some difficulty, if not interruption, during that season. Ships ought also to have tolerably good ground tackle; and with this and common care I think they will have nothing to fear. A few labourers, chiefly artificers, have been added to the settlement.

"Between Augusta and King George's Sound, the governor had entertained the hope of the existence of some harbour, or entrance of a large river, more particularly among the many and distantly surveyed indentations of the bold shores in the neighbourhood of Cape Chatham. This hope, however, has been almost totally dispelled by a close examination of every sinuosity, except for a few miles, where it had been formerly seen that if any thing did exist, it was only the outlet of a river. Dr. Wilson's estuary was found about seven miles east of Point Hilliar; and that part of the country inland, which he compared to the cow pastures of the Sidney government, is now described by the natives as pastured by horned cattle and horses; in every probability those which had strayed from the banks of the Swan and the Murray.

"Mr. Peel's establishment is wholly broken up; and the recently populous town of Clarence now only musters two or three families. He is farming with some fifteen or twenty hands on the Murray, and the people whom he brought out have been distributed over the colony under the direction of government."—*London Paper.*

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Imperial Edict concerning the Revenue, indicating a recent falling of.—The amount of duties at all the passes in the Provinces was originally fixed, and no deficiency therein allowed:—but of late years, when the various Superintendents of duties have presented their statements, those whose receipts have not come up to the fixed amount, have been very numerous. For instance, in Hang-ke's statement of the duties received at the pass Hwae-kwan, there is a deficit of more than 69,000 Taels; and in Wan-tseang's statement of the duties received at Heu-yay pass, there is a deficit of upward of 60,000 Taels. This deficiency in the receipts arises from want of exertion in obtaining the duties; if it continues going on thus, year after year, at what point will it stop! Let the Nuy-woo-foo suggest what rules should henceforward be in force at each pass, and return a statement thereof, in order that there may be some criterion for distinguishing between merit and demerit, and punishing or rewarding the commissioners of Customs accordingly. Respect this. Taou-Kwang, 10th year, 4th moon, 7th day, April, 29th 1830.

Temple of Fame.—Cha-lung-oh has represented from Tartary that a Titular King, having volunteered to erect *a new temple* to the honour of the great officers who fell at the fall of Cashgar, on the attack of the rebel Chang-ki-ur, has expressed a wish that his Majesty would dictate a *name* to the temple.

The emperor complied, and has titled the temple, *Chang-Ming-Sze*. "The Mausoleum of illustrious names."—Underneath it is commanded shall be written, "for the manifestation of patriotic fidelity." In addition to this imperial commendation of the conduct which his Majesty calls "an intense interest about public concerns, and an ardent affection for righteous principles," very worthy of proper praise, it is ordered that the said King's third son, Mac-ma-tih, shall have conferred on him, a capknob or button of the fifth degree.—*Canton Reg.*

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HAND BHISTEES.

Fort William, Jan. 7, 1831.—In modification of the G. O. by the Governor General in Council, under date the 26th of Feb. 1820, the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that a hand bhistee be allowed for every detachment of native artillery, of whatever strength, attached to out-post guns.

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Feb. 11, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council considers it expedient to announce, the rule not being clearly understood, that the extended period for which officers visiting the presidency on urgent private affairs from distant army stations, are permitted to draw their full regimental allowances, and in the case of staff officers, a moiety of staff salary, as prescribed in G.O.'s of the 28th Nov. 1821, is not applicable to any officer who does not rejoin his regiment; the extension beyond six months being expressly authorized for that object.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

VARIOUS.

In Fort William, July 23, 1830, Gunner James Hosey, 2d comp. 5th bat. artillery, was charged "with desertion from his regiment, on the 4th of June 1830; he having been released on the preceding day from a confinement, to which he had been subjected for absenting himself from his regiment without leave; and having also been previously convicted of desertion, and of four times absenting himself without leave." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be transported as a felon for a term of seven years.

At Meerut, August 26, 1830, Private Patrick Monaghan, grenadier company, H.M. 31st regt., was charged with—"1st. Highly disgraceful and mutinous conduct at Meerut, about noon on the 19th Aug. 1830, in having, in No. 1 bungalow of the grenadier company, snatched up, in an angry manner, some pairs of socks, regimental equipment, concerning which the captain of his company was at the time conversing with him, and hastily left the captain's presence, threatening that he, Private Monaghan, 'would soon have satisfaction for fifty pairs of socks,' or words to that effect. 2d. Mutiny, in having, immediately after the above occurrence, returned to the bungalow (in which he had left the captain of his company) with a drawn bayonet in his hand, for the purpose of putting his threat above-mentioned into execution. 3d. Mutinous language, in having, shortly afterwards, on his way to the guard-house, said 'that the captain and the pay-serjeant of his company might reign for a little while, but it would not be long;'—'that if the captain or the pay-serjeant got him any punishment for what he had now done, he (Private Monaghan) would do for them when he came out of confinement;'—'that he would take the life of the pay-serjeant,' or words to that effect. Such conduct being highly disgraceful, and in breach of the articles of war." The court found the prisoner guilty on all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer solitary confinement for two years in the fortress of Agra.

At Cawnpore, Private John Killeen, H.M. 44th regt., was arraigned on the following charges, *viz.*—"1st. With having, at Cawnpore, on the 20th July 1830, unlawfully and feloniously stabbed, with a bayonet, Michael Burke, drummer, of the same regiment, with intent to murder the said Michael Burke. 2d. Having, at Cawnpore, on the 20th July 1830, unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously stabbed, with a bayonet, Michael Burke, drummer, of the same regiment, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm." The court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck till dead; but the Commander-in-chief commuted the sentence of death to transportation, as a felon, for life.

At Secrole, Benares, Sept. 24, 1830, Private Peter Ferrick, H.M. 38th regt., was charged "with having, at Ghazeepore, on the 22d of July 1830, discharged a loaded musket at Serjeant-major Litchfield, of the same regiment, his superior officer, then in the execution of his office, on the parade of the guards; and having previously and subsequently, on the same day, threatened the life of the said Serjeant-major." The court found the prisoner not guilty of the charge, and therefore acquitted him. The Commander-in-chief confirmed the sentence, but he could not approve a verdict in direct opposition, in his opinion, to the recorded evidence.

At Dinapore, Nov. 8, 1830, Private Michael Wall, H.M. 13th light infantry, was charged—"1st. With mutiny, in having, at Dinapore, in the barrack-room of his company, between the hours of one and two o'clock p.m., on the 8th day of

Oct. 1830, made a thrust at, and stabbed with a bayonet in the left arm, Serjeant Robert Smart, of the same company, his superior officer, who was then and there in the execution of his duty. 2d. For making use of the following language to the escort, on the same day, when a prisoner, and on his way to the regimental barrack-guard, *viz.* 'that he would die for Serjeant Smart, like a man.'" The court found the prisoner guilty of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to be transported, as a felon, to New South Wales, for life.

At Muttra, Oct. 7, 1830, Gunners William Hudson and William Butler, 1st troop 1st brig. horse artillery, were charged "with having feloniously stolen, on or about the night of the 17th July 1830, in the dwelling-house, at Muttra, of Moorteza, tailor, attached to the 1st tr. 1st brig. horse artillery, six shirts, of the value of 18 Sonaut Rs.; four pieces of linen cloth, of the value of 16 Sonaut Rs.; one forage cap, of the value of 3 Sonaut Rs.; and various other articles; being the property of Moorteza, tailor." The court found the former prisoner (Gunner William Hudson) 'guilty,' and sentenced him to be transported, as a felon, for a period of seven years. The court further found Gunner William Butler 'not guilty,' and acquitted him accordingly.

In Fort William, Dec. 23, 1830, Shaik Loll Mahomed, jemadar, Calcutta militia, was charged—"1st. With gross violation of duty, in not having inquired into a robbery committed at the Custom House, in Calcutta, on the night of the 18th Oct. 1830, of property under the charge of his guard. 2d. With conduct disgraceful to a commissioned officer, in having, subsequently, authorized a false report, that all was right; and having, when interrogated regarding the robbery, falsely asserted, that no information was communicated, or any report made to him on the subject." The court found the prisoner guilty upon both the charges, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of six calendar months.

LIEUT. H. WILKINSON.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kooseah, Jan. 15, 1831.—The Commander-in-chief, in consideration of Lieut. H. Wilkinson, of the 30th regt. N.I., having been four months in arrest previously to the commencement of the imprisonment to which he was sentenced by the general court-martial before which he was arraigned, is pleased to direct that the term of the imprisonment be calculated from the date on which the sentence was passed.

Brigadier Gen. Carpenter will order Lieut. Wilkinson to be released, and direct him to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

Feb. 15. Mr. Thomas Mainwaring, commercial resident at Cossimbazar.

Mr. R. Buller, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit fourteenth or Moorshedabad division.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Feb. 15. Mr. J. C. Brown, judge of Dewanny Adawlut, and magistrate of central division of Cuttack.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 28, 1831.—*Infantry.* Major J. Aubert to be lieut. col., from 21st Jan. 1831, v. G. P. Baker retired.

70th N.I. Capt. F. Buckley to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. W. J. Hickman to be capt. of a comp., from 21st Jan. 1831, in suc. to J. Aubert prom. — Supernum. Lieut. P. Harris brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Todd to be surg., from 21st Jan. 1831, v. A. Ogilvy retired.

11th N.I. Supernum. Ens. H. McMahon brought on effective strength of regt., from 11th Dec. 1830, v. A. Dennistoun dec.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 15, 1831.—*55th N.I.* Lieut. A. H. Jellicoe to be adj., v. Scott permitted to resign appointment.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance J. Cross removed from Chunar magazine to arsenal of Fort William.—Deputy Assist. Commissary P. Carey removed from Allahabad to Chunar magazine.

Jan. 17.—*38th N.I.* Lieut. W. J. B. Knyvett to be adj., v. Blencowe resigned.

Assist. Surg. W. Glass removed from 65th and posted to 12th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Burgoyne app. to 65th N.I., being relieved from medical charge of 33d regt. by Assist. Surg. Stevenson.

Sen. Supernum. Ens. G. E. Hollings, 51st regt., posted to 38th N.I.

Ens. Thos. Smith posted to 49th N.I.

Jan. 18.—Lieut. and Adj. W. F. Beatson, 54th N.I., to act as station staff at Benares during absence of the Assist. Adj. General.

Assist. Surg. H. M. Galt. app. to 26th N.I.

Jan. 19.—Lieut. W. Alston, acting interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I., to act as station staff at Saugor, during absence, on duty, of Capt. Turner, deputy assist. adj. gen.

Colonel M. White, 22d N.I. (recently app. a brigadier on estab.), to assume command of troops in Bundlecund.

Fort William, Feb. 4.—*23d N.I.* Lieut. J. D. D. Bean to be capt. of a comp., from 28th Jan. 1831, v. J. J. Hamilton dec.—Supernum. Lieut. J. V. Shook brought on effective strength of regt.

Capt. W. Passmore, 2d-assist., to be 1st-assist. adj. gen. of army, and Capt. W. Turner, deputy assist. adj. gen. on Bengal estab., to be 2d-assist. adj. gen. of army, in suc. to Hamilton dec.

Cadet of Infantry Walter Hore admitted on establishment.

Mr. Adam Keir, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. R. B. Fulton, of artillery, to be officiating agent for gun-carriages at Futty Ghur, during absence of Major Campbell.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 21.—Lieut. J. P. Walker to officiate as adj. to 47th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Deare; date 27th Dec.

Jan. 22.—*47th N.I.* Lieut. H. T. Raban to be adj., v. Deare dec.

Jan. 24. — Colonel F. V. Raper (new prom.) posted to 42d N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Playfair removed from 62d to 39th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Anderson (new prom.) posted to 62d N.I.

Jan. 25.—Assist. Surg. A. Mc D. Stuart app. to 43d N.I.

Cadet F. W. Horne, at his own request, app. to do duty with 33d N.I. at Cawnpore.

Fort William, Feb. 11.—*Infantry.* Major Wm. Kennedy to be lieut. col., v. J. Duncan retired, with rank from 21st Jan. 1831, v. G. P. Baker retired.

8th N.I. Capt. James Wilkie to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. F. F. Vincent to be capt. of a comp.; from 21st Jan. 1831, in suc. to W. Kennedy prom.—Supernum. Lieut. J. P. Farquharson brought on effective strength of regt.

24th N.I. Lieut. A. T. A. Wilson to be capt. of a comp., from 12th May 1830, v. J. M. A. Lucas retired.—Supernum. Lieut. E. T. Spry brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. G. G. McPherson to be surg., v. J. Fallowfield retired.

Capt. J. Sutherland to officiate, from 7th Feb., as military secretary to vice president and deputy governor, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 29.—Major Gen. J. W. Sleigh, C.B. (having been app. to general staff of army, as a temporary arrangement), appointed to Cawnpore division of army, from date of departure of Maj. Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, for England.

2d-Lieut. R. Walker, of artillery, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sleigh, from above date.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. Dyson, 21st N.I., to officiate as station staff at Nusseerabad, during absence of Brigade Major Frushard; date of order 20th Jan.

Jan. 31.—*44th N.I.* Lieut. Jas. Burnett to be interp. and qu. master.

54th N.I. Lieut. G. D. Dawes to be interp. and qu. master.

Surg. W. Darby app. to 30th, and Surg. O. Wray to 28th N.I.

Fort William, Feb. 18.—*57th N.I.* Lieut. A. T. Davies to be capt. of a comp., v. A. Syme dec.—Supernum. Lieut. C. J. Richardson brought on effective strength of regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Davidson, attached to civil station of Juanpore, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Beattie appointed to medical duties of civil station of Allahabad, v. Assist. Surg. H. Guthrie, resigned that situation.

Assist. Surg. James Stokes, to officiate as civil assist. surgeon at Hameerpore, during absence of Assist. Surg. Turnbull.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 2.—The undermentioned Assist. Surgeons to place themselves under orders of superintending surgeons at stations, as follow:—O. MacNab, M.D., Cawnpore; H. Falconer, A.M. and M.D., Meerut; J. B. Macdonald, Benares.

Assist. Surg. A. Storm to do duty with 1st bat. artillery at Mhow; date of order 21st Jan.

Depôt at Landour. Maj. J. R. Rotton, H.M. 11th L. Drags., to have command of depôt, and Surg. W. Leslie, 71st N.I., to have medical charge of ditto, during ensuing season; both to join before 1st April.—The following officers to do duty at depôt: Capt. B. P. Browne, H.M. 11th drags.; Lieut. F. D. George, ditto; Cornet T. Salkeld, ditto; Capt. H. L. M'Ghee, H.M. 31st Foot; Ens. T. Gifford, 1st N.I.; Lieut. E. R. Mainwaring, 16th N.I.; Capt. J. Griffin, 24th N.I.—Lieut. J. Bracken, 29th N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Cobbe, 60th N.I.—Cadet R. J. Hawthorne, doing duty with 4th L.C.

Lieut. J. Bracken, 29th N.I., to relieve Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. T. H. Shuldham, of 52d regt., at Landour.

Assist. Surg. S. Holmes removed from 29th and app. to 33d N.I., and Assist. Surg. T. Drever removed from latter and appointed to former corps.

Feb. 5.—Superintend. Surg. J. Sawers app. to Agra circle of superintendence.

Surg. G. G. Campbell, recently app. a superintending surgeon on estab., posted to Dinapore division.

Superintend. Surg. C. Hunter, officiating third member of medical board, posted to Neemuch circle.

Surg. J. Hall removed from 4th L.C. and app. to 37th N.I.; and Surg. A. Ross removed from latter and posted to former corps.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Capt. John Barclay, 4th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 28. Capt. Jas. G. Burns, 3d N.I., on private affairs.—Ens. Gavin Hamilton, 64th N.I., for health.—Veterinary Surg. John Tombs, for health.—Feb. 2. Lieut. Col. John Dun, 53d N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. S. Davies, 32d N.I., for health.—Lieut. John Frederick, 67th N.I., for health.—11. Assist. Surg. Walter Glass, for health.—18. Lieut. Col. J. C. B. Parke, 34th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Thos. M. Campbell, 20th N.I., on ditto.—Surg. John Savage, on ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Benson, 4th L.C., for health.—Ens. G. B. Reddie, 29th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 28. Maj. T. F. Hutchinson, 20th N.I., for two years, for health (also to visit N. S. Wales).—Feb. 11. Ens. the Hon. J. O. Murray, 47th N.I., for twelve months, on private affairs.

To New South Wales.—Feb. 4. Lieut. Col. Chas. Parker, regt. of artil., for two years, for health (also to Van Diemen's Land).

Cancelled.—Feb. 11. Mr. H. J. Ximenes, pension estab., to Europe, via Bombay.—Capt. J. H. White, 10th L.C., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Feb. 11. *Sherburne*, White, from China, Singapore, and Penang.—14. *Mellish*, Cowley, from Hobart Town (V. D. Land).—15. *Livingstone*, Pearce, from Liverpool; *Socrates*, Duncan, from Hamburgh and Cape; and *Wade*, Cunningham, from New York (America).—17. *Georgiana*, Tullis, from London; and *Ferdinand*, Moucet, from Bordeaux and Bourbon.—18. *Agnes*, Thomas, from China, Manilla, &c.—19. *Freak*, Barrington, from Singapore.—21. *Lord Melville*, Brown, from New South Wales.—23. *Cousin*, Ponjard, from Bourbon; *Hercules*, Vaughan, from New South Wales; *Flora*, Sheriff, from Singapore and Penang; *Navarin*, Onfray, from St. Malo and Bourbon; and *Lady of the Lake*, Pearson, from Penang.—26. *City of Edinburgh*, M'Kinnon, from Bristol.

Departures from Calcutta.

Feb. 3. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, for Liverpool; *Mandarine*, Cook, for Salem (America); and *Calcutta*, Boman, for Stockholm.—15. *George*, Endicott, for Salem (America), and *Victorine*, Lefort, for Havre de Grace.—17. *Carolina*, Dos Santos, for Lisbon, via Singapore, Manilla, and China.—18. *Corso*, Spalding, for Boston (America).—20. *Arabian*, Boult, for Bristol; *Herculean*, Battersby, for Liverpool; and *Veloce*, Maissen, for Bordeaux.—21. *Cambridge*, Barber, for London.

Freight to London (Feb. 17)—Dead weight, £4. to £4. 10s.; light freight £5. to £6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 28. At Saharunpore, the lady of George H. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.

Jan. 2. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. Prole, 3d N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. A. B. Benoists, of a son.

20. At Baitool, the lady of Lieut. A. Mercer, interp. and qu. mast. 7th N.I., of a daughter.

—At Calcutta, the lady of M. J. Bramley, Esq., residency surgeon, Katmandu, of a daughter.

22. At Agra, the lady of Major J. Taylor, engineers, of a son.

29. At Sultanpore factory, Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a son.

Feb. 2. At Chuprah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., civil service, of a son.

6. On board the H.C.C. ship *Lady East*, at sea, the lady of Capt. George Denny, commander of the above vessel, of a son and heir.

— At Loodianah, the lady of Capt. Moule, 23d Bengal infantry, of a son.

7. At Jownpoore, Mrs. E. Dobson, of a son.

11. At Burdwan, the lady of Brev. Capt. Vincent, adj., provincial bat., of a daughter.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Rabeholm, of a son.

14. At Chinsura, the wife of Mr. M. D'Rosario, of a daughter.

15. At Calcutta, the wife of P. Durand, Esq., indigo planter, of Jessore, of a son and heir.

16. At Entally, Mrs. J. Picachy, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Dissent, of a son.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. George, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. At Calcutta, Thos. S. Fast, lieut. 59th regt., to Miss S. H. Gillespie.

19. At Ghazeepore, Capt. Wm. Payne, 30th N.I., to Miss Lamerchand, daughter of M. J. Lamerchand, Esq., of Ghazeepore.

— At Calcutta, Munro Innes, Esq., to Louisa Forbes, widow of the late W. S. Job, Esq.

22. At Calcutta, Daniel Ainslie, Esq., merchant, to Elizabeth Helen Russel, eldest daughter of C. G. Blagrave, Esq., H.C.C. service.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. D'Cruse to Miss Elizabeth Florice.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. John Davenport to Miss Adelaide Carrow.

2. At Lucknow, Ens. R. T. Sandeman, interp. and qu. master, 33d N.I., to Miss Jane Barclay.

3. At Kurnaul, Capt. Pasley, H.M. 49th Foot, to Amelia, third daughter of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, commanding 5th regt. Bengal L.C.

4. At Futtyghur, Major Gen. J.W. Sleigh, C.B., commanding Cawnpore division of army, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel C. S. Fagan, C.B., commandant of the fortress of Agra.

— At Kisno Cotty, near Burrisaul, Mr. Don De Souza to Miss J. Lewis.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. H. W. Lovewell to Miss E. J. Baker.

7. At Calcutta, Mr. John Robertson to Miss Elizabeth Watson.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Boezalt to Miss Elizabeth Roberts.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. G. H. Pearson, H.C. marine, to Miss Maria Lorrans Vailliant.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Philip Robam to Miss Maria Dorothy Gomes.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Manuel De Cruze to Miss Feliciana de Cruze.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Madeirah to Miss Anne Marshall.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Geo. Edw. Smith to Miss Eleanor Judith O'Brien.

— At Calcutta, Mr. A. D'Almeida to Miss Maria Cornelius.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. At Calcutta, John Syers Jebb, Esq., aged 44.

24. At Moorshedabad, Mr. Edgar Perry, of cholera.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Robam, of Madras, aged 80.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Bocock, aged 36.

Feb. 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Baptist, wife of Mr. John P. Baptist, of Penang.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. James Potter, aged 44.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Frederic, assistant to Messrs. Hamilton and Co., aged 29.

16. At Calcutta, F. J. L'Herondell, Esq., assessor, aged 43.

18. At Chandernagore, Madame Veure Pingault

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

VETERAN BATTALIONS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a native adjutant to each of the two battalions of veterans from the date of the reorganization of those corps.

SUBADAR BUDR UDDEEN.

Fort St. George, Jan. 26, 1831. — 1st Class Subadar Budr Uddeen, of the body guard, having been reported unfit for further duty, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in consideration of the important and active services on which he has been employed during a period of forty-two years, and of his general good conduct, has been pleased to direct that he be transferred to the pension list on the full pay of his rank, and that, on his decease, half of his stipend be continued to his nearest heir.

HORSE BRIGADE OF ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Feb. 2, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved that the horse artillery on this establishment shall be reduced to one brigade, to be denominated "The Horse Brigade of Artillery," consisting of six troops, four European and two native; and that the troops beyond the frontier shall be allowed six guns, and those within the frontier four guns each, the European troops nine-pounders, and the native six-pounders, with a corresponding number of ammunition-waggons.

The commissioned officers of both brigades, as at present established, will, until further orders, be consolidated under the same commanding officer, but all ranks of commissioned officers present for duty, who are supernumerary to

1 Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Major,
6 Captains,
18 1st-Lieutenants,
1 Surgeon,
6 Assistant surgeons,
1 Veterinary surgeon, — are to duty with the foot artillery, and those officers only who are effective with the horse brigade will draw horse artillery pay and allowances.

The following establishment is fixed for the horse brigade of artillery:

Establishment (6 Troops).

Ordnance and carriages.—30 Ordnance with carriages; 30 ammunition waggons; 6 spare ordnance carriages; 6 spare ammunition waggons; 6 forge carts; 6 artificers' ditto.

Commissioned officers.—(European), 2 colonels; 2 lieut. colonels; 2 majors; 10 captains; 20 1st-lieutenants; 10 2d-lieutenants; 1 adjutant, non-effective; 1 qu. master, non-effective; 1 surgeon; 6 assist. surgeons; 2 veterinary surgeons.—(Native), 2 subadars; 4 jemadars.—6 troop qu. masters.

Non-commissioned staff.—(European), 1 regimental serj. major; 1 regimental qu. mast. serj.; 6 troop serj. majors; 6 troop qu. mast. serjeants; 1 riding mast. serj.; 1 trumpet major; 1 farrier major; 4 drill corporals, non-effective; 8 rough riders, non-effective:—(Native), 2 troop havildar majors; 2 drill havildars; 2 drill naigues; 4 first and second class rough riders, non-effective.

Non-commissioned rank and file.—(Europeans), 30 serjeants; 8 trumpeters; 12 farriers; 24 corporals; 48 bombardiers; 336 gunners; total rank and file, 408.—(Natives), 12 havildars, 4 trumpeters, 6 farriers; 12 naigues; 168 privates; total rank and file, 180—22 puckallies.

Boys, pupils, &c.—10 recruits and 6 pension boys; 2 veterinary pupils; 6 assist. apothecaries; 2 toties.

Horses, &c.—137 officers and warrant officers' horses; 845 regimental horses; 845 saddles; 596 harness setts, including off saddles; 6 measuring men, grain department; 2 conicopolies or vakeels.

Bazar establishments, &c.—1 choudry; 2 maistry; 2 peons.—4 regimental lascars attached to brigade.

Artificers to be attached as per G.O. of the 8th April 1828 and 6th August 1830; choudries, horsekeepers, and grass-cutters in the proportions allowed by G.O. of the 5th of March 1810.

The supernumerary warrant officers and European non-commissioned officers and gunners will continue attached to the horse brigade as such, till vacancies occur to bring them on the effective list.

The supernumerary native commissioned officers, non-commissioned, privates, trumpeters, and farriers, will continue attached to the head-quarters of the brigade at St. Thomas's Mount, in their respective regimental ranks, till absorbed by casualties; drafting into the cavalry, pensioning, and discharging, and will join the head-quarters at St. Thomas's Mount.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 2, 1831.—With reference to the Gov. G. O. of this date the following officers are posted to the horse artillery, and those not effective for the horse artillery duty will do duty as set opposite their names, and be returned accordingly.

Colonel and Major Gen. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. (commands northern div.); Col. James Limond (Europe).

Lieut. Cols. W. G. Pearse (acting commandant of Arcot); E. M. G. Showers.

Majors T. T. Paske; J. Harrison (Europe).

Capts. P. Montgomerie, G. Conran, D. H. McKenzie (Europe), J. M. Ley (to do duty with 3d bat.), F. F. Whinyates, R. S. Seton, J. Wynch, Æ. Sheriff, R. S. Yolland (under orders of resident; Hyderabad), G. Alcock (to do duty with 2d bat.).

1st-Lieuts. E. Amsinck, T. E. Geils, C. H. Best, T. H. Humffreys, J. T. Ashton, T. K. Whistler, G. Hall, P. Anstruther, F. Burgoyne, J. H. Gunthorpe, W. H. Brotherton, T. Lavie, J. C. McNair, G. Briggs, M. Watts, A. E. Baillie, W. Ward, H. Montgomerie, E. Brice to do duty with 3d bat.), E. S. G. Showerrs (ditto).

2d-Lieuts. W. A. Orr (to do duty with 2d bat.); S. W. Croft (3d do.); J. E. Mawdsley (4th do.); C. J. Cooke (1st do.); W. C. Gordon (1st do.); T. A. C. Godfrey (2d do.); G. S. Cotter (2d do.); J. Patrickson (3d do.); C. A. S. Bruere (4th do.).

Surgeon A. Campbell, M.D. (in Europe).

Assist. Surgs. J. G. Coleman; J. Ricks, M.D.; J. Colquhoun, M.D.; J. G. Malcolmson; Q. Jamieson, M.D.; A. Goodhall.

Vet. Surgs. N. F. Clarkson (Europe); J. C. Ralston (do.).

Lieut. Burgoyne, as senior adjutant, will remain as adjutant, and Lieut. Amsinck as qu. master to the brigade.

Lieut. Lavie will act as qu. master to the horse artillery, during the absence of Lieut. Amsinck on other duty.

Lieut. McNair will act as adjutant to the C troop from the date of march from St. Thomas's Mount.

Lieut. Montgomerie will act as adjutant to the native troop under marching orders from Bangalore, from the date of march.

The troops of the brigade of horse artillery to be lettered from A to F.

Vakeels, artificers, puckallies, and followers of all descriptions extra to the present establishment to be discharged.

The ammunition boxes for camels with saddles and ropes, and all saddlery harness and appointments surplus to the establishment now fixed by government, to be immediately returned into the nearest store.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 5, 1831.—Application being frequently made to head-quarters for the cancelling of unexpired portions of leave of absence, it is directed that the practice be discontinued as perfectly unnecessary. Nothing more is requisite on the occasion of an officer rejoining his corps or department prior to the expiration of his furlough, than the order of his commanding officer directing him to resume his duties.

DRAFT CATTLE ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort St. George, Feb. 8, 1831.—With reference to the G.O. by Gov. dated the 28th March 1828, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the public draft cattle establishment shall be rduced to twenty-eight karkhannahs of 100 each, and that they shall be distributed as follows:—Nagpoor subsidiary force, 600; Jaulnah, 300; Bellary, 400; Bangalore, 200; Oossoor, 100; Caverypauk, 200; grazing farm in Mysore, 1,000.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 26, 1831.—Lieut. Richardson to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 7th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Lawrence on sick cert.; date of order, 3d Nov. 1830.

Jan. 29.—*Cadets of Artillery appointed to do duty.*

R. Kinkead, J. G. Balmain, and John Caulfield, with 3d bat.; Geo. Selby and H. T. M. Berdmore, with 2d bat.

Feb. 2.—Removals in Artillery. Capt. J. Chisholme from 3d to 4th bat.; 1st-Lieut. P. J. Begbie from 3d to 4th do.; 1st-Lieut. A. J. Begbie from 2d to 4th do.; 2d-Lieut. H. Lawford from 2d to 3d do.; 2d-Lieut. W. Pitcairn from 2d to 3d do.

Lieut. Edm. Wright, H.M. 54th regt., declared entitled to reward authorized by Court of Directors for having passed a highly creditable examination in Hindoostanee language.

Feb. 3.—Lieut. J. C. Power to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 51st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Hamond on furl., or until further orders; date of order 23d Jan.

Feb. 7.—Ens. A. Worsely, 51st N.I., directed to join his corps at Trichinopoly.

Feb. 8.—Cadets of Artillery appointed to do duty. E. J. Morgan, W. H. Grubb, A. B. Gould, and T. Austin, with 3d bat.

Feb. 9.—Removals in Artillery. Capt. J. Aldritt, 2d-Lieut. W. Worster, and 2d-Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe, all from 4th to 3d bat.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 30, 1830.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, having had under consideration the existing constitution of the ordnance store department, in all its branches, is pleased to direct that the following arrangements relating thereto have effect from this date:—

General Rules regarding the Supply and Regulations of Arsenals.

The established proportion of stores for each station having been fixed by Government, all removals of ordnance, or alteration in such fixed proportions, or in the distribution of arsenal stores, will be brought under the consideration of Government, by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, accompanied by an estimate of the probable expense attending the measure in question, framed by the commandant of artillery, who will furnish his Exc. with periodical returns, shewing the contents of each arsenal.

The inspecting field officers of artillery at out-stations will obtain the countersignature of the general, or other officer, commanding the division, to all indents for supplies to arsenals of stores, whether Europe or Country, and will then transmit them, as at present, to the commandant of artillery, who will confirm, or modify such demands as may be deemed most advantageous to the public service; and in all cases, wherein he may consider it expedient to direct the removal or transfer of stores, from one out-station, arsenal, or depot to another, either for the purpose of complying the more readily with the indent in question, or from any other cause, the sanction of the officer commanding the division is to be obtained by the ordnance commissary, through the inspecting field officer of artillery, in the province, previous to such removal; and the divisional commanding officer, if he has any objections to offer, will bring them to the notice of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, for the consideration of Government, pending whose decision the transfer or removal objected to will be suspended.

The commandant of artillery, will, in future, pass all requisitions for extra artificers or labourers, preferred by the departments under his controul, including the gun carriage and gunpowder manufactories, which may not occasion a greater monthly expense to Government for each department, or arsenal, than 150 rupees., all exceeding which sum will be submitted for the sanction of Government. These requisitions will exhibit the number and description of artificers, with an estimate for the amount of pay for each, and the work for which they are required.

The commandant of artillery will forward a monthly return to Government of the expense thus incurred by each department. He will pass all contingent bills arising from such sanctioned requisitions, unless the sum expended exceeds the amount sanctioned, when he will hand up the bill with all requisite remarks and information for the decision of Government.

Reorganization of the Ordnance Department.—Commissioned Officers.

In supersession of the existing distribution of arsenals and ordnance establishments under this presidency, the following arrangements are adopted:

1st. Grand arsenal, Presidency:—One senior commissary of ordnance; one senior deputy, do. do.; one junior deputy.

2d. Guzerat: one commissary of ordnance at Ahmedabad; one deputy, do. do. at Surat.

3d. Poonah Division of the Army:—One commissary of ordnance at Poonah; one deputy do. do. at Ahmednuggur.

4th. Southern Division:—One commissary of ordnance at Belgaum.

The officers now employed in the store department will, notwithstanding this distribution, continue as at present until detailed orders are issued for carrying it into execution.

Distinct and subordinate depôts of stores, which may not be of sufficient importance for the charge of an ordnance commissary, are to be held by the senior officer of foot artillery (under the rank of field officer) doing regimental duty at the station.

The situation of senior commissary of ordnance to be held by a field officer of artillery, or a captain not under twenty years standing in the service. The situation of commissaries of ordnance and se-

nior deputy, to be held by captains of artillery, to be vacated on promotion. The situations of deputy and junior deputy commissary, to be held by lieutenants or second lieutenants of artillery, not under five years standing in the service, to be vacated on promotion.

The ordnance commissaries in Guzerat and the Poonah division of the army, are allowed the full batta of their regimental rank at all times, in consideration of the increased extent of the range of their detached depôts, which they are required frequently to visit for purposes of inspection.

The following classification is adopted in the establishment of warrant officers; *viz.* 3. Deputy assistant commissary of ornance; 6. First class conductors of ordnance; 9. Second class do. do.; 23. Sub-conductors of ordnance.

As it is expected that the introduction of the superior grade of warrant officers, above specified, will tend to the greater efficiency of this important branch of the service, it is considered indispensable that the person recommended for promotion to this rank be fully capable of keeping all the departmental accounts of receipts, issues, and conversions, agreeably to the prescribed forms; and in fact, that he be master of the whole routine of duties expected from an ordnance commissary, both in garrison and in the field. Promotions to each class of warrant officers will not depend wholly on seniority; good conduct, superior qualifications, and other claims on the service, having their due weight in the nomination. Inspecting field officers of artillery and heads of ordnance departments, will ground their recommendations for the promotion of these classes accordingly; and the commandant of artillery will submit such as he may consider the most deserving to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, for the sanction of Government.

To ensure the general efficiency of the warrant officers in the ordnance department, the Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that they shall, in their nomination, be attached to the artillery depôt of instruction, in order to perfect their qualification for the duties expected from them, and that their warrant be withheld until the production of a certificate from the director of the depôt, that they are qualified; and if this be not obtained within six months from the period of their admission to the depôt, their promotion will be cancelled. The director of the depôt will accordingly prepare a plan for a course of practical instruction for warrant officers, which he will submit through the commandant of artillery to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, for the sanction of Government.

Arrangement of Arsenals, and Distribution of Establishments and Stores.

[Here follow tables exhibiting the distribution of the arsenals, &c. &c. under this Presidency.]

Corps of Store Lascars.

The corps of Store Lascars is reduced to six companies, each of the following strength for the arsenals: *viz.* 1 syrang, 3 1st-tindals, 3 2d-tindals, 70 lascars;, and the detail for the gun carriage manufactory, to the following strength, viz. 1 syrang, 2 1st-tindals, 2 2d-tindals, 50 lascars.

The syrangs, tindals, and lascars are to be divided into classes, according to which they will be mustered and paid as follows.

[Here follows pay table.]

The corps of Store Lascars are to be subject to martial law in the same manner as to the other native troops of the presidency; and in all practicable cases, the courts are to be constituted regimentally from the native officers of the regiment of artillery, syrangs of store lascars not being eligible as members.

The corps of Store Lascars will in future receive clothing every two years, instead of annually, to have effect after the issue for the present year. No batta will be allowed except during march, or when actually in the field. The increase of pay to the higher classes of each rank shall be considered working pay, and will in no case be granted where there may be exceptions as to qualifications or character, to be specially certified in the muster roll by the commissioned officer in charge of the department. Promotion from one rank to another will not be limited to the senior classes, but will have reference to individual merit and qualifications.

Pensions to the corps of Store Lascars, will, in future, be granted as follows: 20 years' service, and not reaching 25 years, half pay; 25 do. do.; 30 years, two thirds pay; 30 do. and upwards, three-fourths pay.

Corps of Tent Lascars.

The corps of Tent Lascars is to be reduced to the following strength from this date, *viz.* 5 syrangs, 15 1st-tindals, 30 2d-tindals, 400 lascars.

The non-commissioned officers at present in excess to this establishment, are to remain as supernumeraries until absorbed by vacancies—the supernumerary private Lascars are to be discharged as soon as the revision of the strength of the several details attached to the different divisions of the army may have been completed under the direction of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

The Tent Lascars are to be in every respect subject to the same regulations as to pay, batta, clothing, pension, and discipline, as ordered for the Store Lascars, with the exception of the division of the corps into distinct companies, which is abolished.

SERVICES OF CAPT. J. A. WILSON.

Bombay Castle. Jan. 29, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of Capt. J. A. Wilson of the royal artillery, of his situation of military secretary to the Hon. the Governor from the date of his embarkation on board the ship *Sir Edward Paget*.

The Hon. the Governor in Council avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity to express his high sense of Capt. Wilson's conduct and services, while on the personal staff of the late lamented Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, and particularly during his last fatal illness. The unwearied and zealous attention, the constant care and cordial sympathy, displayed by Capt. Wilson, during that melancholy period, could emanate only from a deep feeling of duty, united with a sincere and warm attachment to the regretted object of his solicitude, which the Governor in Council has contemplated with interest, satisfaction, and pride, and regards it as the sure evidence and fruit of a character and disposition of the highest stamp.

CONDUCT OF CAPT. RANKIN.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 5, 1831.—The Governor in Council has had under his consideration a correspondence between Brigadier Gen. B. Kennett, commanding the northern division of the army, through the acting deputy assist. adj.-general of the division, and Capt. Rankin, the paymaster of the same division, on the subject of Capt. Rankin's refusal to place the brigade major, at Baroda, in charge of the pay department at that station, in obedience to Government G. O., No. 457, of the 16th Dec. last.

The Governor in Council has viewed Capt. Rankin's conduct on this occasion with disapprobation, and is surprised that an officer of Capt. Rankin's standing and experience should require to be informed that it was his primary duty to yield immediate obedience to the general orders of Government, more especially when desired to do so by the officer under whose command he was placed; and that no plea of a reference or remonstrance made to Government, the reply to which he was desirous of awaiting, can be received in justification of his disregard of its injunctions, conveyed in the most formal and authentic shape.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 5, 1831.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. W. T. Whitlie to be adj. and qu. mast. to details in Guzerat, v. Coghlan proceeding to Europe.—Lieut. E. R. Prother to be adj. to Golundauze bat., v. Whitlie.—2d-Lieut. T. Galsford to be interp. to horse brigade, v. Pemberton dec.

Temporary Arrangements confirmed. Maj. C. Payne, 16th N.I., to assume command of troops at Baroda as senior officer, from date of his return to station.—Ens. H. Ash, 20th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing of 5th L.C., Hursole, from 13th Nov. 1830.—Ens. J. Anderson, 17th N.I., to be acting adj. to a detachment which marched from Poonah on requisition duty on 12th Jan. 1831.

Lieut. F. McGillivray to have charge of office of mint engineer during absence of Major Hawkins on furlough.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Surg. T. P. Weeks.—Assist. Surg. R. Frith.

FURLOUGH.

To Sea.—Feb. 5. Maj. John Hawkins, mint engineer, for twelve months, for health.

BIRTHS AND DEATH.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 7. At Bombay, Mrs. J. C. de Gama, of a son.

11. At Girgaum, Mrs. A. W. Elliott, of a son.

DEATH.

Feb. 5. Suddenly, in Mazagaum, Mrs. Allen, wife of the Rev. D. O. Allen, of the American mission in Bombay, aged 30.

Singapore.

DEATH.

Jan. 7. Alexander Martin, Esq., surgeon, and senior sworn clerk of the Court of Judicature.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

March 12. At Cape Town, the lady of W. Hawkins, Esq., of a son.

15. At Stellenbosch, the lady of T. Harris, Esq., Bombay invalid estab., of a daughter.

25. At Beaufort, the lady of W. Kinnear, Esq., of a son.

April 3. At Cape Town, Mrs. Edm. L. Kift, of a daughter.

10. At Cape Town, the lady of O. G. Stockenstorm, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. The lady of Capt. A. B. Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 12. At Graham's Town, J. C. Minto, Esq., staff assist. surgeon, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thos. Nelson, Esq., of that place.

DEATHS.

March 11. At George Town, Wilhelm C. F. Stiets, Esq., aged 54, a native of Hesse Cassel, formerly a captain in the 60th regt. in this colony.

24. At Graham's Town, the Rev. Robert Snowdall, Wesleyan missionary.

27. At Uitenhage, Wm. Walter Harding, Esq., magistrate of that town, aged 49.

29. Near Cape Town, Mr. John Fuller Price, aged 26. The deceased blew out his brains with a pistol.

St. Helena.

DEATH.

May 5. Aged 75, Mrs. Amelia Knipe, widow of the late Samuel Knipe, Esq., and mother of the Baroness De Kutzleben.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(*Continued from p. 162.*)

25*th March* 1830.

John Crawfurd, Esq. examined. Witness is parliamentary agent to the inhabitants of Calcutta, with a salary of £1,500 a-year besides extra expenses, which he does not draw. Witness thinks the salary too much, and has proposed to his constituents that it should be reduced. Witness is the first parliamentary agent in this country they ever had. The appointment is for political questions only. He represents the inhabitants of Calcutta generally, whether the Europeans or natives. "*Q.* What number of inhabitants have authorized you to act as their agent? *A.* The majority. *Q.* Do you mean about 300,000 people?—*A.* When I say the majority of the inhabitants of Calcutta, I wish to be understood as having stated the majority of those who thought proper to express their opinions, having had an opportunity to do so. With respect to having stated that it was a majority of half a million of people, or any such number, I never thought of saying so." Witness has no recollection of any mention in his instructions, public or confidential, of the China question, but he has no doubt that that question is embraced in them.

Witness has resided in various parts of the east for about nineteen years,—in the upper provinces of Bengal for about five years, in Calcutta for about one year in all, in Penang about three years, and in Java about six years. He went on a mission to Siam and Cochin China, was afterwards resident at Singapore for about three years, thence he proceeded to the Burman country, was appointed commissioner there, afterwards went as envoy to the court of Ava, returned to Calcutta and Europe. He has visited the islands of Celebes and Bali; he has never been in China, but has had much intercourse with the Chinese settlers in the countries adjacent. He drew up a view of the emigrations of the Chinese to the countries adjacent to China (the witness read it). The estimate of the number of emigrants is a very rough one; he makes it between 700,000 and 800,000; the greater number are settled in Siam and Cochin China. The Chinese are eminently intelligent, active, and commercial; an industrious people in every way; a business-like people; their manners more resemble Europeans in that part of their character than those of Asiatics. For all useful and practical purposes, they are superior to other Asiatic nations. There are perhaps a few points of very little moment in which they are inferior to one or two other Asiatic nations. Witness can offer no decided opinion how far the Chinese in their own country are to be considered a commercial people; he is disposed to think the emigrants superior to those they leave behind. Witness has prepared a statement of the foreign trade of China carried on in junks, which, like the other statement, is the result of his inquiries chiefly from the Chinese, by means of the Malay language. (The witness read the statement.)

Junks properly constructed and manned at Singapore would be allowed to trade freely with any part of China, in the same way as junks built and manned in China: the objection of the Chinese to foreign ships is rather to their form, and the nationality of the sailors. Supposing the trade between China and Europe were to flow through an emporium, witness has no doubt that the foreign trade in Chinese junks would be very considerably increased. If European nations were excluded from Canton, the trade would take the channel of an emporium entirely; but if European nations were admitted to Canton he has great doubt whether it would centre in an emporium. Canton is a place of long-established trade, and people would prefer it, at least for a time, even if the others were more convenient. Supposing an interruption to take place in the European trade of China, witness conceives that a considerable quantity of tea might be brought in Chinese vessels to Singapore, or some other emporium in the eastern archipelago. During the discussions respecting the former charter, that point was established by the East-India Company's witnesses. (The witness gave in some statements respecting the statistics of China Proper.)

Witness has paid a good deal of attention to the tea trade. The tea-plant will grow any where, but it will make very bad tea in warm climates. It is a very vigorous, hardy plant; it lives close to the equator, and far as lat. 45°. Witness believes good tea is confined generally to the climate probably extending from 25 to 33 degrees. The tea-plant is cultivated in most of the provinces of China; also in Japan, Cochin China, and Tonquin. All tea grown out of China seen by witness was sufficiently bad; he takes it, that a

great deal of skill and industry is necessary to grow tea, like the vine. The tea is botanically one species, like the vine. The distinction between green and black tea he believes to be owing to climate, soil, and cultivation. The places that produce fine teas are, like the spots which produce fine wines, exceedingly limited; the places that produce coarse teas are very widely spread. The coarse tea is in very general cultivation and general consumption. The lower orders in China drink tea universally. Those that reside in foreign countries are perpetually sipping tea. The tea we call bohea is generally consumed in China. There is no variation of price in bohea at Canton, whereas there is an immense variation in the prices of all other kinds, in May and November, particularly in those dealt in by Europeans, and especially greens. The teas consumed by the Chinese are universally black, and the great bulk of an inferior description.

Tea is an article of general consumption in this country; it is not so in America, to so great a degree. There is a larger proportion of good tea consumed in America than there is in this country, and a much larger proportion of inferior tea is consumed in this country. The great bulk of the English imports consists of congo.

Witness thinks that the quantity of fine teas required for the market of Europe could not be augmented in China very materially. The kinds now produced, he thinks, much resemble finer wines, the quantity of which cannot be much augmented without deterioration of quality. But other fine teas, not at present known to us, may reach us. The teas sent to Russia are of a different description from those we receive, the produce apparently of the central provinces: it is evidently another production, differing as much as claret from burgundy. Witness has been told by Chinese that fine tea is now produced in provinces which have no export to Europe,—in Yunnan and Honkonang.* The tea produced in Cochin China is very inferior indeed; it is a large-leafed tea; very little care seems taken in the cultivation and preparation. The Cochin Chinese do not infuse, but boil it. The larger the leaf and older, the less strength and flavour has the tea, and the younger the leaf the more delicate and highly-flavoured it is. The better classes in Cochin China consume Chinese tea. In the Burman empire they consume very little tea besides what they grow themselves, which is a peculiar variety. There is a large consumption of it, and it is a considerable branch of trade.

(The witness read a statement of the Russian tea-trade.)

The course of the Russian trade with China is very tedious. When the goods are conveyed by water it takes three years from Kiachta to the eastern frontier of European Russia; when by land, one year. Witness thinks if tea brought seawise could be imported into Russia, scarcely a pound of the tea now used would be consumed, fine as it is. The direct commerce between Russia and China would then probably be confined to that part of the Russian empire in the immediate neighbourhood of China. Witness does not understand that the Russians experience any difficulty from being in immediate contact with the Chinese.

The settlement at Singapore was first made in 1819: there were then only 200 or 300 Malay inhabitants. Its fixed settlers were in 1828, 14,885. It is an open road; it is not an harbour. This is of no consequence in those latitudes; there is never a storm there, and squalls are short and of no great violence. It is entirely a free port. The Americans are excluded from it, by virtue of a treaty which confines them to four principal settlements. There are no duties at Singapore, nor any port charges whatever. The increase of the settlement is attributable to that circumstance, and to its convenient situation. (The witness delivered in an account of the imports and exports of Singapore for 1826-7 and 1827-8 *)

From data procured from Singapore, the witness finds that the consumption of tea by the Chinese in that settlement amounts to 70 lbs. per annum, for the lower classes, for a family of six persons: this is double the consumption of the better classes. The tea consumed by the latter is stated at 11½d. to 15½d. per lb.; that consumed by the former, at 3¾d. per lb. But the labouring classes in Singapore are, probably, in far more easy circumstances than those in China, and though the tea be cheaper, it is not likely that the lower orders in China would be able to consume to an equal quantity. Supposing they consumed half of it, and the population be taken at 141 millions, exclusive of Tartary, there would be about 280,000,000 lbs. of tea consumed there.

The witness found a difficulty in conducting the objects of his missions in Siam, Cochin China, and Burmah, arising from his not being clothed with authority from the king of England; if he had been, he does not know that with respect to mere commercial objects he should have had more facilities, but he should have had a more gracious reception.

* These and later accounts have appeared in this journal. Most of the other papers given in by this witness have appeared in the *Singapore Chronicle*, from whence they have been transferred to this journal.

The witness has referred in the statements he has given in to the opinions of M. Klaproth, but he has no means of knowing what M. Klaproth's opinion is as to the opening of the trade with China to British ships generally. He should not think M. Klaproth's opinion was worth a farthing. He should think that a recluse scholar,* residing in Paris, could be no judge of the merits or demerits of a great political question touching the interests of this country.

Chinese settlers might be usefully employed in cultivating the tea-plant in the British possessions in India, but witness thinks that, without the aid of European capital and superintendence, the thing is not to be done in India. He thinks the plant might be cultivated in India; it is cultivated with perfect success in the Brazils, to a very trifling extent. The process of preparation is according to the Chinese plan.

There is a very considerable commerce carried on between this country and Siam and Cochin China, indirectly, through the medium of Singapore; it is increasing. There are great difficulties in any direct intercourse with the Siamese. The greatest difficulty is the government itself, and all its officers carrying on trade. The king, princes, and princesses own junks; that they think the best way of deriving gain from trade, and have no conception that it would be for the benefit of the country to admit of a free intercourse. The government exercises a right of pre-emption. The duties are not heavy, and life and property are perfectly secure. Siam produces a great number of articles; it is a very fertile and productive country. Their principal intercourse is with China. This is a very large trade. Bankok, the capital of Siam, is probably the largest Asiatic trading place in the east, next to Canton. A large quantity of the produce of Siam is received in this country, which is brought by the junks to Singapore; for example, a large quantity of sugar. Gamboge, a product of Cambodia, is brought chiefly from Siam. From the Malay peninsula generally, there are a great number of articles; pepper, teak-wood, tin, &c. Several American and English ships have gone direct to Bankok, which is on the river that runs through a wide and extensive valley, and empties itself into the gulf of Siam. British manufactures have found their way very largely into consumption in Siam. Witness does not know any people that consume British manufactures more largely, the population considered, except, probably, the inhabitants of Java. The articles carried in the eighty or ninety junks that trade between China and Siam consist of a great variety of articles; sugar, pepper, gamboge, wood for furniture, hides, tin, bones of animals, partly used as manure, partly in the manufacture of certain utensils. The articles of British manufacture chiefly in demand in Siam are chintzes and white cloth, woollens, and now a considerable quantity of cotton twist. (At a subsequent examination, the witness gave the result of some statements respecting the amount of the trade between China and Singapore.)

20th March.

Robert Rickards, Esq. again examined. (The witness delivered in further statements of the result of the Company's tea-trade deduced by him from the accounts laid before Parliament.) The result of the statements now delivered in, witness conceives, must be admitted to be a strong corroboration of the abstract position with which he set out on his first examination, that the profits of the Company's concern were inadequate to the payment in England of the interest on the home bond debt and the dividends on stock: the inference is that these items of charge can be no otherwise defrayed than from borrowed money, or the territorial revenues of India. (The witness was examined at some length as to the details and explanations of the statements).

It does not appear to the witness that the opening of the trade to China would increase the disposition to smuggling. Of the articles prohibited in China, opium is of such indispensable necessity to the Chinese of all ranks that it would be imported in spite of all duties or laws to the contrary. With regard to other articles, he sees no reason why the smuggling of them should increase, or if it did, in consequence of enormous duties or unjust laws, the Chinese government would doubtless modify the system as soon as they should find it their interest to do so. He does not believe that smuggling is esteemed of so much importance to the Chinese government as it appears to be in ours, or they would take more effectual measures for preventing it. There is no doubt that the Chinese authorities connive at the importation of opium. Besides, a despotic government like China cannot fail to benefit itself in a variety of ways besides that of collecting legal duties.

Witness's reasons for thinking that, in case of the competition of an open trade, the cost price of teas would be lower in China are these:—the Company were in

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* The witness speaks too disparagingly of M. Klaproth, who, though he has never set foot in China (any more than the witness), has perhaps travelled as much, and, we believe, in the neighbourhood of China. We do not know that M. Klaproth has been induced to consider the question, but we think him quite as competent to judge of its merits as the witness.

the habit of disposing of exports from this country to the hong merchants, whom they require, when they enter into contracts with them for teas, to take certain quantities of those exports in proportion to the amount of teas contracted for. It is natural that the supercargoes should require as large a price as possible for the articles thus disposed of, but the hong pretend they re-sell them at a loss. In proportion as they give high or losing prices for those articles, they will demand higher prices for their teas in return. The Company's transactions with the hong are thus virtually a trade of barter. Witness has therefore no doubt that if the trade was thrown open, and the teas purchased for real ready money prices, they could be procured lower. The export of British manufactures would, meanwhile, increase for the reason he has before explained. Witness conceives the goods are in much demand in China after they are sold to the hong; but the latter are obliged to take them at a higher price than is profitable to them. If they have been losers, it is natural to conclude that they will put that loss upon the tea which the Company take in return. Witness does not know whether the hong takes the woollens or metals from the Company at a higher price than is given to the Americans, nor can he prove by document that the Americans pay lower prices for their teas: he has generally understood the latter to be the case.

It is generally understood that the Company's large ships cost them from £20 to £25 a ton freight, taking into account the whole period of their present charter. Witness has no doubt that the rate of freight at which a first-rate merchant ship might be chartered from this country to Canton and back would be only about £12 per ton: besides which, if the trade were free, many ships would make successful voyages to India, the eastern islands or other parts, and thence to China, in which cases £8 to £10 per ton would amply remunerate them as a homeward freight.

Witness concludes that the British manufactures imported into China by the Americans were sold at a profit, otherwise they would not have carried on so large a trade for such a length of time. "*Q.* Do you conceive that the Company have fixed too high a price upon those articles?—*A.* I cannot positively tell what the actual price of the Company is, compared with the prime cost of the article, without seeing official documents for the purpose; but whatever that price is, the Company have of themselves stated that it has been attended with regular loss to them. *Q.* And yet you consider that the reason of the high price of tea, as purchased by the Company, is the high price which they place on articles of British manufacture exported by them to China, by which, according to your account, they are losers?—*A.* The prices for which the woollens are sold in China may produce the effect which I have explained on the price of tea, and yet be very possibly a losing concern to the East-India Company; for the *prices* of the Company's teas, and the *gain* or *loss* on their exports, are not regulated by a common ratio or measure. Those exports, in addition to prime cost, being loaded with certain charges, might be sold to the hong merchants at a price which would either yield a gain or a loss to the East-India Company. In the present instance, it is stated to be a loss; and I do not myself see how that *loss* is to be at all mixed up with the prices which the hong merchants charge on the tea to the Company. The price of the tea will be affected by the *actual prices* charged on the woollens to the hong merchants, whether that be gain or loss to the Company. *Q.* You are understood to state, that the reason why the East-India Company purchased their tea so disadvantageously, in your opinion, is on account of their compelling the hong merchants to purchase their English manufactures at the high rate which they choose to affix upon them?—*A.* I have stated that as one cause; that is, that the *actual prices*, not the *gain* or *loss*, on the woollens, would naturally affect the price of tea: but I have no doubt, also, that if the trade to Canton was thrown open, and free competition allowed between buyers and sellers, that free competition would have the effect of increasing production and of lowering prices, in the same way that competition produces the same effect in all other parts of the world, and in all other branches of trade. *Q.* Does not this competition, in point of fact, at present exist with respect to other nations trading at this time in competition with the East-India Company?—*A.* There are no other nations that trade to China to any extent, that I am aware of, except the Americans; and the Americans cannot carry goods to China upon the same favourable terms that British traders could do, if they were freely admitted into the trade. I therefore think that the present prices of tea to the Company admit of no fair comparison with the rates at which they could be procured by British traders, if they were allowed free access to the port at Canton. *Q.* In what respect do the Americans now trading suffer disadvantages which would not be applicable to the English free-traders, supposing the trade were thrown open?—*A.* I explained that fully in my former examination. I explained how the facilities which British and Indian traders could reciprocally give to each other by

means of free access to the port of Canton, was, in my estimation at least, a matter of so much national importance as to be entitled to the most serious consideration. The superior advantages hence resulting to British traders would not be confined to advantages over Americans alone, but over all the other traders of the world; and not only in respect of Canton itself, but for the conveyance of produce, both British and Asiatic, to various other countries. *Q.* Do you consider that there can be a free competition of trade carried on at Canton?—*A.* I have not the least doubt of it. *Q.* And that the establishment of the hong would form no obstacle to such free competition?—*A.* From all that I have heard of the hong merchants in China, and their disposition towards the free-traders who proceed from India to China, I cannot for a moment doubt their willingness to promote, and not to obstruct, a perfectly free trade with Canton. *Q.* Do you consider that the articles of British manufacture which are found the most saleable at Canton, could be sold at a lower rate than they are, in point of fact, sold by the East-India Company, and still at a remunerating price?—*A.* I think they might. *Q.* Is it to be collected from the answer you have already given, that you consider dollars to be the article with which the trade can be most advantageously carried on with regard to the trade at Canton?—*A.* At present it is commonly supposed that dollars are the article most to be depended on for the purpose of purchasing commodities in the China market. In certain proportions they are perhaps the most advantageous under the present limited circumstances of the trade; but if the trade was thrown open, I conceive that a great change would take place in the general course thereof, much the same as has taken place in India. Formerly it was thought necessary to carry bullion to India; at present we find that there is no necessity for conveying either gold or silver to India; that goods will answer as well, and in some cases better; and I do conceive that, in the course of perhaps the same time which has been occupied in giving a taste to the Indians for British manufactures, the same effect will probably be produced upon the Chinese. *Q.* Do you mean to say that, at this time, any other cargo will be an equally profitable investment in the Indian trade with dollars?—*A.* Certainly I do; I say that from perfect knowledge of the fact. *Q.* Has the export trade to India been uniformly a profitable one?—*A.* I do not say uniformly. In all great branches of trade, like that which exists between England and India, there must inevitably be losses. I believe there is no other great branch of trade, out of Great Britain, in which losses are not equally experienced: but I do say that, upon the whole, the export trade to India has been profitable to those concerned in it. I could myself state instances where I know that consignments of goods from this country to Bombay have yielded a profit of upwards of 50 per cent. *Q.* Do you conceive that any portion of those losses has accrued from consignments of dollars to India?—*A.* No; my position is, that dollars are not now sent to in India; and certainly no consignment of dollars would ever yield such a profit as I have before stated. *Q.* Are you not aware of many severe losses incurred in the export trade to India? *A.* I have heard of losses, and I have no doubt that many losses have been incurred, but I am not particularly acquainted with any. *Q.* Are you not aware of many consignments of European goods to Calcutta having been sold under European prime cost on many occasions?—*A.* In large branches of trade, like that between India and England, consignments will be often sent to India that are ill calculated for the Indian market. At the first opening of the trade, several manufacturers in this country, and other speculators, anxious to get rid of old stocks, sent out those stocks to India, in utter ignorance as to whether they were or were not fit for the Indian market. Many of those consignments certainly sold at a considerable loss; but where goods are sent out to India well suited to the market (and many of such goods have passed through my own hands), I know, and speak positively, to their being attended with profit to the consignors. *Q.* Do you consider that the losses which may have taken place in the export trade from England to India have been more or less than the losses which have taken place in other branches of export trade?—*A.* When I look at the return of the export trade from England to India, and the enormous increase that has taken place since 1813, I cannot conceive the possibility of that trade in the aggregate being otherwise than profitable. *Q.* Is it not within your own knowledge, that within the last few years, and even now, considerable quantities of bullion are brought from India to Great Britain?—*A.* Certainly it is. And this is another marked change in the history of European intercourse with India. *Q.* Can you state what proportion of the export trade from this country has consisted of cotton?—*A.* I could not state it from recollection, or without referring to official documents; but the quantities are upon record, and I believe on the table of the committee. *Q.* Do you know that the price of those articles has been greatly reduced in this country since the trade was partially

opened?—*A.* I do know it. *Q.* Has not that been the means of spreading our manufactures in India to the detriment of the manufactures in that country?—*A.* It has been the means of widely spreading the use of British manufactures. *Q.* Have not the muslins of Glasgow superseded, in a great degree, muslins the manufacture of India?—*A.* They have; but, according to my view of the case, greatly to the advantage of India. *Q.* Did you ever hear that half a million of weavers were thrown out of employment in the Dacca district?—*A.* Such is the poverty of the lower classes of Bengal, as well as in other parts of the country, that we know on the best authority that the weavers there are, as elsewhere, also cultivators of the soil; or, as they are commonly termed, ryots; and in as far their attention is now confined, or can be confined, to one branch of business instead of being devoted to two, I conceive that the change will be greatly for their advantage. If in the interim, the inhabitants of India can get Glasgow muslins at a cheaper rate than they can Dacca muslins, there can be no question about the policy of encouraging the import. *Q.* Do you think that it would be of advantage to India that the whole of that class of weavers should be deprived of their employment?—*A.* I think that India is now in that state in which it would be most for its advantage to have its industry directed to the raising of raw produce, instead of to the production of dear manufactures. *Q.* And to have no manufactures?—*A.* If the native Indians can be supplied with manufactures at a cheaper rate by England than they can manufacture them at home, I think it is decidedly for their advantage to take our manufactures in preference. *Q.* Can you state how many millions of weavers there in India?—*A.* I cannot. *Q.* Do not you know that they are a very numerous class?—*A.* They are a numerous class; but the larger proportion of them are, as I said before, cultivators also. *Q.* You have stated, that in your opinion the great introduction of cotton manufactures into India has superseded the manufactures of India; do you suppose that the government of China would allow the introduction of articles into that country which should supersede the manfactures of their own inhabitants?—*A.* The government of China would, in my opinion, act very absurdly, if they interpose their authority to prevent the introduction of a commodity into China which was to benefit their own subjects, and improve their own revenue. *Q.* From your knowledge of the government of China, whether absurdly or not, do you believe that they would interpose to prevent the large introduction of such manufactures?—*A.* I know nothing of the present intentions or motives of the government of China. I can only reason on the improbability of the thing, from its being so obviously at variance with the interest not only of the people, but of the government itself. *Q.* Supposing they were so disposed to act in the manner suggested by the question, do you think, if it were for the interest of the consumers to obtain cheap manufactures, that the government of China could prevent the introduction of manufactures into that country?—*A.* I have always considered the Chinese to be so truly a commercial and industrious a people, that if any injurious laws or regulations of that nature existed in China, they would, as they have done with regard to opium and dollars, most completely set them at nought. *Q.* Supposing the ryots in India were entirely to abandon the occupation of weaving, what effect do you conceive that would have upon the agriculture of that country?—*A.* Under certain modifications of the agricultural, or rather revenue systems of India, I think it would have a very beneficial effect upon the state of agriculture generally. It would tend to the raising of various articles of raw produce in greater abundance than at present; and this is an object to which the Indians, in their present low state of civilization and wealth might have their attention directed with the greatest prospect of benefit to themselves. *Q.* Are there not opportunities of improving the agriculture of India, both by extending the quantity of surface under cultivation, and also by improving the methods of cultivation upon that which is already cultivated?—*A.* The countries that we possess in India are, generally speaking, of the most fertile and productive kind; but the system of agriculture is bad in the extreme, and the wretchedness of the people equally so. Under a different system, and with improved resources, the agriculture of India would be extended not only over larger surfaces of country, but also very much improved in those parts of it which are now in a productive state. *Q.* In the most fertile parts of India are there not very considerable portions of country which are not now cultivated at all?—*A.* There is a great deal of waste land, which under a different system might be brought into cultivation; but I think that the cultivation of those lands and districts which are now occupied and worked, might be materially improved by the application of capital, if the means were only granted for its natural accumulation. India now produces many articles of great importance and most extensive consumption in this country, and is capable, with due encouragement of extending these supplies to meet any demand that might arise for them

here. *Q.* Then you conceive that the first improvement in agriculture would be to improve the cultivation of those lands which are now cultivated by the application of additional capital, rather than by bringing waste lands into cultivation?—*A.* Probably it would. I allude, however, to the advantages which would result, in either or both cases, from free intercourse and the accumulation of capital. The preference of one to the other would depend, in many instances, upon local circumstances and the vicinity to markets. *Q.* Is it not the fact, that at the present moment European manufactures are admitted into China by the Chinese government?—*A.* They are. *Q.* Are you aware, whether or not it is considered the policy of the Chinese government to exclude any species of British manufacture?—*A.* I am not aware of any regulation or law to that effect. I know that British manufactures are annually exported from this country to Canton. *Q.* Are there not some laws excluding the export of their own manufactures?—*A.* There are laws prohibiting the export of silver. *Q.* Do you not conceive that the course of trade now carried on between the Company's factory at Canton and the hong merchants resolves itself very much into a trade of barter?—*A.* Virtually it does, certainly, as I have explained in a former answer. *Q.* And therefore the prices of the British manufactured commodity on the one hand, and of the tea on the other, may be arbitrary prices, and not regulated by the prices in the market?—*A.* Certainly. *Q.* Would not that explain, to a great degree, the losses which the Company state themselves to sustain upon the sale of woollens, and might it not enhance the gains which they are stated to derive upon the sale of tea in this country?—*A.* If the prime cost of tea was raised in China in consequence of this barter trade, it would rather diminish their profit in this country than increase it. A high prime cost in China would, however, occasion a higher upset price in the sales in this country? *Q.* As long as the trade is a trade of barter, is it not difficult to say upon which part of the trade a gain or loss ensues?—*A.* It would be difficult, I think, to state the actual amount of loss on either side, as between the sale of one article and the purchase of another, but no difficulty in ascertaining the aggregate amount of loss on the whole adventure. *Q.* You are aware that the Chinese manufacture a great deal of cotton into cloths of various descriptions in China?—*A.* I am. *Q.* Is it within your knowledge, that the East-India Company have very recently sent British manufactured cotton cloths to Canton?—*A.* It is so stated in the official documents. *Q.* Would you infer from that, that there can be any disposition on the part of the Chinese to exclude the manufactured cotton cloths of this country from China?—*A.* I cannot form a conception of the Chinese being averse to receive an article into China, which is so perfectly consonant with their own wants and their own habits."

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *July* 1.

Suttees.—The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said, he had a petition of a peculiar nature to present to the house, to which he wished to call their lordships' attention. Their lordships, doubtless, were acquainted with the fact, that Lord William Bentinck, as Governor-General of India, took upon himself some time ago, after giving to the subject that calm and serious attention which it demanded, to issue an order by which a most inhuman practice, that of burning widows on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands, was forbidden. In consequence of this, some months after the order was carried into effect, a number of Hindoos assembled together, and signed a petition, deprecating this intervention with their religious ceremonies, and condemning the interference of the Company and their agents, in thus forbidding the fulfilment of an ancient rite The petitioners prayed that the subject might be investigated before the Privy Council. The petition was forwarded to the Privy Council, and if it were the wish of those persons to be heard before that body, it would be the duty of the Privy Council so to hear them. But since that petition was presented, an individual who, he believed, was known to some of their lordships, and whose abilities were very generally acknowledged in the East—a Brahmin of India, Ram Mohun Roy—called upon him and stated, that, under the impression which existed in India, that such a petition as that which he had described would be presented, not to the Privy Council, but to the House of Lords, a number of the most influential and intellectual natives of India had met together and determined to send a counter-petition (that which he held in his hand) to the House of Lords. In the petition they expressed the great approbation with which they viewed this act of the Government of India; and they stated

their decided conviction, after looking into the Shasters and Vedas, that the inhuman custom which had been abolished was not authorized by the Hindoo religion. They observed, that it was first instituted by certain Hindoo princes for private and personal reasons; and they further declared, that one of the most important injunctions of Menu was, that widows should live in the observance of purity and virtue after the death of their husbands—that they should lead a life of chastity and austerity, but that they should not destroy themselves. In his opinion, every humane mind must rejoice at the abolition of such a custom. Many of those who had governed India were, he believed, shocked at the reflection that a practice of this description prevailed, and that they were without the power of preventing such disgusting scenes.

The petition was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 28.

Relations with China.—Sir *R. Peel* said, he rose to present to the house a petition upon a subject of very great importance; it was a petition from the British merchants and traders resident at Canton. At the present period, when the commercial intercourse of British subjects with the possessions of the British crown in India, and with the countries adjacent to them, was to be brought before the house, and to be regulated, the petitioners expressed an earnest hope that the great interests which they represented would not be neglected or abandoned. The petitioners complained that it was in vain to seek redress from the local authorities at Canton, unless they spoke in such a tone as only those armed with the sanction of the Government at home could assume; and they added, that it would be needless to seek to influence the Chinese by an appeal to their judgments and notions of right and justice; or, indeed, to influence them through any motives not derived from their fears or their avarice. They stated, in corroboration of this assertion, that whenever we had assumed a haughty and peremptory tone of menace, they had ceased to impose their exactions, and had afforded some redress; but that whenever we addressed them in a tone of mere remonstrance, our grievances were sure to remain unrequited. In the several attempts which they had in vain made to obtain redress from Chinese oppression, the petitioners begged to state that they had received the cordial support of the resident officers of the East-India Company *(hear!)*, who, moreover, had facilitated as much as in them lay the forwarding of the present petition. The petitioners looked forward to the most beneficial results, from the appointment of a resident British civil officer, in an ambassadorial capacity, or rather, perhaps, as a diplomatic agent at Canton, to whom the British residents might seek for redress at the court of China, for injuries to their persons or property, should Parliament in its wisdom recommend such an appointment. In presenting this important petition, he would not himself venture to offer any opinion on the veral topics to which it referred; the subject was of too complex and important a character to be lightly touched upon, and would be besides under the consideration of a committee to be appointed that evening, to continue the examination commenced last session into the question of our East-Indian relations in all their bearings. Till the evidence of that committee was before the house, he thought all discussion on our East-Indian trade or policy would be premature, if not mischievous; and therefore he would studiously avoid provoking such a discussion on the present occasion. There were two points specified in the petition which, however, he could not pass over in silence, as the petitioners laid great stress on them, as urging the expediency—indeed, necessity—of the diplomatic agent they wished to have appointed. By the law of China, no difference existed, so far as punishment was concerned, between the crimes of murder and manslaughter; so that the murder of an Englishman was a matter of little moment in the eyes of a Chinese, apart from their general ill-treatment of all foreigners. Then the Chinese regarded every subject of the celestial empire who had departed from the bounds of the empire as an alien and an outcast, who was *ipso facto* not entitled to any protection of the law,—as one who had, in fact, forfeited every legal and political right. They regarded all foreigners as in the same way outcasts and aliens from their respective countries, and as such, as no longer within the protection of their laws. Under the influence of this erroneous impression, they oppressed these foreigners without remorse, shame, or fear; and, according to the petitioners, would continue to do so till we had disabused them by sending out a diplomatic agent as representative of the home government.

Mr. *Fergusson* entertained but faint hopes of any great benefits accruing from the proposed appointment of a diplomatic agent at Canton.

Mr. *C. Grant* agreed with his right hon. friend, who presented the petition, as to its importance, and as to the inexpediency of entering upon a discussion upon its merits. He would follow his example, and briefly observe, that he conceived the petition to be well entitled to the attention of the house; more particularly, as emanating from a respectable body of British merchants, who were promoting the interests of British commerce in a remote

quarter of the globe at a great personal disadvantage. (Hear.) Speaking, then, in his official as well as in his individual capacity, he begged to state, that the petition should receive every attention in his power —whether in committee or in the house at large—with a view to have its claims satisfied, so far as was compatible with law and justice. (Hear.) He was fully aware that the British residents at Canton were exposed to great inconveniences on account of the peculiar notions which prevailed in China with respect to foreigners; but many of these inconveniences had been already redressed, and other grievances were, if not removed, greatly mollified. The subject had, in fact, engaged the anxious consideration of the Government for a number of years, and two embassies had been sent out for the purpose of facilitating a friendly intercourse with China. It still engaged his best attention and that of his colleagues, as would be seen on a proper occasion. He would not then offer any opinion on the proposition of a resident diplomatic agent at Canton, but would bestow upon it and the other topics of the petition his earliest consideration. (Hear.)

Sir *G. Staunton* was understood to contend that the statements of the petitioners were exaggerations of facts; and that a system of conciliation would be our best policy in our intercouse with China, and not intimidation, as the petitioners recommended.

Mr. *W. Whitmore* considered the question as properly belonging to that important one to which he had already invited the attention of the legislature, and which he would again bring under its consideration in the next session; but not till then —namely, the expediency of opening the markets of the east to the free competition of British enterprise and capital.

Mr. *Astell* was sure the evidence before the committee to be re-appointed that evening would show that the hon. member for Bridgenorth's statements were ill supported by the facts of the case, and that his free-trade doctrines would ill apply to the peculiar circumstances under which we held dominion in India, and carried on a commercial intercourse with China.

Mr. *Ewart* was of opinion that a determined assertion of our rights, by an authorized agent, was the course most worthy of a great country like our own. He also contended that the house had upon this occasion full right to go into the evidence taken before the committee on East-Indian affairs. Now he maintained that there were three propositions most distinctly made out by that evidence. The first was, —that the Chinese were a trading and an intelligent people, and that therefore they would prefer an open trade with this country. The second was,—that the efforts of the Chinese Government were futile in endeavouring to prevent its subjects from pursuing their trade in the best mode which their intelligence suggested to them. Indeed, one of the witnesses had stated, that the Chinese only observed the edicts of their governors when it suited their own interests. The third proposition was,— that British goods were finding their way into the Celestial Empire; for the fact was, that most of the principal men were now clothed in stuffs of British manufacture. He thought that, in consequence of these propositions being now fully established, the British Government was bound to give every encouragement in its power to the capital and the trade of the country, which were now turned in that direction. By opening the trade to China, they would increase both to an unparalleled degree.

Mr. *Baring* was understood to say, that if there were an indiscriminate approach of our countrymen to China, he was afraid that private adventurers would be trampled on and oppressed. If, then, the diplomacy which the East-India Company exercised at present with the Chinese government, through the factory, were got rid of by any alteration in the terms of the Company's charter, it must be supplied in some other way. If it were supplied by the appointment of a consul or an ambassador, he was afraid that we should often be called upon to interfere, as the French had recently been called upon to interfere for their consul at Algiers, and be obliged to vindicate our rights and dignity. He saw no reason why the house should not do something practical on the subject, instead of heaping, for three consecutive sessions, reports upon reports, which he would undertake to say no ten gentlemen in the house would read when they were completed.

Mr. *Warburton* would not give any opinion as to whether we ought or ought not to have an ambassador or consul at Canton; but this he knew, that the Americans carried on a profitable trade there without either.

Sir *C. Forbes* expressed his delight with the fairness and liberality with which trade was carried on in China through the medium of the Hong merchants. He would ask those persons from whom this petition came, and who complained of the laws and usages of China, whether they would wish to exchange the commercial laws of that country for those of Great Britain? There were edicts by which the subjects of the celestial empire were prevented from cheating out of their property the poor outcast English strangers who came among them to gain a livelihood by the purchase of tea. In the ports of China a smuggling vessel might lie safely at anchor, for there were no custom-house boats to board and search her. Indeed, it was not till they were detected in landing prohibited

articles that the owners of the vessel were liable to have it confiscated. If a foreign vessel were to enter the port of London, and were not to conform to its rules and regulations, we should soon order the crew to go about their business. Why should we complain, if similar measures were adopted by the Chinese towards our own vessels?

The petition was then read, and ordered to lie on the table.

East-India Committee.—Mr. *C. Grant* moved the reappointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry into East-India affairs; when the following members were appointed:

Mr. Charles Grant, Chairman.

Mr. Baring	Mr. Callaghan
Mr. Astell	Sir C. Forbes
Mr. W. Wynn	Sir G. Staunton
Mr. C. Fergusson	Sir J. Macdonald
Sir Jas. Mackintosh	Mr. Fazakerley
Lord Ashley,	Mr. Marshall
Mr. Littleton	Mr. Shelley
Mr. Ald. Thompson	Mr. S. Wortley
Mr. Hume	Sir John Malcolm
Mr. G. Bankes	Mr. Gisborne
Mr. Irving	Mr. Gally Knight
Mr. Courtenay	Mr. John Loch
Mr. W. Whitmore	Lord Nugent
Lord Morpeth	Mr. Ewart
Lord Acheson	Mr. Denison
Mr. Wrighton	Mr. Protheroe
Mr. Labouchere	Lord Milton.
Mr. John Wood	

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

June 20.

Maj. Gen. Bourke, to take leave on proceeding to the Government of New South Wales.
Lieut. Col. Trewman, on his return from India.
Lieut. Col. Colebrooke, commissioner of inquiry, on his return from the Eastern colonies.
Mr. Cameron, commissioner of inquiry, on his return from the Eastern colonies.
Mr. Gregory, secretary to the commission of inquiry, on his return from the Eastern colonies.
Lieut. Col. Leicester Stanhope.
Maj. Greville, 38th regt., on his appointment.
Archdeacon Barnes.

July 6.

Maj. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, to take leave on his departure for New Brunswick.
Lieut. Col. Shubrick, on his return from India.
Major Ritchie, on his return from India.

July 13.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, on his appointment to the command of the troops at Bombay.
Sir Richard Ottley, chief justice of Ceylon, on his return to England.
Major Turner, 14th regt., on his return from India.
Major Mair, 99th regt., on promotion.
Capt. Hancock, C.B., R.N., with a Memoir of his Life and Services.

July 20.

Maj. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls, on his return from service in India, and on his appointment as Commander of the Bath.
Mr. Meikle, on his return from India.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

The following is a report from Dr. Walker, who was instructed by C. C. Greville, Esq. the clerk of the privy council, to obtain the most correct information as to the characteristic symptoms, history, prevention, or cure of the cholera:

"St. Petersburgh, April 17 (29).

"Sir:—I had the honour of reporting to you from Moscow, for the information of the lords of His Majesty's most hon. Privy Council, upon two of the points respecting the disease prevailing in this empire, and stated my conviction that it was not the plague, but the same disease with the cholera morbus that had ravaged the territories of the East-India Company. I also stated, that I deemed it absolutely necessary, for the purpose of procuring further information on the other points laid down in my instructions, that I should proceed further than Moscow. I was afterwards induced to change the plan detailed, in so far as not to go to Nishni Novgorod, as I found, from inquiries which I was afterwards able to make at Moscow, that I was not likely to get any information there worth the great delay which, from the season of the year, I must incur by going there. As the disease appeared to be at an end at Moscow, and as various official documents which I had required, for assisting me in the duty intrusted to me, could not be ready under two or three weeks, I determined therefore to set out immediately for Jaroslaw, and the rest of the places which I had mentioned in my letter that I intended to visit. I was excessively delayed by the badness of the roads, having been, for instance, nearly six hours in going the first stage of not quite fifteen miles from Moscow. On my arrival at Jaroslaw, I found that the disease had already ceased in the town of Vologda; and that, with the badness of the roads, and one certain quarantine, and perhaps two, I should be detained much beyond the time I was, by my arrangement with Lord Heytesbury, warranted to employ, and I therefore gave up my intention of going to Vologda, and proceeded along the Volga and road by which the disease approached St. Petersburgh last year. The roads were in such a shocking state, that I could travel only very slowly; and being detained also four days by the breaking up of the ice on the rivers, I was thirteen days in coming from Jaroslaw, a distance which, either in winter or in summer (even with the halts necessary for my inquiries), would not have required above half that time. I was exactly seven weeks absent from St. Petersburgh.

"I hasten to communicate the results of my own observations, and of the information which I have been able to collect from others respecting that most important point, the contagious or non-contagious nature of the disease.

"In Moscow by far the greater part of the medical men are of opinion that the disease is not contagious, but produced by some peculiar state of the atmosphere, not

cognizable by either our senses or by instruments; that this was proved by almost every person in the city feeling during the time some inconvenience or other, which wanted only the exciting cause of catching cold, or of some irregularity in diet, to bring on cholera; that very few of those immediately about the patients were taken ill. That persons had put on the clothes of patients who were very ill or had died of cholera, had lain in their beds, or even alongside of corpses, had bathed in the same water where very bad cholera patients had been bathed just before, and that none of these persons were taken ill. That a strict investigation had been made into what were reckoned the first four cases occurring in Moscow, and that it was proved that they had neither themselves been in any infected place, nor had communication with any one coming from such a place. I confess, however, I am not quite satisfied with this, because—first, in a place of such an extent as Moscow, every one can conceive it perfectly possible that there may have been cases before these without its being known, and I have the certainty myself of its being possible, for it occurred to me while I was there, to know of four cases that had never been reported to the police, nor seen by a medical man.

"2d. One of the four cases had only a few days arrived from Simbirsk, so that he might have brought the seeds of the disease with him, because the disease was in the district of Simbirsk in the end of August, and he died in Moscow, I think, on the 16th of September.

"3d. This investigation was not made by medical men, but through the police, which I do not reckon the proper method, as the people are so afraid of them, that it is next to impossible to get at the truth.

"I am also not quite satisfied that there were so few of the attendants in the hospitals taken ill, for I have a printed statement (or rather a copy of it) of one hospital, and oral information of two others, in which the attendants were taken ill in a far greater proportion than out of hospital. I had, of course, immediately on my arrival in Moscow, requested such a statement of each hospital, and as all the cholera hospitals, except two, had already been shut up some time, I expected it would have been furnished immediately, as I found that all the medical gentlemen expressed, and indeed showed, the utmost readiness to communicate every information, and a statement was already printed of the patients in each hospital, but in which that most important point of the number of attendants taken ill was not attended to. Not having received it, after repeated applications, I had it mentioned three days before I left Moscow, to the Governor Prince Dimitri Gallitzin, who, in my presence, desired the Secretary of the Medical Council to write to the different gentlemen, that he ordered it to be furnished without delay. It is now four weeks since I left Moscow, and I have not yet received it, so that I am not able to adduce the experience in the hospitals as in favour of either opinion, and begin to fear that accurate accounts may not have been kept of those cases. Still all these gentlemen (the anti-contagionists) acknowledge, that where a number of cholera patients are collected together, it is perfectly possible that the disease, like some others, may become contagious. I did not learn that the contagionists in Moscow had any strong particular instances to prove the communication of the disease from one individual to another. Indeed, one gentleman confessed to me that he himself having been so strongly convinced of the contagious nature of the disease, he supposed that it was not doubted by any one, and therefore never thought of searching out and establishing the facts which could prove that the opinion was founded on undoubted facts. One gentleman, who was the Inspector of the hospital of which I have a copy of the printed statement as abovementioned, was at first a non-contagionist, but found himself forced to adopt the opposite opinion, because so many of the attendants at the hospital under his superintendence were attacked with the disease.

"In the rest of my journey, however, at Jaroslaw, Minsk, Mologa, Ustuskna, Somina, Titzvin, through all which places the disease made its approaches towards St. Petersburgh, and where, from the small extent of the field of observation, every case came under more immediate inspection, I found every where the medical men and others convinced that the disease was brought to them somehow or other by the boats which came up the Volga from Nishni Novgorod, and other places where the disease had been; they said that the first attacked with the disease were always boatmen, and it was only afterwards that the disease appeared among the townspeople. Only at Jaroslaw it was doubtful whether the first was not a merchant, who who had been to the fair at Nishni. But after the disease got into a town, that it could not be traced from one to another, and that very often, perhaps most frequently, only one in a family, while in others every one was attacked with it.

"Combining this with its slow and gradual progress from Astracan (whither one party consider proved that it was brought by a vessel from Saliany, which the other party deny) along the great lines of water communication, I think it more than probable that is carried along by men somehow or other, although it has not been ascertained in what way. It has been alleged that it follows the tracts of rivers, not because it is carried by people going

along them, but because the miasma, or whatever it is that predisposes to, and excites the disease, has a great affinity to humidity. But if this were the case, it should go along all rivers and streams, whereas I believe it follows only those where there is navigation; and it also would not proceed along the great roads, as we are assured it does more than along others which are less frequented. The question is a very difficult one, and the disease has manifested the same caprices in its progress in Russia that it shewed in India, missing occasionally places that lie directly in its route, and not attacking them till some time after; attacking sometimes the high situated houses in towns, but more frequently the lower ones.

"With respect to the possibility of the disease being communicated by clothes or goods, no cases have as yet come to my knowledge sufficient to prove it. I have heard of several instances brought forward in support of the opinion, but they are not fair ones; as in all of them the persons had either come from places where the disease was, or it was already prevalent in the place where they were living. And by far the most general opinion, even among the contagionists, is, that it is only through the medium of the body that it is propagated.

"So that the result of what information I have been able as yet to collect on the subject is, that I believe it is capable of being conveyed from one place to another by men, although it cannot be considered completely proved; while, although there is not evidence sufficient to prove its communication by clothes or goods, still we cannot say that it is impossible.

"I have mentioned to several an experiment suggested by Sir William Pym—*viz.*, that condemned felons should be induced by a promise of pardon to put on the clothes and use the bedding of persons who had died of cholera, while every thing should be arranged so as rather to favour the action of contagion. But I have not found any person willing to propose it here, where, besides, there is a great objection that there is no capital punishment.

"Although it does not admit of legal proof, yet there is no doubt that, from the great difficulty, or indeed impossibility, of keeping quarantine strictly in such a great extent of country as that where the disease prevailed last summer and autumn, numbers of persons and quantities of goods from infected places evaded the quarantines, and came even to this city, but fortunately without bringing the disease.

"I may state, that also the Prussian and Austrian medical gentlemen, who have been sent here by their respective Governments, have adopted the same opinion with myself; the Austrians could speak more decidedly, as they had seen a good deal of the disease in the southern provinces, before they came to Moscow.

"Although such is my opinion, yet I should not conceive it necessary to have any quarantine for vessels arriving in England from Russia, unless the disease prevailed at the place of loading or in the neighbourhood, and even then perhaps only in the event of any person on board having had the disease during the passage. For although there are not as yet any observations regarding the length of time that the disease may lie dormant in the system, the general opinion is, that it does not probably exceed fourteen days, and therefore there would be little or no risk in admitting a vessel that had been at least fourteen days on her passage, without having any sick on board. Persons, however, might get in a considerable shorter time from here to England, by the steam-boat to Lubeck, if there should not be any quarantine there.

"All sort of goods, except tallow and linen, are, I am told, opened out in the most complete manner here, and handled for the purpose of being bracked, so that if they could communicate the disease, they would in all probability do it here before they could be sent abroad.

"With respect to the present state of the disease, it still prevails in the southern and western frontiers. A few cases, eight or nine, occurred in Moscow after I left that city, and I should not be at all surprised if a case occur still now and then for some time. Whether it will again increase with the warm weather is a complete conjecture, as there are no data to form an opinion about it; but there is still a sort of apprehension, of which people cannot entirely divest themselves. I found that five cases (and all fatal) had occurred in the town of Ustuskna, 460 versts from hence, in the course of the ten days, just before my passing throgh, *i. e.* from the 19th to the 29th of March; but I have not been able to learn whether any cases have occurred since. That, I believe, is the nearest point at which it has been since the autumn. As the Government of Vologda, where the disease has prevailed to a considerable degree not long ago, has more direct communication I believe with Archangel than with this place, it is not improbable, I think, that if the disease still spreads, it will get there before it comes here.

"With respect to the progress, nature, treatment, &c., of the disease, I am busy collecting materials for a complete statement, which I shall lose no time in forwarding to you when ready, for the information of their lordships.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "THOMAS WALKER."

"Postscript.—I find the expressions I have made use of here, have appeared to others not to convey quite the meaning I

myself attach to them. I intended to say, that I myself am convinced of the contagious nature of the disease, but that the proofs of its transmission from one individual to another are not quite perfect as yet. And believing so, I cannot, of course, be without some apprehension that it may also be conveyed by clothes and other articles, which have been in more immediate contact with the sick, although the proofs of this are, as yet, still more defective. It is a disease *sui generis*, and must have its own laws as well as the plague, typhus fever, and other contagious or infectious disorders, but these laws we do not sufficiently know. Its attacks seem to be favoured by depressing passions, especially fear of the disease, great fatigue, low bad living, bad air in crowded dirty dwellings, drunkenness. I have been informed than in Austrian Gallicia, where it had made its appearance, a better diet furnished to the lower orders, at the expense of the Government, seems to have contributed as much as any other measure to prevent the spreading of the disease."

The following is the second report of the College of Physicians on the subject of the cholera morbus.

"College of Physicians,
June 18, 1831.

"Sir;—In compliance with the further wishes of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, that we should state in detail the reason of the opinion contained in our report, dated June 15th, we beg to submit to their Lordships the following statement, observing at the same time, that the information in the documents laid before us is deficient on some important points, particularly with respect to the description of the disease.

"Our knowledge of the symptoms of the disease called cholera morbus, in Russia, is derived entirely from a report drawn up by Sir W. Crichton, at St. Petersburg, for the medical council of that capital, from reports of medical practitioners in different parts of Russia, where the disease had appeared. We have, however, no direct information from any Russian or other physician who had actually seen the disease. The remarkable facts attending its progress, and manner of extension over the vast tract of country in which it has successively appeared, are as follows;—It showed itself at Astracan, near the mouth of the Wolga, on the 20th of July, 1830, immediately after the arrival of a vessel there from the port of Bakon, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea; on board which vessel during the passage, eight men had died of the disease. From Astracan, it spread itself in an eastern direction to Gourieff, and far up the course of the river Owrab; and at the same time proceeded northward, in a course following strictly the great line of river communication of the Wolga; affecting successively all the principal towns on each bank of the river, as far to the north as Yaraslov, and at dates corresponding with the ordinary rate of the navigation up this stream. The earliest deaths at each place usually occurred among the boatmen employed in the navigation.

"It is an important fact, that while thus ascending the course of the Wolga in a northerly direction, it was contemporaneously conveyed down the course of the Don in a south-west direction to the sea of Azof, and to the coast of the Black Sea, and details are given, warranting the belief, that it was carried by personal intercourse across the neck of land which separates these two great lines of water communication.

"The disease appeared at Moscow in the first or second week of October, alleged to have been brought thither from Saratoff, and infected town on the Wolga. At Moscow it prevailed during the coldest months, having first appeared in the south part of the Russian dominions during the hottest season of the year. Quarantine was established on the road from Moscow to St. Petersburg. Upon this road the disease has never extended itself; but on another line of approach to St. Petersburgh from Saratoff, where no quarantine was established, the disease advanced as far as Tikhvin, within 160 miles of Petersburg, where it appears also to have been arrested by quarantine.

"It is important to mention heer, that the Moravian colony of Sarepta, on the right bank of the Wolga, several German colonies in the government of Saratoff, around which the disease raged with great severity, and the school of military cadets at Moscow, were exempted altogether from the disease; strict precautions having been used in each of these several instances to prohibit all intercourse with the surrounding population.

"The mode of ingress of the disease into Podolia and Volhynia is not equally certain; but it appears to have followed the great lines of communication between the southern parts of Russia and those provinces, and to have accompanied the march of the armies in this direction.

"The disease appeared very early in May on the road between Posen and Warsaw, and in the army of the Grand Duke Michael; subsequently at Prague and Warsaw, and in the Polish armies. A report, drawn up by a board of health of Warsaw, and transmitted to the French Government, and thence to the English Government, gives a statement of the numbers infected during seven days in the hospitals of Warsaw and its neighbourhood.

"The latest accounts we have before us are those regarding the extension of the disease to the sea-ports of Riga and Dantzic on the Baltic, and the great mortality which has occurred in the former of these places.

"From the progress of this disease, uninfluenced by latitude or by seasons, through various districts in the Russian empire, following gradually the courses of great rivers and roads, in other words, the general line of traffic and communication, and from the fact that different towns situate in its route were exempted from its visitations by establishing a system of non-intercourse, we are of opinion that the disease called cholera morbus in Russia is of an infectious nature. Our decision is corroborated by the opinion of Sir William Crichton, of St. Petersburg; by the measures taken by the Russian and Prussian governments; by the statement of the English physician, Dr. Walker, sent from St. Petersburg to Moscow, who, after much hesitation, decided peremptorily in favour of contagion; by that also of Dr. Albers, sent by the Prussian Government, who first entertained a suspicion that the disease was contagious, afterwards doubted, and at last determined upon its contagious nature. We beg again to call your Lordships' attention to the circumstance, that neither the statements of Dr. Walker, nor those of Dr. Albers, nor those of the report of the Committee of Health at Warsaw, contain any description of the symptoms of the disease.

"We have not evidence before us sufficient to decide whether this disease be communicable by merchandize or not; there are some statements which appear to support the latter opinion, but they are neither numerous nor distinct enough to convince us that this disease does not and will not observe the laws which regulate other infectious disorders.

"Should the Government be enabled to lay before us hereafter a more precise account of the disease, and a more enlarged statement by which the propagation of its infection may be distinguished from that of other infectious diseases, we shall be very ready to reconsider our opinion. But until such information can be obtained by us, called upon as we are to consider the security of the public, we can give no other opinion with respect to the transmission of the disease by merchandise, than that we think the safety of the community will best be consulted by submitting merchandize to the usual regulations of quarantine; and we can at present make no other distinction of articles than is made by the law established for this purpose."

Signed, (on behalf of the College,) by
HENRY HALFORD, President.
FRANCIS HAWKINS, Registrar.

DINNER OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY TO RAMMOHUN ROY.

On the 6th July, a dinner was given, at the City of London Tavern, by the Honourable East-India Company, to Rammohun Roy. About eighty sat down to a very sumptuous entertainment. It was what is called a family dinner, in contradistinction to the grand feast given upon the eve of the departure of a governor for India.

The Chairman of the East-India Company presided, and the Deputy Chairman filled the opposite chair; Lord Caledon sat on the right, and Rammohun Roy on the left of the Chairman. After the usual loyal toasts were drunk,

The Chairman rose to propose the health of Rammohun Roy. It was, he said, by no means customary to preface a toast with many words at one of their family dinners, but as the present was the first occasion on which they had been honoured with a visit from the distinguished native of a great country, the connexion between which and Great Britain was of so much advantage to both, he could not for a moment think of allowing the toast about to be proposed to pass in silence. Those to whom he had the honour of proposing the health of Rammohun Roy were aware of the virtues of the distinguished Bramin, of the vast services he had rendered to the Indian community, and of the effect such an example was calculated to produce. Like the bee, which sucked the choicest sweets from the flowers of the garden, the Bramin collected from the boundless stores of knowledge, to which from travel and study he had access, the richest intellectual treasures. The reception which the Bramin had met with would, it was to be hoped, influence other able and influential members of the Eastern community to visit England.

Rammohun Roy rose, and in a very graceful manner addressed the company. That day was, he said, one to which he had looked forward with the greatest degree of expectation. It rejoiced him to be seated amongst a body of gentlemen who had with such humanity and kindness carried on the government of India. Before the period at which India had become tributary to Great Britain, it was the scene of the most frequent and bloody conflicts. In the various provinces of the Eastern dominions, nothing was to be seen but plunder and devastation; there was no security for property or for life, until, by the interference of this country, the great sources of discord were checked, education has advanced, and the example of the British system of dominion had a conciliating effect upon the natives of the East. He felt most grateful to the various illustrious persons who had filled from time to time the office of Governor-General—to

Lords Cornwallis, Wellesley, and Hastings,—ay, and to the nobleman at present in power, Lord William Bentinck, who had laid aside every thing like show or ostentation, and exhibited no symptom of arbitrary authority, but, on the contrary, had done all in his power to gain the good opinions of the natives of India, and so raise them in the scale of nations. He felt proud and grateful at what India was experiencing, and he trusted that so long as she should remain amongst the nations of the earth, she would be ruled by Government equally popular and distinguished by similar acts of kindness, conciliation, and humanity.

The Bramin then proposed the healths of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

The Chairman returned thanks, and proposed the health of Lord Caledon, on doing which he spoke of the services rendered to the Company by that nobleman when Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Caledon returned thanks.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Chairman and of the Board of Control.

Sir J. M'Donald regretted much that Mr. Grant was prevented by indisposition from attending, as that honourable gentleman was most anxious to meet their distinguished guest. When he (Sir James M'Donald) was invited to partake of the family dinner, he little thought that he should meet so numerous a family. It was a most happy family, too, and the Board of Control would, he knew, do all in its power to increase their prosperity and happiness. He was most especially happy to see in the midst of the family an individual so eminently qualified, as the Bramin was, to form a correct opinion of the influence of the British Government upon the state of the society in India, and to hear that individual ascribe the existing felicity of the natives to the kindness, humanity, and influence of the institutions established in India by the English.

Amongst the company were Sir John Douglas, Sir R. Fergusson, Sir Peter Laurie, &c.

The healths of these gentlemen were drank, and the company retired about ten ten o'clock.

It was rather curious to see the Bramin surrounded by hearty feeders upon turtle and venison and champagne, and touching nothing himself but rice and cold water.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT BOMBAY.

On the 20th July, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B. and G.C.H., was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.

REDEMPTION OF CARNATIC DEBT.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have given notice, that the sum of £500,000 will be appropriable, in London, on the 1st of June 1833, for the redemption of the principal of the four per cent. Carnatic debt; and that the said Court will be ready, on or before the 31st of December 1831, to receive proposals for the sale of such four per cent stock.

EMIGRATION TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The commissioners recently appointed by his Majesty for the purpose of facilitating emigration to the British possessions abroad, have published (July 18) some further explanations of the duties with which they are charged.

They state that they have no funds at their disposal to be employed in conveying emigrants, but if any such funds can be raised by individuals or by subscription, they will undertake the management of such funds; that at the port of embarkation, and at the ports of entry in the colonies, government officers will be instructed to afford to the emigrants advice and guidance. The commissioners add, that their *chief object* is to render assistance to such emigrants and their families as have been accustomed to earn their subsistence by manual labour, such as agriculturists, artizans, and mechanics.

The commissioners have also published the following information which they have collected for the use of persons desirous of emigrating to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

Price of Passage, they say, is at the rate of not exceeding £16 for adults, and £8 for children (including maintenance during the voyage), for people of the working classes.

Employment and Rates of Wages. They state, upon the authority of official reports, and other information, that there is a great demand for labour in the Australian colonies. £25 or £30 a year, besides board and lodging, seems to be the wages usually paid to common labourers. Artizans of very ordinary qualifications are reported to find no difficulty in obtaining £50 a year, besides board and lodging. All articles of provision are very cheap: beef and mutton 2d per lb. by the joint; 1d. by the quarter. Tea 1s. 6d. Sugar 3d.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drags. (at Bombay). Richard Knox to be cornet by purch., v. M'Donogh, dpp. to 10th L. Dr. (28th June 31).

11th Light Drags. (in Bengal). J. R. H. Rose to be cornet by purch., v. Oakley, who retires (19 July 31).

13th Light Drags. (at Madras). Staff Assist. Surg. John Clark to be assist. surg., v. Thomson dec. (5 July 31).

16th Light Drags. (in Bengal). G. W. Key to be cornet by purch., v. Campbell app. to 9th L. Dr. (5 July 31).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. Robert Ellis from 46th F., to be capt., v. Bentley dec. (5 July 31).

20th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. John Maclean to be capt., v. Story dec.; and Ens. Edm. Dalgety to be lieut., v. Maclean (both 5 Apr. 31); Ens. Wm. Frith to be lieut. by purch., v. Waddell, who retires (12 July); Cadet Jas. Gates to be ens., v. Dalgety (11 do.); H. Wyndham to be ens. by purch., v. Frith (12 do).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Hon. R. Preston, from h.p. 6th regt., to be lieut., v. Valentine, whose app. has not taken place (19 July 31).

38th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. and Qu. Mast. C. Willes, from 50th F., be lieut., v. Ware, app. paym. of 49th F. (28 June 31).

38th Foot. Ens. W. G. Edwards to be lieut. by purch., v. Willes, who retires (12 July).

38th Foot. John Dwyer to be ens. by purch., v. Edwards prom. (19 July 31).

41st Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. W. D. Fry, from h.p. 47th F., to be assist. surg., v. Smith, app. to 46th regt. (19 July 31).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Staff Assist. Surg. A. M'Isaac, from h.p., to be assist. surg., v. Browne, app. to 3d F. (12 July).

46th Foot (at Madras). Capt. Robert Ellis, from h.p., to be capt., v. Wm. Campbell, who exch., rec. diff. (28 June 31).

46th Foot. Capt. P. Coultman, from h.p., to be capt., v. Ellis, app. to 16th F. (5 July); Assist. Surg. Wm. Smith, from 41st F., to be assist. surg., v. Urquhart dec. (5 do).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Robert Ware, from 38th F., to be paymaster, v. Brock dec. (28 June 31).

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. T. F. Richardson, from h.p. 95th F., to be lieut., v. Sam. Robbins, who exch. (5 July 31).

99th Foot (in Mauritius). Lieut. John Griffith, from 28th F., to be lieut., v. Russell, who exch. (28 June 31).

Brevet.—Capt. Arch. Irvine, Bengal Engineers, to be major in East-Indies only, for distinguished services in the field (28 June 31).

Unattached.—Brev. Col. Edw. Darley, from 59th F., to be lieut. col. of inf. (5 July 31).

The 2d bat. 1st Foot has returned from Madras.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 3. *James and Thomas*, Asbridge, from Mauritius 20th March; at Gravesend.—11. *Upton Castle*, Duggin, from Bombay 14th Feb.; at Deal.—11. *Lady East*, Denny, from Bengal 27th Jan. and Cape; off Lymington.—13. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal 1st Feb., Madras 18th do., and Cape 22d April; at Deal.—13. *Princess Charlotte*, M'Kean, from Bengal 8th Feb.; at Liverpool.—13. *Thames*, Rees, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—14. *Herculean*, Battersby, from Bengal 23d Feb.; at Liverpool.—14. *Toward Castle*, Brind, from New Zealand; at Gravesend.—14. *Forth*, Robertson, from New South Wales 17th Feb.; at Gravesend.—14. *Henry*, Bunney, from Van Diemen's Land 9th Feb.; at Gravesend.—15. *Columbia*, Kirkwood, from Bengal 12th Feb., at Liverpool.—16. *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, from New South Wales 26th Feb.; at Gravesend.—16. *Dryad*, Heard, from New South Wales 15th March; at Deal.—16. *Orontes*, Baker, from Bengal 24th Jan., Madras 12th Feb., and Cape 21st April; off Portsmouth.—16. *Persian*, Plunkett, from Van Diemen's Land 14th Feb.; off Falmouth.—17. *Frances*, Chalmers, from Mauritius 30th March; at Deal.—17. *Sir Charles Price*, Morgan, from South Seas; at Deal.—18. *Argo*, Drysdale, from Bengal 30th Jan., Golconda 2d Feb., and Cape 19th April; off Margate.—18. *Eliza*, Douthy, from Bengal 4th Feb.; off Margate.—18. *Lavinia*, Brooks, from Cape of Good Hope 29th April; off Margate.—18. *Charles Eyre*, Chapman, from Bengal 28th Feb.; at Liverpool.—20. *Rutland*, Headley, from Mauritius 10th March; at Bristol.—21. *Sisters*, Duke, from New Zealand, at Gravesend.—21. *Cretan*, Reynolds, from South Seas; at Deal.

Departures.

June 24. *Hooghley*, Reeves, from New South Wales (with convicts); from Cork.—25. *Princess Augusta*, Hawkins, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—27. *Courier*, Palmer, for Cape; from Deal. 28. *Collingwood*, Snipe, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—29. *Lisbon Packet*, Wilson, for Cape; from Liverpool.—29. *Clifton*, Lightbody, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*July* 1. *St. George*, Wills, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—3. *Guinare*, Bulley, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—6. *Jolly Rambler*, Potter, for Cape, Swan River, and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—8. *Asia*, Agar, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—8. *Brenda*, Rewcastle, for Cape, V.D. Land, and N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—10. *Cornwall*, Bell, for Bengal; from Deal.—10. H. C. Ch. S. *Oriental*, Leader, for Bengal; from Deal.—10. *Lotus*, Jenks, for Batavia and China; from Liverpool.—10. *Hebe*, Currie, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—12. *Strathfieldsay*, Harrison, for V.D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—12. H. C. Ch. S. *Orient*, White, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—13. *Juliana*, Tarbutt, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—14. *Eliza*, Sutton, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—16. *Bland*, Callan, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—16. *Cassiopea*, Corner, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—16. *Cynthia*, Johnston, for Batavia and Singapore; from Deal.—17. *Dunvegan Castle*, Duff, for Madeira and Mauritius; from Deal.—17. *Surrey*, Kemp, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—18. *Lotus*, Wilson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—18. *Elora*, Gilkeson, for Bombay; from Port Glasgow.—24. *Margaret*, Biddle, for Mauritius and N.S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—24. *Lady Raffles*, Tucker, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—24. *Victory*, Biden, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—24. *Duke of Hertford*, Bowen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—24. H. C. Ch. S. *Duke of Northumberland*, Pope, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—24. *Mary and Jane*, Winter, for Cape; from Deal.—24. *Malcolm*, Eyles, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—24. *Dorothea*, Conyngham, for China; from Deal.—24. *Mail*, Lindsay, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—24. *William Salthouse*, Roberts, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—25. *Lord Lynedoch*, Luscombe, for V.D. Land (with convicts); from Deal.—26. *Platina*, Wilson, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; from Deal.—26. *Atlas*, Hunt, for Mauritius; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Lockett and two children; Mrs. Dunkin and child; Mrs. W. Palmer and two children; Mrs. C. Russell and five children; Mrs. Lowis and child; D. Hill, Esq., M.C.S.; H. Newnham and John Lowis, B.C.S.; Capt. L'Estrange, H. M. 31st regt., Capt. Low, Madras Infantry; R. D. Colvin, Esq.; Misses Cunningham, two Armstong, and two Rushby; Masters M'Gregor, Reid, and two Vibert.—From Madras: Robert Grant, Esq., M.C.S.; 28 invalids, &c. of H.M. service.

Per Upton Castle, from Bombay: Mr. Hughes; Miss Hughes; Master Hughes; Miss Lee; Capt. and Mrs. Sharpben and family; Capt. Cook; Lieuts. Coghlan, Foster, and Mant; two Misses Shaw; Mr. Montalgne; two Masters Farren; Rev. T. Webber; Mrs. Webber; 60 Hon. Company's, and 45 His Majesty's invalids.

Per Lady East, from Bengal: Maj. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls; Lady Nicholls and Miss Nicholls; Mrs. Saunders, lady of G. Saunders, Esq., Civil Service; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Biggs, H. C. Artillery; Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Civil Service; Mrs. Cullen; Miss Macmorine; Capt. Johnson, H. M. 14th Regt.; Capt. Rowland, H. C. Navy; the Rev. Mr. Crauford; Ens. Speed, H. M. 14th Regt.; Mr. Brewer; two Misses Ricketts; Master and Miss Biggs; two Misses and Master Owen; Master and Miss Ronald; Miss Brottridge and Master De Courcy; 60 men H. M. 14th regt.; two women, and one child.

Per Orontes, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Ashton and two children; Mrs. Stevens; Mrs. Ricketts; Miss Hall; Colonel and Mrs. Wahab, and three children; Lieut. Col. Milne; Mr. Macaulay; Capt. Ebhart, H. M. 45th Regt.; Capt. Piggott, H. M. 26th Regt.; Capt. Calder, H. M. 26th Regt.; Lieut. Whistler, Artillery; Lieut. Moore, Artillery; Lieut. White, and Lieut. Campbell, H. M. 69th Regt.; Lieut. Bedford, H. M. Royal Regt.; F. Chambers, Esq.; Mr. Lawrie;

thirty-one men, five women, and eight children, of H. M. 80th Regt.—(Landed at the Cape: Mrs. Sparks; Major Cotton, M. H. 41st Regt.; Capt. Bird; Lieut. Whistler, 6th Cavalry.)

Expected.

Per Wanstead, from Bengal: Mrs. Friend; Miss Roberts; Mr. Mackinley; Mr. Alexander; Mr. Falconer; Mr. Weller; 29th H. C. invalids; one woman.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per St. George, for Calcutta (from Liverpool). Colonel Vincent; Mrs. Vincent; Miss Vincent; Misses Harriet and Emma Pickeringgill; Miss Thompson; Miss Moore; Lieut. Lloyd; Mrs. Lloyd; Lieut. Hamilton; Ens. Hunter; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert; Miss Lambert; Mr. Andrews; two native and one European servant.

Per H.C.Ch.S. Oriental, for Bengal: Dr. Kenneth Macqueen; Mrs. Macqueen; Mrs. Mylne; Miss Watt; Lieut. Graham, in command of recruits.

Per H.C.Ch.S. Orient, for Bengal: Mrs. Valpy; Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Clark; Misses Breddon, Ricketts, Bird, Logie, Messor, Dougan, May, and Spiers; W. H. Valpy, esq. civil service; Capt. Arch. Dickson; Mr. H. Clark, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Ganett, artillery; Masters Cromandine and Lemontine; several servants.

Per Lady Raffles, for Bombay: Capt. Dawson; Capt. Crawford; Colonel Morse; Mrs. Rybot; Mr. Loughnan; Miss Higgins; Miss Free; Miss Russell.

Per Margaret, for New South-Wales: Maj. Gen. Bourke, new governor of the colony.

Per H.C.Ch.S. Duke of Northumberland, for Bengal: Mr. Kemp; Lieut. Swinley; Capt. Jones and lady; Dr. Johnson and lady; Capt. Arnold and lady; Major White; Miss Seymour; Col. Rodbier; Mrs. Hill and family.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Bengal: Dr. Burrows and family (five in number); Mrs. Eaton and family (six in ditto); Misses Kennedy, J. Kennedy, and A. Montgomery; Capt. Beasley; Mr. Hay; Mr. Reitz, for the Cape; six servants.—To proceed from the Cape for ditto: Dr. and Mrs. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Dorin; Mr. Haig; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Swiney; Mr. Morehouse.

Per Malcolm, for Bengal: Mrs. Hutton and two female servants; Capt. G. C. Smyth, B.C.; Lieut. H. Drummond, B.C.; Lieut. J. Hutton, B.N.I.; Wm. Woollen, esq.; Dr. A. Wardrop; Mr. J. Daynes, C.E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 3. At Carberry, the lady of Col. William Turner, of the Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter.

10. At Cheltenham, the lady of Maj. William D. Robertson, Bombay Army, of a daughter.

11. In Seymour-street, Euston-square, the lady of C. B. Leicester, Esq., Bengal Military Service, of a son.

15. At Bath, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. Swinton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service, of a daughter.

23. At Dorset Place, Dorset Square, the lady of Capt. E. A. M'Curdy, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 7. At Daviot House, Invernesshire, Capt. Angus Macintyre, late of the 41st regt., to Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Angus Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, Capt. of Clanchattan, &c. &c.

— At Laura Church, near Birr, Lieut. E. Evans, 38th regt., to Eliza, daughter of Thos. Antiscll, Esq., Sraduff House.

20. At Lymington, Lieut. Colonel Hughes, of the Bombay Army, and nephew of the late General Hughes, to Eliza Luther, youngest daughter of John Taylor, Esq., M. D., late Physician to his present Majesty, great granddaughter of his late Exc. W. M. Burt, Capt. Gen. and Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and of his late Exc. Gen. Gordon, Governor of Pensylvania, and cousin of the Viscount Barrington.

28. At Uphill, Somersetshire, Major Godley, late of the Madras army, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Hope, Esq., of Wells.

— At St. Pancras New Church, Alex. Elphinstone, Esq., of the Bombay Civil service, to Charlotte, daughter of the late William Hunter, M.D., and Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of Fort William, Bengal.

30. At Southampton, R. T. Brockman, Esq., of Folkstone, Kent, to Anne Ellen, only daughter of the late Capt. Yates, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

July 2. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. G. Hough, Esq., of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, to Laetitia, daughter of the late J. O. Jones, Esq.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Christopher Wm. Puller, Esq., only son of the late Sir C. W. Puller, Chief Justice of Bengal, to Emily, youngest daughter of Wm. Blake, Esq., of Danesbury, Herts.

15. At Edinburgh, Capt. David Birrell, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Matilda Mary Linning, daughter, of Dr. Jas. Woodman, physician at Bognor, Sussex.

16. At St. Marylebone, Mr. Hugh Inglis, son of the late John Inglis, Esq., East India House, to Rothes Beatrix, second daughter of the late Sir John Leslie, Bart., of Findrassie and Wordis.

20. At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Capt. Wm. W. Baker, Madras army, third son of Sir Robert Baker, of Montague-place, to Barbara, second daughter of J. A. Young, Esq., of Great Ormond-street, and of Hare-hatch, Berks.

21. At Brixton church, Capt. James Bell, of the 28th regt. Madras N. I., to Charlotte, fourth daughter of John Woolley, Esq., of Denmark Hill, Surrey.

Lately. At Paris, E. H. Ffienney, Esq., of H. M. 62d regt., to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Professor Lee, prebend of Bristol, vicar of Barwell, and chaplain to the Earl of Munster.

DEATHS.

Feb. 19. On board the *Triumph*, on his passage from Bombay to the Cape, Major John Hawkins, of the Bombay Engineers.

June 18. At Beauvais, in France, Peter Cochrane, Esq., late of the medical establishment, Bengal, and president of the medical board at that presidency, aged 77.

— At Cargenholm, near Dumfries, Col. James Brodie, C. B. of the 9th regt. Madras N. I.

— At Esher, Mrs. Porter, mother of Sir Robert Ker Porter, in her 86th year.

20. At Auchtertool, Fifeshire, David Liddell, jun., Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

30. At Liverpool, in the 79th year of his age, William Roscoe, Esq., author of the "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini," "Life of Lorenzo de Medici," &c. &c.

July 1. At Brighton, Arthur, sixth son of George Smith, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.

— At Paris, Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, in his 83d year.

2. At his seat, Merton Abbey, Surrey, Rear-Admiral Isaac Smith, in the 79th year of his age. He was one of the last surviving officers who accompanied Capt. Cook in his first and second voyages of discovery.

4. At his residence, Poplar, Joseph Sheffield, Esq., in his 66th year, many years an eminent surveyor of shipping in the employ of the Hon. E. I. Company.

6. At Hampton Court, in her 77th year, Frances Xavier Law, relict of Charles Smith, Esq. late Governor of Madras.

10. Mr. John Weir, aged 23, late chief officer of the ship *Caroline*, from Bombay, and son of Robert Weir, master, Royal Navy.

10. At Geneva, Capt. Alex. Nash, aged 60, late in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

12. At Cheltenham, General Sir Charles Green, Bart., in his 83d year.

13. At Blatchington, near Seaford, James Walker, Esq., Rear Admiral of the Red.

16. At High Peach, Essex, Thomas Sotheby, Esq., Admiral of the White, aged 72.

19. At Blackheath-hill, Mrs. Isabella Maitland, relict of Samuel Maitland, Esq., late Commander, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

20. At Portsmouth, Mrs. Wahab, wife of Col. Wahab, of the East-India service. The deceased landed only a few days prior from an Indiaman, having given birth to a female child, about a month since, at sea.

23. At her house in Piccadilly, Miss Dumergue, only child of the late Charles Dumergue, Esq.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Upton Castle*, on the passage from Bombay, J. Ritchie, Esq.

— At Halle, in Saxony, aged 75, La Fontaine, the celebrated romance writer.

N.B. The letters P.C. *denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices;* A. *advance (per cent.) on the same;* D. *discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to* 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., *and* 100 *bazar maunds equal to* 110 *factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa.Rupees* B. mds. *produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct.Rupees* F. mds.—*The* Madras Candy *is equal to* 500 lb. *The* Surat Candy *is equal to* 746⅔ lb. *The* Pecul *is equal to* 133⅓ lb. *The* Corge *is 20 pieces.*

CALCUTTA, December 23, 1830.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Anchors ..... Sa.Rs. cwt.	15	0	@	20	0
Bottles 100	9	0	—	11	0
Coals ..... B. md.	0	7	—	0	8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 .. F. md.	38	8	—	39	0
—— ..... do.	——		—	——	
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	38	8	—	——	
—— Old ..... do.	37	0	—	37	8
—— Bolt ..... do.	39	4	—	39	12
—— Slab ..... do.	——		—	——	
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	36	0	—	37	0
—— Peru Slab ..... Ct.Rs. do.	41	0	—	41	4
—— Russia ..... Sa.Rs. do.	——		—	——	
Copperas	2	0	—	3	8
Cottons, chintz	15	A.	—	45	A.
—— Muslins, assort.	10	D.	—	30	D.
—— Twist, Mule, 20-50 .... Mor.	0	6¾	—	0	7¾
—— —— —— 60-120 ..... do.	0	6	—	0	6¾
Cutlery	P. C.		—	5	A.
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.		—	10	A.
Hardware	P. C.		—	5	D.
Hosiery	30	D.	—	35	D.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. .. Sa.Rs. F. md.	6	4	@	6	8
—— —— flat ..... do.	6	4	—	6	8
—— English, sq. ..... do.	2	12	—	2	14
—— —— flat ..... do.	2	12	—	2	14
—— Bolt ..... do.	2	12	—	2	14
—— Sheet ..... do.	4	6	—	——	
—— Nails ..... cwt.	10	0	—	13	0
—— Hoops ..... F. md.	5	0	—	——	
—— Kentledge ..... cwt.	1	0	—	1	4
Lead, Pig ..... F. md.	5	12	—	5	13
—— Sheet ..... do.	6	0	—	——	
Millinery	15	D.	—	20	D.
Shot, patent ..... bag	2	12	—	3	0
Spelter ..... Ct.Rs. F. md.	5	11	—	5	12
Stationery	P. C.		—	5	D
Steel, English ..... Ct.Rs. F. md.	8	8	—	9	0
—— Swedish ..... do.	13	8	—	13	12
Tin Plates ..... Sa.Rs. box	19	0	—	20	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.		—	5	D.
—— —— coarse	15	A.	—	20	A.
—— Flannel	5	A.	—	10	A.

MADRAS, December 1, 1830.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bottles 100	16	@	18
Copper, Sheathing ..... candy	325	—	350
—— Cakes ..... do.	290	—	300
—— Old ..... do.	none		
—— Nails, assort. ..... do.	210	—	220
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.		
—— Muslins and Ginghams	P. C.	—	10 A.
—— Longcloth	15 A.	—	25 A.
Cutlery	P. C.	—	10 D.
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	—	25 A.
Hardware	10 D.	—	15 D.
Hosiery	10 A.	—	15 A.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ..... candy	42	—	45
—— English ..... do.	24	—	26
—— Flat and bolt ..... do.	24	—	26

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron Hoops ..... candy	28	@	30
—— Nails ..... do.	——		
Lead, Pig ..... do.	30	—	35
—— Sheet ..... do.	31	—	35
Millinery	Unsaleable.		
Shot, patent	10 A.	—	15 A.
Spelter ..... candy	30	—	32
Stationery	P. C.	—	5 D.
Steel, English ..... candy	60	—	70
—— Swedish ..... do.	140	—	150
Tin Plates ..... box	23	—	25
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— —— coarse	P. C.	—	10 D.
—— Flannel	P. C.		

BOMBAY, January 29, 1831.

	Rs.		Rs.
Anchors ..... cwt.	15	@	18
Bottles, pint ..... doz.	¾	—	0
Coals ..... ton	27		——
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 .... cwt.	69	—	——
—— —— 24-32 ..... do.	70	—	——
—— Thick sheets ..... do.	71	—	——
—— Slab ..... do.	67	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	50	—	0
Cottons, Chintz	——	see remarks	——
—— Longcloths	——		——
—— Muslins	——		——
—— Other goods	——		——
—— Yarn, No. 40 ..... lb	1¼		——
Cutlery	P. C.	—	—
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	—	—
Hardware	D.	—	—
Hosiery—¼ hose only	20 A.	—	—

	Rs.		Rs.
Iron, Swedish, bar. ..... St. candy	57	@	0
—— English, do. ..... do.	34	—	0
—— Hoops ..... cwt.	7	—	0
—— Nails ..... do.	15	—	20
—— Plates ..... do.	8¾	—	0
—— Rod for bolts ..... St. candy	33	—	0
—— do. for nails ..... do.	40	—	0
Lead, Pig ..... cwt.	10¾	—	0
—— Sheet ..... do.	9¾	—	0
Millinery	no demand		
Shot, patent ..... cwt.	11	—	14
Spelter ..... do.	9	—	0
Stationery	A.	—	0
Steel, Swedish ..... tub	17	—	0
Tin Plates ..... box	19	—	0
Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	no demand		
—— —— coarse	ditto		
—— Flannel	D.	—	0

CANTON, February 2, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ..... piece	4¼	@	6
—— Longcloths, 40 yds. ..... do.	5	—	5¼
—— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds. ..... do.	2¼	—	3
—— Cambrics, 12 yds. ..... do.	1½	—	2
—— Bandannoes ..... do.	2	—	2¼
—— Yarn ..... pecul	30	—	60
Iron, Bar ..... do.	2¾	—	0
—— Rod ..... do.	3¾	—	4
Lead ..... do.	4¼	—	5

	Drs.		Drs.
Smalts ..... pecul	12	@	28
Steel, Swedish, in kits ..... cwt.	6	—	7
Woollens, Broad cloth ..... yd.	1.60	—	1.70
—— Camlets ..... pce.	20	—	21
—— Do. Dutch ..... do.	30	—	32
—— Long Ells Dutch ..... do.	7	—	7¾
Tin ..... pecul	15	—	16½
Tin Plates ..... box	11¼	—	12

SINGAPORE, January 6, 1831.

	Drs.		Drs.
Anchors.....pecul	11	@	14
Bottles.....100	4	—	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....pecul	40	—	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	—	3
—— Imit. Irish.....25.....36 do.	2½	—	3
—— Longcloths.....12.....36 do.	none		
—— ——— 38 to 40.....34-36 do.	6	—	7
—— ——— do...do.....38-40 do.	7	—	8
—— ——— do...do.....44 do.	7	—	9
—— ——— 50 do.	9	—	10½
—— ——— 55 do.	9	—	10½
—— ——— 60 do.	10	—	11
—— Prints, 7-8. *single colours*.....do.	3	—	3½
—— ——— 9-8.....do.	3½	—	5½
—— Cambric, 12yds. by 40 to 45 in...do.	1½	—	2½
—— Jacouet, 20.....44..46....do.	2	—	7

	Drs.		Drs.
Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble...corge	6	@	8
—— do. do Pullicat.....do.	3	—	6
—— Twist, 16 to 80.....pecul	50	—	85
Hardware, assort.....overstock.			
Iron, Swedish.....pecul	5½	—	6
—— English.....do.	2½	—	—
—— Nails.....do.	10	—	—
Lead, Pig.....do.	5½	—	6
—— Sheet.....do.	5½	—	6
Shot, patent.....bag	3	—	3½
Spelter.....pecul	5	—	5½
Steel, Swedish.....do.	11	—	12
—— English.....do.	—		
Woollens, Long Ells.....pcs.	N.D.		
—— Cambletts.....do.	25	—	33
—— Ladies' cloth.....yd.	1¼	—	1½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1831.—There has been some demand throughout the past week for lappet, jaconet, and book muslins; but the prices offering are so excessively low, as to preclude the possibility of making sales to any extent, except at a very heavy loss. The sales of twist have not been so extensive, but prices are steady.—The operations in the metal market during the past week have been unusually limited. There have been no transactions in copper; holders being unwilling to submit to the low prices offered.—We know of only one private sale of iron.

Madras, Dec. 1, 1830.—There is very little doing in piece-goods at present, and as almost every description of Europe produce is in second-hands, our quotations are merely nominal. The stock of broad-cloth is heavy.

Bombay, Jan. 29, 1831.—During the last week considerable sales of piece-goods have been effected, principally consisting of long-cloths, grey and bleached madapollams, chintz, spotted jamdanies, and lenos, at prices varying according to quality. Woollens are in no demand.

Singapore, Jan. 6, 1831.—A heavy stock of iron in the market, and prices giving way. Paints unsaleable at 20 per cent. under prime cost. Earthen, glass, and hardware, the market overstocked. Wine and spirits, ditto. Piece-goods and woollens in partial demand. Cotton twist in demand. Spelter, no demand.

Canton, Jan. 17, 1831.—The large importation of piece-goods check an improvement in price. Metals and all European products continue low.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.		Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 32 0 Remittable.....	31	0 Prem.
Prem. 1 10 Old Five per ct. Loan..	1	2 Prem.
Prem. 1 12 New ditto ditto.....	1	4 Prem.

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,600 to 5,900.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills..... 6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit..... 5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10⅛d. —to sell 1s. 10⅜d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. .....31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. .....29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 350 Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... 1 Dis.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.
At the Rate of Subscription, *viz.* 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. ..... ½ Prem.

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8⅞d. to 1s. 9⅛d per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Pres. 5 per cent.—106½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Singapore, Nov. 27, 1830.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, Feb. 2, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 August—Prompt 4 September.

Company's—Saltpetre.

For Sale 5 September—Prompt 2 December.

Tea.—Bohea, 1,500,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,000,000 lb.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private-Trade, 8,000,000 lb.

For Sale 13 September—Prompt 9 December.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Henry Porcher, Coromandel, Stakesby, Lord Hungerford, Lady East, Eliza,* and *Orontes,* from *Bengal.*

Company's—Raw Silk—Silk Piece Goods—Sugar—Indigo—Saltpetre.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
	1831.				£		
	Gravesend. Aug. 25	*Alfred*	716	John T. E. Eliot	John T. E. Flint	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
	Ports. Sept. 1						
	Blackwall. Aug. 20	*Wellington*	445	Gustavus Evans	Gustavus Evans	W. I. Docks	M'Ghie and Page, Exchange build.
	Ports. 25						
Madras	Sept. 1	*Mary Ann*	479	William Hornblow	Wm. Hornblow	Expected	Edmund Read, Riches-ct., Lime-st.
	20	*Elphinstone*	450	George Joad	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surflen and Bolton and Kelham
	14	*Senatris*	487	Alexander Yates	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn and Edmund Read.
	20	*Neptune*	632	John Cumberlege, jun.	John Cumberlege	Expected	John Lyney, Birchin Lane.
	20	*Warrior*	476	Bushell and Jack	John Stone	Lon. Docks	M'Ghie and Page.
	Aug. 4		476	Geo. M. Braithwaite	G. M. Braithwaite	E. I. Docks	Gledstanes, Drysdale&Co.&E.&A.Rule
	20	*Severn*	558	Geo. M. Braithwaite	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surflen and Bolton & Kelham.
	Sept. 20	*Palmira*	500	George Joad		W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, & Wm. Abercrombie.
Madras & Bengal	Oct. 5	*General Palmer*	510	Richard B. Cotgrave	Rich. B. Cotgrave	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	Gravesend.						
	Portsmouth 20	*Euphrates*	557	William Tindell	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Nov. 20	*Zenobia*	642	Rickards & Macintosh	John F. Owen	W. I. Docks	Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	Aug. 7	*Lord Hungerford*	780	Cockerell & Co.	Chas. Farquharson	St.Kt.Docks	Capt. F., Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	18	*Orontes*	700	J. B. Hall	W. F. Baker	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
Bengal	Sept. 10						
	Gravesend. Aug. 25	*Roxburgh Castle*	500	Wigrams and Green	George Denny	E. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co., Freeman's-ct.
	Ports. Sept. 1	*Bengal Merchant*	503	John Groves		Expected	John Groves, Abchurch-lane.
	15						
	Gravesend. Aug. 25	*Triumph*	545	Robert and Thos. Green	Thomas Green	City Canal	Robert Green & Tomlin & Man.
	Ports. Sept. 5						
	Gravesend. 3	*Alberton*	500	Wm. Bawtree	Lucas Percival	W. I. Docks	Wm. Abercrombie.
	Portsmouth 10	*Sir Edward Paget*	481	Green & Co.	Wm. Bourchier	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
Bombay	Aug. 1						
	Gravesend. 10	*Upton Castle*	506	John Thacker	James E. Duggin	Expected	Captain Thacker, Leadenhall-street.
	Portsmouth 20						
	Nov. 15	*Lady Feversham*	430	John Barry	Stephenson Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
	Aug. 2	*Africa*	358	William Tindell	John Skelton	W. I. Docks	John Lyney.
Ceylon	10	*Thomas Pelle*	250	Thomas Elliot	Thomas Elliot	Lon. Docks	Thomas Surflen.
	Nov. 10	*Morning Star*	340	William Tindell	George Adler	Expected	John Lyney, jun.
	Aug. 3	*Falcon*	362	Wharton and Co.	William Cobb	W. I. Docks	Edw. and A. Rule.
Mauritius	8	*Abel Gower*	313	Joseph Fletcher	W. E. Williams	St.Kt.Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
	2	*Alexand. Robertson*	220	D. Halkett	John Gray	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
	6	*Margaretha*	395	Thorntons & West	Wm. Burcham	W. I. Docks	John S. Brinley, Birchin-lane.
Batavia	10	*Bussorah Merchant*	550	William Bruce	John Moncrieff	Cork	William Bruce, Swithin's-lane.
	Convict Ship						
New South Wales	3	*Caroline*	400	Robert Brooks	William Parker	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
	1	*Earlhamtress*	401	William Drew	William Drew	W. I. Docks	W. Buchannan, Leadenhall-street.
Van Diemen's Land & New South Wales	20	*John Woodhall*	360	H. Dutchman	Wm. Thompson	St.Kt.Docks	W. Robertson, & Arnold & Woollett
	31	*Arab*	300	John Binmer	James Ferrier	Lon. Docks	John Binmer, Church-row.
	10	*Cabotia*	400	James Henderson	William Simpson	St.Kt.Docks	Buckles & Co.
Hobart Town and Launceston	20	*Bombay*	300	Joseph Drew	Joseph Dare	Expected	W. Buchanan.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barilla.....cwt.	0	5	6	@	0	7	6
Coffee, Java.....	2	0	0	—	2	5	0
—— Cheribon.....	2	2	0	—	2	6	0
—— Sumatra and Ceylon..	1	13	0	—	2	2	0
—— Bourbon.....							
—— Mocha.....	3	2	0	—	6	6	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3¾	—	0	0	5½
—— Madras.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	5½
—— Bengal.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	4¾
—— Bourbon.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	9
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9	10	0	—	16	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	2	18	0	—	3	0	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	10	0	—	—		
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	0	0	—	3	3	0
Camphire.....	[illegible]		0				
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	[illegible]	3	—	0	3	6
—— Ceylon.....	0	1	0				
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	3	3	0	—	3	10	0
—— Lignea.....	3	0	0	—	3	7	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	1	3
China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0				
Cubebs.....	4	0	0	—	4	5	0
Dragon's Blood.....	26	0	0				
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	1	18	0	—	3	8	0
—— Arabic.....	2	5	0	—	2	17	6
—— Assafœtida.....	0	15	0	—	3	0	0
—— Benjamin, 2d Sort..	15	0	0	—	30	0	0
—— Animi.....	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
—— Gamboginm.....	6	0	0	—	23	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	4	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	1	8	0	—	5	0	0
Kino.....	11	0	0	—	13	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	6
—— Dye.....	0	3	0				
—— Shell.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	4	15	0
—— Stick.....	1	10	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China.....oz.	1	0	0	—	2	5	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0	0	6				
—— Cinnamon.....	0	12	0	—	0	15	0
—— Cocoa-nut.....	1	10	0	—	1	14	0
—— Cloves.....lb	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Mace.....	0	0	2	—	0	0	2½
—— Nutmegs.....	0	0	8	—	0	1	2
Opium.....	none				—	—	
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6	—	0	4	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	none				—	—	
Senna.....lb	0	0	6	—	0	2	2
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	16	0
—— Bengal.....	0	9	0	—	0	16	0
—— China.....	0	16	0	—	1	1	0
Galls, in Sorts.....	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
——, Blue.....	3	15	0	—	4	0	0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	5
—— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	3½	—	0	0	8
Indigo, Blue and Violet....	—				—		
—— Purple and Violet....	—				—		
—— Mid. to good Violet..	—				—		
—— Violet and Copper....	—				—		
—— Copper.....	—				—		
—— Consuming sorts....	—				—		
—— Oude, ord. to mid....	—				—		
—— Madras, fine.....	—				—		
—— Do. mid. to good....	—				—		
—— Do. low to ord.....	—				—		
—— Do. Kurpah.....	—				—		
—— Trash and bad dust..	—				—		

See Sale.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China } cwt.	4	10	0	@	—		
Nankeens.....piece	—				—		
Rattans.....100	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
Rice, Bengal White... cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	15	0
—— Patna.....	0	17	0	—	0	19	0
—— Java.....	0	11	0	—	0	12	0
Safflower.....	4	0	0	—	8	10	0
Sago.....	0	9	0	—	1	0	0
—— Pearl.....	0	12	0	—	1	17	0
Saltpetre.....	1	18	0	—	2	2	0
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb	—				—		
—— Novi.....	—				—		
—— Ditto White.....	—				—		
—— China.....	—				—		
—— Bengal and Privilege..	—				—		
—— Organzine.....	—				—		
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	5	0	—	0	8	6
—— Cloves.....	0	0	8	—	0	1	11
—— Mace.....	0	4	0	—	0	5	3
—— Nutmegs.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	4
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	4	0	—	1	5	0
—— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	2½	—	0	0	3½
—— —— White.....	0	0	4	—	0	0	8
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	5	0
—— Siam and China.....	0	15	0	—	1	5	0
—— Mauritius.....	—				—		
—— Manilla and Java.....	0	14	0	—	1	3	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	1	9	—	0	1	9½
—— Congou.....	0	2	1	—	0	3	1
—— Souchong.....	none				—	—	
—— Campoi.....	0	2	0½	—	0	2	1½
—— Twankay.....	0	2	1½	—	0	2	8½
—— Pekoe.....	0	3	11	—	0	4	1½
—— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	4	—	0	3	9
—— Hyson.....	0	3	9	—	0	5	6
—— Young Hyson.....	0	3	1	—	0	3	4
—— Gunpowder.....	0	3	11	—	0	4	10
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	3	0	—	3	3	10
Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	15	0	—	2	15	0
Vermilion.....lb	0	2	10				
Wax.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Wood, Sanders Red....ton	13	0	0	—	15	0	0
—— Ebony.....	4	0	0	—	5	10	0
—— Sapan.....	6	0	0	—	12	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
Oil, Fish.....tun	29	10	0	—	30	0	0
Whalefins.....ton	120	0	0		—		
Wool, N. S. Wales, *viz.*							
Best.....lb	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
Inferior.....	0	1	2	—	0	2	0
—— V. D. Land, *viz.*							
Best.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	9½
Inferior.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1	3	0		—		
Ostrich Feathers, und....lb	2	0	0	—	7	0	0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	4½	—	0	0	7
—— Salted.....	0	0	4½	—	0	0	5
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	30	0	0		—		
—— Fish.....tun	—				—		
Raisins.....cwt.	40	0	0	—	—		
Wax.....	5	0	0	—	5	5	0
Wine, Madeira.....pipe	9	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Red.....	14	0	0	—	20	0	0
Wood, Teak.....load	7	0	0	—	8	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES, July 26, 1831.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	62	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	60	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	71	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures.....	101¼	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	97	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West-India.....(Stock)....	122	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	13½ dis.	—	10,000	100	22	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	—	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	5 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, *Change Alley.*

There is nothing worthy of remark in the sugar or cotton markets. The demand for coffee continues brisk. Saltpetre is lower. Rice without alteration.

Tea.—Congous are in considerable demand, at 1d. a 1½d. per lb. profit on the last sale; and all descriptions scarce in the market.

Silk.—Very little is doing in this article, and the prices a shade lower than the East-India sale.

Indigo.—The sale which commenced on the 12th, closed on the 22d July. The following are the results:—The quantity declared for sale was 9,016 chests, of which 1,844 chests were Company's; previous to the opening and during the sale 1,662 chests were withdrawn, leaving 7,354 chests, which presented the following assortment: 264 chests very fine shippers, 1,007 fine ditto, 2,644 good ditto, 2,449 middling ditto, and fine consumers, 690 ordinary and good consumers, 310 Madras, total 7,354 chests.

The sale began without spirit, at a decline of 9d. on fine qualities, 3d. a 6d. on middling and good, and from par to 3d. discount on ordinary, on the prices of last sale. This fall was partly owing to the considerable quantity added to the sale a week before its opening, as sufficient orders could not be obtained from the Continent to take it off, and to the want of demand for fine qualities; orders for home consumption and exportation being limited to middling and ordinary qualities. After the two first days however, when the Company's marks, which were left without support, had passed the Sale, the proprietors of the licensed having withdrawn about 1,000 chests, and bought in freely at full prices, the biddings became more animated, and a decided improvement gradually took place, which increased as the sale proceeded, and in the three last days middling and ordinary sorts fully realized last sale's prices, but fine remained at a discount of about 6d.

Although the proportion of Madras in the Sale was very small, the anxiety of importers to sell, and the very limited demand, especially for export, caused a fall of 6d. on good qualities, and 3d. on middling; ordinary and low sorts fetched last sale's prices. A very large proportion of the purchases is for shipping; the home consumers have bought very sparingly, and there has been nothing done on speculation.

The quantity bought in by the proprietors is about 1,200 chests Bengal, 11 Company's refused, 50 Madras, total 1,261 chests. The following are the prices:—Fine blue, 5s. 9d. a 6s. 6d.; fine purple, 5s. 6d. a 5s. 9d.; fine red violet, 5s. 3d. a 5s. 6d.; fine violet, 5s. a 5s. 2d.; good and middling ditto, 4s. a 5s.; good red violet, 4s. 6d. a 5s.; middling ditto, 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d.; good violet and copper, 3s 9d. a 4s. 3d.; middling and ordinary ditto. 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d; low consuming ditto, 3s. a 3s. 6d.

Madras;—Good and fine, 2s. 9d. a 3s.; middling, 2s. 4d. a 2s. 9d.; ordinary and low, 1s. 9d. a 2s. 3d.

JAMES PATRY.

A London paper says: "In indigo, so far as regards its production in the East-Indies, the crops are supposed to be somewhat less than those of the year preceding; but the stock in hand appears nevertheless to be gaining on the consumption. The purchases of the article in this country seem likely to fall off, as foreign merchants, but particularly the French, are resorting to the countries where it is produced for their supply, and they of course ship it direct for their own ports. The French have purchased in the Calcutta market this season about 7,000 chests of indigo, part of which have already arrived at Havre and Bordeaux. The low price which indigo has borne for some time past will check, it is thought, to a certain extent, its production, and some of the large factories in the East are said to be on the point of being abandoned.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *from* 26 *June to* 25 *July* 1831.

June	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. C. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	—	81 7/8 82 1/4	—	—	89 1/2 89 3/4	—	16 3/16 16 7/8	—	1 2p	10 12p
28	—	81 3/4 82 1/8	—	89 3/8 89 1/2	89 1/2 89 5/8	—	16 1/8 16 5/16	—	2p	10 12p
29	—	81 7/8 82 1/8	—	89 3/8	89 1/2 89 3/4	—	16 1/16 16 3/4	—	—	10 12p
30	200	81 7/8 82	—	89 3/8 89 1/2	89 1/2 89 3/4	—	16 3/4	—	—	10 11p
July										
1	200	81 7/8 82	—	89 1/2	89 5/8 89 7/8	—	—	—	1p	10 12p
2	200 1/2	81 7/8 82	—	89 5/8	—	—	16 11/16 16 13/16	—	—	8 11p
4	201 2	81 3/4 82	—	—	—	—	16 13/16	—	—	8 11p
5	200	81 7/8 82 1/8	—	89 1/2	89 3/8 89 3/4	—	16 3/4 16 13/16	—	2 3p	9 11p
6	—	81 3/4 82	81 1/4 81 1/2	89 3/8	89 1/2 89 3/4	89 3/8 89 3/4	16 11/16 16 3/4	—	—	12 14p
7	200 0 1/2	81 3/8 81 1/2	81 81 1/8	89 3/8	89 1/2 89 3/8	88 3/4 89 3/8	16 3/16 16 1/16	—	3p	13 15p
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